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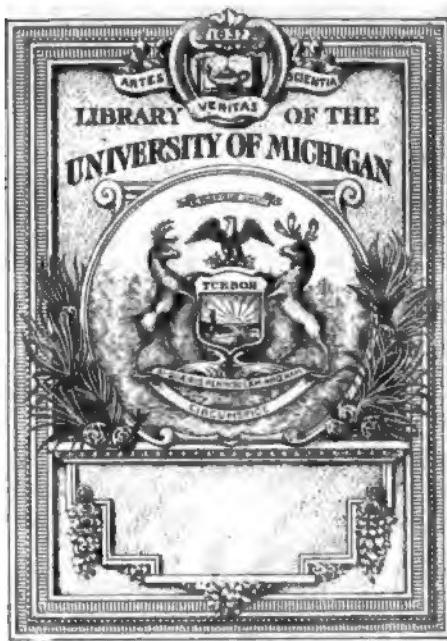
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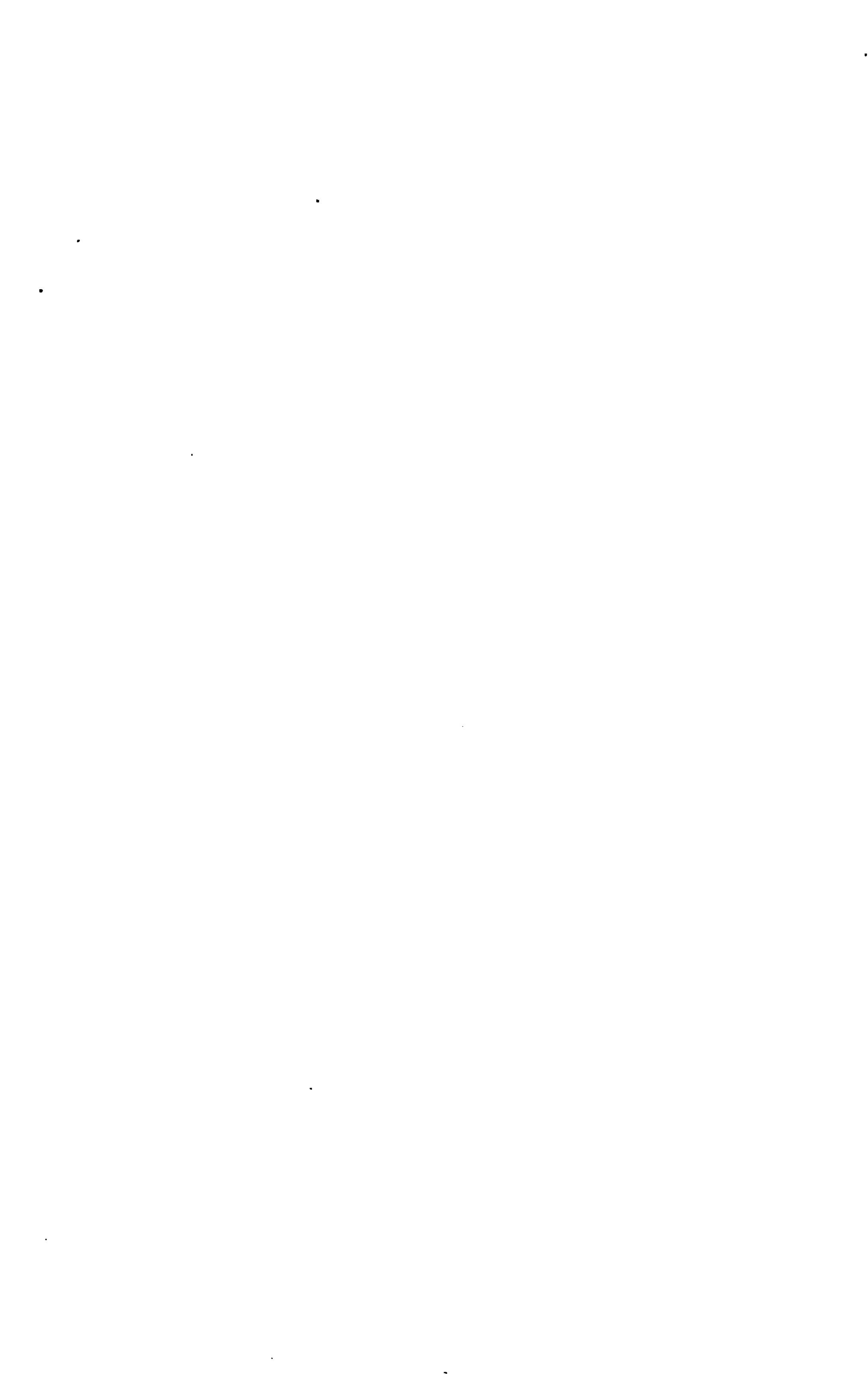
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*Ohio Board of Library Commissioners*

# SKETCHES

OF

# OHIO LIBRARIES

COMPILED BY

C. B. GALBREATH, STATE LIBRARIAN.

BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS:

J. F. McGREW, President,      O. E. NILES,      CHARLES ORR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:  
FRED. J. HEER, STATE PRINTER  
1902



SKETCHES  
OF  
OHIO LIBRARIES

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1900.



(House Joint Resolution, by Mr. Comings.)

## JOINT RESOLUTION.

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**Relative to publishing an account of the condition and work of the public libraries of Ohio.**

**WHEREAS, No detailed account of the condition and work of the public libraries of Ohio has ever been published; and**

**WHEREAS, The publication of such information would encourage library extension in Ohio as it has done in other states; therefore**

*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the board of library commissioners is hereby authorized to prepare and have printed, in addition to their regular report for the year 1900, sketches of the public libraries of the state with such other information relating thereto as can be obtained, and that not exceeding one thousand five hundred copies be printed for distribution by said board of library commissioners.

A. G. REYNOLDS,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JNO. A. CALDWELL,  
*President of the Senate.*

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## LIBRARY COMMITTEES OF SEVENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

---

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STACY B. RANKIN.

THE CAPITOL, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



## PREFACE.

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In the preparation of the following sketches, the compiler has placed a liberal construction on the term "public libraries," and has made it include all collections of books that are open to the public either for circulation or reference.

It was the original purpose of the Library Commission to have the work ready for the Public Printer by January, 1901. The resolution authorizing this publication made no provision for clerical assistance in the preparation of the work, which fell to the lot of the state librarian, in addition to the usual duties of his office in an unusually busy year. The work required extended correspondence and was dependent entirely upon the voluntary assistance of those in charge of the libraries represented. Responses to requests for sketches and statistics came in very slowly. Some of the larger and more important libraries of the state were latest in furnishing this material, and some have necessarily been omitted because of their failure to co-operate. This has made it absolutely impossible to procure material for a creditable publication at an earlier date. Delays, under the circumstances, were to have been expected. This is the first attempt at such a work in Ohio. It is hoped that when a second edition is issued the difficulties attending this venture will be in a measure avoided.

By reference to the following pages it will be found that the free library movement in Ohio is still in its infancy. Only sixty-seven free circulating and reference libraries are reported in the state. Ohio suffers by comparison with many other states. There was a time when she held high rank in this important field. Recent years have witnessed a revival of interest which the friends of the library movement believe to be prophetic of better things to follow. This has been accentuated and accelerated by the intelligent philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie. Many of his gifts have been made since the following sketches went to press. Appropriate recognition of his munificence must be left to a future publication.

The total number of volumes in all libraries reported is 2,300,074. Of these, 2,099,276 are bound, and 200,798 are unbound.

In the meantime, while we may not boast of our number of free libraries, we may console ourselves with the reflection that Ohio has recently contributed to the library cause some features that are unique, original and worthy of imitation. The county library, suggested by Governor Salmon P. Chase as early as 1857, has become a reality. The plan is on trial, and reference to the sketches of the Cincinnati Public Library and the Brumback Library of Van Wert county cannot fail to convince the reader that the plan is a demonstrated success and inspire the hope that an important step has been taken toward the solution of the library problem. It is encouraging, in this connection, to note that very recently a county library law, including among its provisions practically all of the features of the act which made the Brumback Library possible, has been enacted in one of our most progressive states. Some one has said that in educational matters Ohio is a good follower. In the county library device, she bids fair to lead.

The traveling library system, state and local, gains steadily in popularity. It is believed that the work done through this agency in Ohio, all things considered, will compare most favorably with that done in any other state. This is fully set forth in the history of the traveling library department of the Ohio State Library and the interesting sketch of the Free Traveling School Library of Franklin county.

## PREFACE.

"The Public Library in Ohio," by an eminent educator of the state, and the full history of the school library of Ohio, included in the sketch of the Columbus School Library are contributions of permanent value. The tabulated statistics are self-explanatory. The list of libraries is not so complete as desired, but it includes more names of Ohio libraries than have recently appeared in a single publication.

The Legislature made no provision for illustrations. Those found on the following pages were furnished at the expense of the libraries they represent.

With many thanks to all who have in any way assisted, and apologies to those who early responded to requests for material and have waited long and patiently, the first edition of the Sketches of Ohio Libraries is respectfully submitted, in the hope that it may prove helpful to librarians and "stimulate library extension."

C. B. GALBREATH,  
*State Librarian and Secretary of the Library Commission.*



OHIO STATE LIBRARY -- MAIN ROOM 1890.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Public Library in Ohio.....	9
Ohio State Library .....	19
History of Ohio State Library, 1890-1901.....	25
List of Traveling Libraries issued from Ohio State Library since the introduction of the system to June, 1901.....	44
Growth of the Traveling Library Department, Ohio State Library.....	69
Supreme Court of Ohio — Law Library.....	78
Franklin County Free Traveling School Library.....	80
Akron Public Library.....	81
Library of German Wallace College.....	83
The Philura Gould Baldwin Memorial Library.....	83
Bryan Public Library .....	85
Bucyrus Memorial Library .....	86
The Cadiz Public Library .....	87
California Free Library .....	89
Northeastern Ohio Normal College Library.....	89
Cardington Public Library .....	90
Library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.....	92
The Public Library of Cincinnati .....	96
Young Men's Mercantile Library of Cincinnati.....	104
Circleville Public Library .....	106
Adelbert College Library of Cleveland.....	114
Library of St. Ignatius College, Cleveland .....	116
Case Library .....	116
Cleveland Public Library .....	121
Other Libraries of Cleveland .....	131
Library of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	132
Library of Ohio State University.....	133
Public School Library of Columbus (including account of Ohio School Library) .....	140
Public Library and Reading Room of Columbus.....	152
Library of Pontifical College of Josephinum.....	172
Other Libraries in Columbus .....	173
Corning Book Exchange .....	174
Public Library and Museum of Dayton.....	175
Delaware City Library Association.....	178
Ohio Wesleyan University .....	182
Carnegie Library at East Liverpool.....	185
Birchard Library of Fremont .....	188
Gallipolis Public Library .....	191
Kenyon College Library .....	192
Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library.....	194
Germanantown Public Library .....	195
Alumnæ Library of Glendale College.....	195
Denison University Library .....	195
Greenfield Public Library .....	196

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Free Public School Library of Greenville .....	197
Hallsville Special District Library.....	197
Historical Sketch of the Lane Free Library of Hamilton.....	198
Hillsborough Public Library .....	203
Briggs Library Institute .....	206
Citizens' Library Association of Jefferson.....	207
Lancaster Public Library .....	208
Laurel Social Club Library .....	209
Mechanics' Institute Library of Lebanon.....	209
Lepper Library of Lisbon .....	211
Lockland Public Library and Free Reading Room.....	214
Mt. Vernon Public Library .....	214
Mansfield Memorial Library .....	216
McClymonds Public Library .....	221
Marietta College Library .....	224
Marysville Library .....	227
Mentor Village Library .....	228
Newark Circulating Library .....	230
Historical Sketch of Oberlin College Library.....	230
The Western College Library of Oxford.....	234
Painesville Public Library .....	234
Schmidlapp Free School Library of Piqua.....	237
The Pomeroy Public Library.....	237
Salem Public Library .....	239
Sandusky Public Library .....	240
Shelby Public Library .....	245
Sidney Public Library .....	248
Stokes Township Library .....	252
Warder Public Library of Springfield.....	252
Zimmerman Library of Wittenberg College.....	255
Carnegie Library of Steubenville .....	260
Toledo Public Library .....	260
Urbana University Library .....	265
Brumback County Library of Van Wert.....	265
Warren Public Library .....	275
Public Library of Washington C. H.....	281
Citizens' Library of Wauseon .....	281
Woodfield Public Library Association.....	282
Wooster University Library .....	282
Xenia Library Association .....	284
Yellow Springs Public Library .....	290
Reuben McMillan Free Public Library .....	291
Buckingham Library .....	291
Carnegie Library of Greenville .....	293
Van Wormer Library Building.....	295
Library of the University of Cincinnati.....	295
Roster of Boards of Trustees, 1899-1900.....	298
Gifts and Improvements .....	309
Ohio Library Statistics, 1899-1900.....	312
Library Laws of Ohio .....	325
Andrew Carnegie—His Gifts in Ohio .....	365
<b>Appendix.— Newspapers and Periodicals in Ohio Libraries, and Ohio News-papers in Library of Congress and Library of Historical Society of Wisconsin .....</b>	<b>.....</b>

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN OHIO.

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BY J. A. SHAWAN.

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"Educated, by Jove! Educated," was the gleeful shout of a graduate of a New England college, not many years ago, as he waved his much prized parchment over his head on commencement day. More noted for conviviality than for hard study, it is not strange that he failed to see the difference between graduation and education. The popular idea that graduation ends all must give place to the truer and more wholesome idea that it marks but the beginning of true intellectual life. School training is the foundation, and the stability and strength of the future structure will depend in no small degree upon the character of that foundation. How often it happens that on account of rotten stone, soft brick, freezing and thawing and general carelessness in the selection of material and in doing the work, it becomes necessary to tear away the foundation in part or wholly and to rebuild before further progress is possible; and after all of this has been done it is a patched up job and can never be anything more. On the other hand, how often it happens that a good foundation, built of excellent materials and under the most favorable circumstances, is allowed to stand until by the action of the wind and weather it is unfit to support the superstructure which belongs to it; and even if completed, the style of architecture is out of harmony with the age to which it belongs; in other words, many graduates out-  
Van Winkle Van Winkle himself in the profoundness of the slumber that steals upon them when they think that they have been educated. Who has not seen many a college graduate who, far from advancing and growing after graduation, has absolutely retrograded in knowledge and mental power?

The library is the legitimate supplement and complement of the work of the schools. How its influences may enter into the web and woof of the foundation, is familiar to those who have thought on the subject. How it has reached, and may continue to reach out and to touch the entire community, is in a large measure the object of this paper to show.

One of the principles of the ordinance of 1787 was that the means of education should be forever encouraged in the northwest territory. Recognizing the importance of this principle, the early settlers of this great territory began to lay their plans at a very early day to secure for themselves as well as their children the best educational facilities which they could afford. Even before the little log school house had been erected, the public library began its work. It was well that it did so for

the love of knowledge which the parents themselves imbibed from the books which they read has been transmitted to their children and the school house and the college are but natural results. The history of some of these early libraries reads like romance and the noble men who brought these little foundations of knowledge over the mountains to those small settlements in the wilderness are to be classed with the Greek Heroes and the early settlers of Rome.

The first library of which we have any authentic history was the Putman Family Library, established at Belpre as early as 1795 by Colonel Israel Putman. It was afterwards known as the "Belpre Farmers' Library," and still later as the "Belpre Library." The organization was dissolved in 1815 or 1816. General Israel Putnam had a fine library, rich in history, travel and belles-lettres. At his death in 1790, this library was divided among his heirs, and his son brought a large part of it to Ohio, which formed the nucleus of the Putman Family Library. With the true spirit of fellowship, a stock company was formed and the library put into circulation for the benefit of all the settlers who were willing to share the burdens of its maintenance. Thus, in a large sense, it became a public library. The following was found September 2, 1801, in the records of the probate office of Washington county as an item in the inventory of the estate of Jonathan Stone:

MARIETTA, OHIO Oct. 26, 1796.

"Received of Jonathan Stone, by hand of Benjamin Mills, Ten Dollars, for his share in the Putman Family Library.

W. P. PUTMAN, Clerk.

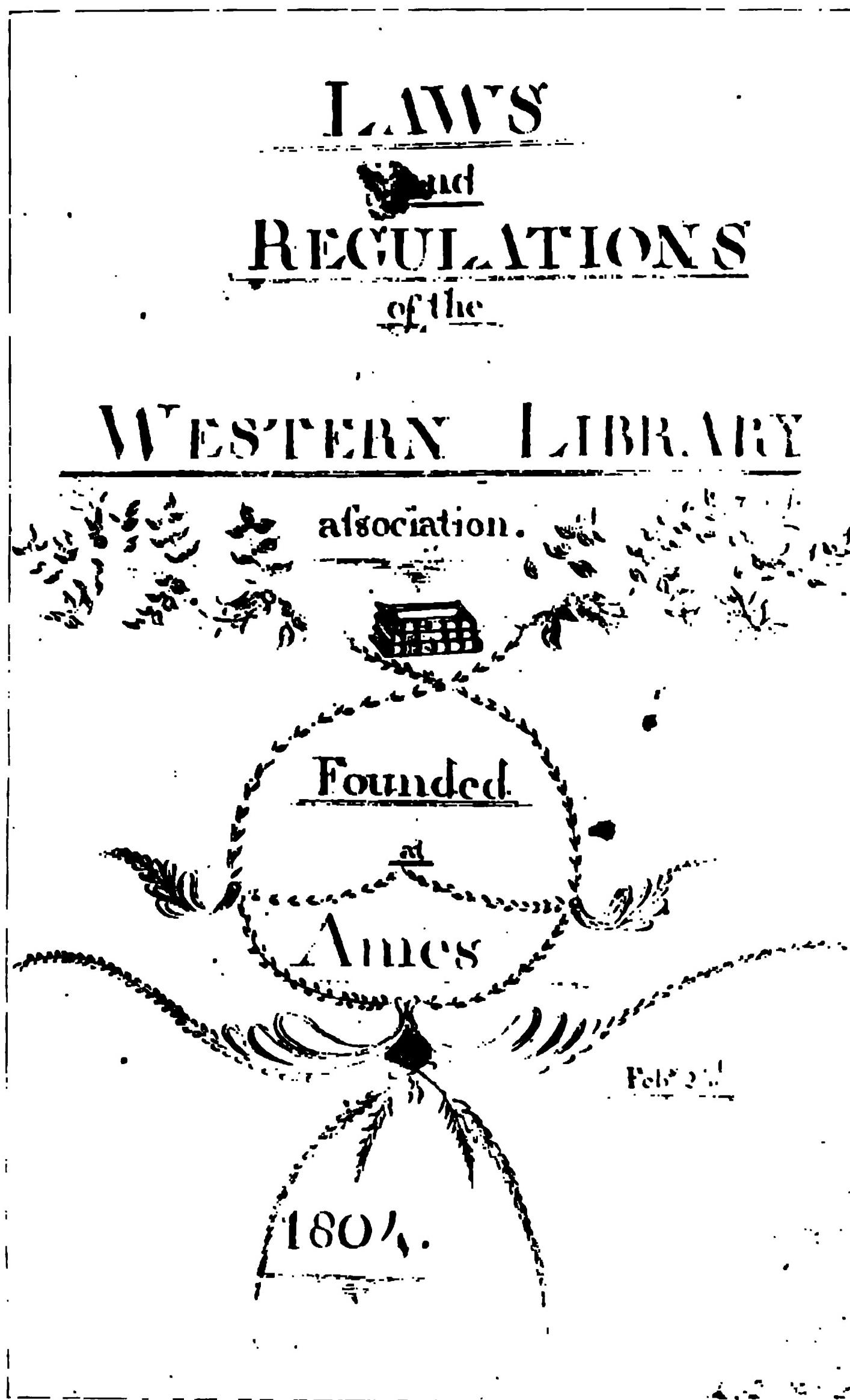
About twenty-three volumes which belong to this library are still in existence. Several of the books have the marks of the different libraries; e. g., one volume, the property of Captain Geo. Dana, entitled "John Locke's Essays on Human Understanding," published in 1793, is No. 5 in the "Putnam Family Library" but was afterwards changed to No. 6, "Belpre Library." These volumes should be guarded with sacred care for they will become priceless relics in the centuries to come.

The second public library was put into operation at Cincinnati, on March 6, 1802, with L. Kerr as librarian. Thirty-four shares of \$10.00 each were sold, Arthur St. Clair being among the subscribers. But for some reason it ceased to exist at an early day.

The celebrated "Coonskin Library," which was long supposed to be the first in the state, was not organized until 1804, in Ames township, Athens county. It was incorporated February 19, 1810, as the "Western Library Association." The Dayton Library Society was incorporated February 21, 1805. A library was established at Granville, which was then in Fairfield county, January 26, 1807, and another at Newton, Hamilton county, February 10, 1808.

Intellectual growth is so unobtrusive and subtle that it is not easy to measure the degrees of advancement; but the good work done by these

pioneer libraries is amply attested by the pioneer thinkers of the Buckeye State. Says Amos Dunham, who built his log cabin in the woods ten miles south of Marietta, in 1802: "The long winter evenings were rather tedious, and in order to make them pass more smoothly, by great exertion I purchased a share in the Belpre Library, six miles distant. From this I promised myself much entertainment, but another obstacle presented



Reduced fac simile of title page of Minute Book of Western Library Association,  
("Coonskin" Library) Original in possession of Sarah J. Cutler, Marietta, O.

itself—I had no candles; however, the woods afforded me plenty of pine knots—with these I made torches by which I could read, though I nearly spoiled my eyes. Many a night have I passed in this manner till twelve or one o'clock reading to my wife, while she was hatchelling, carding or spinning."

The early patrons of the "Coonskin Library" were of the same intelligent class, ever hungering after knowledge and getting it, too, regardless of difficulties that might stand in their way. So scarce was money, that Judge A. G. Brown declares that he cannot remember ever having seen a piece of coin until he was a well grown boy. But true to their Yankee instincts, these early settlers were not long in devising a medium of exchange that answered for all purposes, barring the slight inconvenience of handling and carrying it about in the vest pocket. Those were the days of John Jacob Astor. They were, also, the days when wolves, bears, coons and other fur-bearing animals abounded. Thus the means were not wanting. Samuel Brown, going to Boston on a business trip, was loaded down with skins to be converted into books for a Western Library—a journey quite as remarkable as Jason's Quest of the Golden Fleece. Thomas Ewing threw into the enterprise all his accumulated wealth, which consisted of "ten coon skins." On the 17th of December, 1804, fifty-one books thus purchased were accepted, Ephraim Cutler elected librarian and the Western Library Association began its work. What a boon for the young pioneers who were thirsting for knowledge. Says Thomas Ewing of this early library: "It was well selected; the library of the Vatican was nothing to it, and there never was a library better read."

Is it any wonder that we have a great state and have furnished great men to the nation and to the world, when the elements which entered into its early citizenship are taken into account? Burning with unquenchable thirst to drink from the fountain of knowledge and an unsatisfiable hungering for intellectual food, they were elements of which heroes are made. We may justly feel as proud of the early settlers of Ohio as of those who first cast their lot on the "wild New England shore." New England had its own peculiar notions of government—the outgrowth of its own history and conditions. The cavalier settlers of Virginia had different ideas of government, the reflection of their habits of life and the institution of slavery. These two streams of western civilization flowed together in this new state of the northwest. The problem of Ohio was to unify the Plymouth and Jamestown ideals and cause them to blend as one. It was no easy task. Discussions were numerous and spirited but the little library often came in as the great arbiter and served to modify the ideas of each and bring them into a closer bond of fellowship. The early settlers were Americans and believed in open and free discussion, hence the silent influence which went out from these library centers can never be fairly estimated. That the early Ohio statesman

saw the good in both sections is well known and that he was trusted by north and south is a matter of history. Thought, whether gathered from the printed page or the reflex influence of the contact of mind with mind, is the sunlight which nourishes intellectual and moral growth. Plant the church, the school house, the library, for they are the harbingers of civilization and humanity, but the enemies of barbarism and inhumanity. Andrew Carnegie has struck the key-note in the "Gospel of Wealth" "He who dies rich dies disgraced." Truly a broad and noble thought beautifully applied in the number of public libraries which the noted millionaire has established in many parts of the country. He says that when he was a working boy in Pittsburg that Col. Anderson of Allegheny threw open his library of four hundred volumes to boys. He held this in such grateful remembrance that he resolved that should he ever become wealthy he would establish free libraries that other poor boys might enjoy their benefits. How well he has kept his vow, the whole world knows. What greater blessing can young people enjoy than the companionship of good books? If all poor boys who have received similar benefits were to express their gratitude in the same way, the world would soon be full of free libraries.

From these early beginnings, small though they seem, the work has grown to its magnificent proportions of the present day. The work moved slowly but steadily forward until 1854, when a general revival set in by the establishment of the Ohio School Library prepared for every school district in the state. The law which distributed this magnificent collection of books marks the beginning of a more liberal policy in the management of public libraries. Subscription gave place to taxation and the shelves were thrown open to all. Up to that date, according to reports sent in to the Commissioner of Education for the United States, there were in this state forty-four libraries. Of these only two, the libraries of Cincinnati and Dayton, were strictly public libraries. Only three of the public school libraries in existence at that time have maintained a continued organization to the present — The Hughes and Woodward High School Libraries of Cincinnati and the Public School Library of Troy. The Boys' Industrial School Library at Lancaster was established under the provisions of the Ohio School Library in 1854.

The library of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Columbus in 1851, and now contains between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, but its circulation was very properly limited to those attending the institution. The number of College, Seminary, and Law School libraries organized up to 1854 was twenty-six. The oldest of these was the Ohio University Library, antedating any other college library by at least twenty years. It may be interesting to note that the libraries of the Cincinnati Law School and Lane Theological Seminary were established in 1836, just two generations ago. These did their work in furnishing intellectual food for the leaders of thought in church and

state and, in this way, exerted a wonderful influence on the young commonwealth. Prior to 1854, there were eight society libraries covering science, history, law, and medicine. With the exception of the Atheneum of Zanesville, all of these special libraries were located in Cincinnati.

Is it any wonder that with the enterprise of her early citizens and with a monopoly of the literary wealth of the state during the first half of the 19th century, that the City of the Ohio Valley should take the lead in literary productions and scholastic attainments? Such a result was natural and to be expected. But since the general diffusion of libraries in 1854, a new spirit has taken possession of all quarters of the state and she must look well to her laurels in the future or she will be outstripped by the cities of the lake and all may revolve around the great center of Columbus.

The movement in 1854 to establish the common school library is an indication of the grasp which the early educators had of the importance of collateral work in developing literary attainment and high moral ideals. It is sometimes charged that too much encouragement is being given to the ordinary class of people; that many a child is inspired to seek a profession who ought to follow the plow or pound the anvil. I see no easier way of establishing class distinction in America than to discourage the sons and daughters of our industrious yeomanry and working men. The well-to-do are not going to ask their young to don overalls. Brains or no brains they are to be given the first chance at the professions and the so-called respectable vocations of life. Every instinct of Americanism cries out against such unjust sentiments and demands that every son and daughter of America be given the same opportunity to develop what is in him. The public school system, and especially the high school, is the great leveler in American society. Water will seek its own level in any event; let the sifting process go on; but give to each the same chance to rise to the full measure of his ability. The instructor who does not teach that labor is honorable, is making a serious blunder, and he who uses as a motive to inspire his boys to greater effort, the idea that they may fit themselves for something better than a common laborer, commits a crime against American institutions. The inspiration of a lofty ambition is elevating and ennobling, but an appeal to a selfish ambition that degrades any class of labor, is an insult to a large per cent. of the patrons of every school. The college graduate may not consider it a dis-honor to step out of classic halls into mechanical, industrial and agricultural pursuits. Intelligence is a benediction to all classes of labor. Cincinnatus and Israel Putman left their plows to fight the battles of their country. George Washington left the presidency of the United States to resume the quiet duties of farm life at Mt. Vernon. Lincoln and Garfield left the log cabin in the wilderness of Kentucky and the towpath of the Erie Canal to perform the most important duties of state. Elihu Burritt gave up the hammer of the blacksmith to become the

greatest linguist of his age because he had access to the Worcester Library. Opportunity was all that was needed to change Grant from a tanner of skins to a tanner of rebels. "Where there is a will there's a way," is not always true, but where there's a way, will and ability always come to the front. The pessimist must remember that we are living in an age not of degenerated mankind, but the age of the Deweys and the Hobsons and the four thousand volunteers who offered to go into the jaws of death to close up Santiago's harbor, any seven of whom could have assisted Hobson in the work just as well as those who were chosen.

The Ohio School Library has done its part in the formation of ideals. It is due to its work in a large measure that the poor, the ordinary citizen has at his door the food that develops intellectual manhood. How many men have begun to think as they have read these books, can never be estimated. Personally, I wish to acknowledge a lasting obligation for the entertainment, the hopes, the ambitions that were awakened by ready access to this old library. Living in the same house where it was located, it was my daily companion and friend. It will be interesting to note the class of books which were first in these libraries. The first series contained the following, many of which are still standard books and are included in our pupil's reading course: The Swiss Family Robinson, two volumes; Adventures of Daniel Boone; Abbott's History of Marie Antoinette; the Young Sailor; Sanford and Merton; Conquest and Self-Conquest; Boyhood of Great Men; Abbott's History of Alexander the Great; Live and Let Live; Benjamin Franklin; Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; Howe's Mechanics; Hallam's Middle Ages; Two Years Before the Mast; The Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties, two volumes; Russia As it Is; Letters to Young Ladies; Curran and his Contemporaries; Life of Sir Isaac Newton; Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns, two volumes; Life of Francis Marion; The Merchant; The Sketch Book; Life of General Lafayette; Taylor's History of Ohio, to 1787. This series consisted of twenty-nine volumes at a cost of \$15.00 per set. Other series were added, enlarging the scope and usefulness.

The question has often been asked, what has become of these libraries? It is not strange that after a lapse of forty years, many of these books should be worn out, strayed or stolen. Occassionally one finds in a most unexpected place, a volume bound in leather with "Ohio School Library" stamped on the cover. Many of these libraries have become the nuclei of libraries of vast proportions, for a new era of libraries has developed since 1854.

The report of the Bureau of Education for 1895-6 containing statistics from libraries of 1,000 volumes or more shows that there were in the United States in 1896, 4,026 libraries with 33,051,872 volumes, to say nothing of pamphlets; an increase in five years of 523 libraries and 7,074,229 volumes, or 27.23 per cent. Ohio had in 1896, 202 libraries

with 1,587,891 volumes; an increase of 29 libraries and 329,455 volumes, or 26.18 per cent. in five years. The three great cities of Ohio contained at that time libraries aggregating as follows: Cincinnati, 390,000 volumes; Cleveland, 250,000 volumes; Columbus, 195,000 volumes; in other words, Cincinnati has a little more than one volume per inhabitant; Cleveland, about two-thirds of a volume; Columbus about one and one-half volumes; Columbus enjoys the unusual advantage of having several libraries supported by taxation: The Public Library of 32,000 volumes, controlled by a board appointed by the city council; the Public School Library 4,362 volumes; the State Library about 70,000 volumes; the State University Library of 39,623 volumes; the Supreme Court Library of over 20,000 volumes; besides other institutions located in the city with libraries aggregating about 15,000 volumes.\*

Many of the smaller towns and cities of the state have a much larger pro rata than the above, as the number of volumes in their libraries is many times their population. I have no doubt that there are many libraries containing more than a thousand volumes which are not included in the above report. If we could have statistics from all the circulating and supplementary libraries of whatever size, the facts, no doubt, would be surprising and gratifying.

Much might be said about the workings of these libraries, but the field is too vast to occupy our time to any great extent at present. The statistics showing the class of books read would no doubt be interesting and provoke discussion, but we forbear, believing that even a cheap novel is more restful and healthful, morally as well as physically, than brooding over the misfortunes of the day or week. But furnishing such reading is a small part of the work done by our libraries, and is likely to grow less with each decade. The establishment of supplementary departments and branch libraries is bringing their influence into more intimate relations with the schools and patrons are helping to form a taste for the best books. As far as known to the writer, the first supplementary department of any library in the state for the purpose of supplying good reading directly to the schools was established in connection with the School Library of the City of Columbus in 1892. A few hundred books known as "Classics for Children" had been purchased for supplementary reading in the schools. On requisition of a principal approved by the superintendent, these were loaned to schools in blocks of 25 for class use. They could be retained for one month and renewed for another month. So valuable as an adjunct to the work of the schools and so popular has the department become that it has grown from a few hundred to 14,812, with a service of 69,454 during the last year of the century. There are several libraries in the state which have similar systems in operation.

\*Since the foregoing figures were put in type, advance sheets of the report of the U. S. Bureau of Education have been issued, announcing the following statistics for Ohio in 1900: number of libraries containing more than 1,000 volumes, 266; number of volumes, 2,055,589.

The growth of the branch libraries is quite as remarkable. The issuance of catalogues, which, it must be admitted, cost labor and money, throws open the resources of the library to those who are not expert librarians or familiar with its contents by daily association. It is of very little satisfaction to have a bank account if one does not know how large it is or is not able to draw on it.

The recent departure from the usual custom of our State Library by which its contents are thrown open to every section of the state, is another innovation which will be appreciated by all, and will greatly increase the circulation of good books. The writer had the privilege of examining a state map recently on which the locations of circulating libraries were indicated by dots. It was interesting to note that in some counties it would be difficult to find space for any more dots. In doing such work the State Library becomes a blessing to hundreds of communities which could not otherwise reach a good library or enjoy its benefits. The steps necessary to be taken by clubs and schools in order to get these books, I am sure the state librarian will take great pleasure in explaining to any one who may be interested.

Co-operation must be the watchword of the future between the libraries and the schools. "Hang together or hang separately," is the natural law by which we are bound. Thus hand in hand the Public Library and the Public School will work for a broader intellectuality, a deeper morality and a happier and truer citizenship.



## OHIO STATE LIBRARY.

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The Ohio State Library was founded in 1817, one year after Columbus became the seat of the State government. Previous to that time there had been discussion in regard to the need of such a library, in which to deposit the records of the state and maps, laws, documents, or journals which might be received from other states and the General Government. These had been accumulating in the various departments and the need was felt for a room in which all could be stored and systematically arranged. The General Assembly in 1816 appropriated \$3,500 as a contingent fund for the Governor. In the summer of the year following, Governor Thomas Worthington, while on a visit to the eastern states for the purpose of investigating the plans of management of their various institutions, determined to invest a part of this contingent fund in the purchase of books that should form the nucleus of a State Library. In his message to the General Assembly the following year, he said: "The fund made subject to my control by the last General Assembly, besides paying the ordinary demands upon it and for articles mentioned in the resolution of the legislature of the 28th of January, 1817, has enabled me to purchase a small but valuable collection of books which are intended as the commencement of a library for the state. In the performance of this act I was guided by what I conceived the best interests of the state by placing within the reach of the representatives of the people such information as will aid them in the discharge of the important duties they are delegated to perform."

The books thus purchased numbered 509 volumes, almost all of which are still in the library. The law books in the collection have been transferred to the Law Library and a few volumes have been lost. The books were placed in a room over the auditor's office in the south end of the state office building of the old State House. The General Assembly cordially approved the action of the governor, empowered him to appoint a librarian, and adopted rules for the use of the library. One of the quaint regulations, which would hardly pass muster in the modern library, made the size of the book the basis of the time for which it should be loaned. It reads as follows: "A folio [shall be returned] within three weeks, a quarto within two weeks, an octavo or duodecimo within one week."

The first librarian was John L. Harper, who received \$2.00 a day for his services during the session of the legislature.

In 1824 the General Assembly chose a librarian, a power that it con-

tinued to exercise till the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, which gave the governor the power to appoint this officer. For forty-five years there was no change in the method of appointment. The State Library Law of 1896 entirely changed the library commission and invested it with additional powers. Prior to that time the Governor, State Librarian, and Secretary of State were ex-officio the library commission. Under the present law the members of that board are appointed by the governor for a term of six years. They have full authority to manage



STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HOME OF OHIO STATE LIBRARY.  
Capitol Building, not yet complete, in the background 1892

the library, elect a librarian, with the consent of the governor, and fill subordinate positions with the consent of the librarian. The law was framed to give permanence to the administration of the library and to make tenure of office dependent upon efficient service.

Twenty-three different persons have held the office of State Librarian. Those serving long periods were Zachariah Mills, 1824-42, and S. G. Harbaugh, 1862-74. It will be seen that the others held office an average of less than two and one-half years each.

The original purpose of the State Library has already, perhaps, been

sufficiently indicated. It was intended as a depository for the records and publications of Ohio and similar documents received in exchange from other states and the General Government. The first list of books purchased in 1817 reveals a plan of wider scope, however, and includes a number of volumes of general literature which were evidently designed to bring "within the reach of the representatives of the people such information as will aid them in the discharge of important duties they are delegated to perform." Among the volumes purchased by Governor Worthington were: "Jefferson's Notes," "Clarkson's History of Slav-



OHIO STATE LIBRARY, INTERIOR VIEW, 1862.

very," Marshall's "Washington," "Rees' Cyclopaedia," "Malthus on Population," Smith's "Wealth of Nations," "Gibbon's Rome," "Paradise Lost," "Blair's Sermons," and the Bible.

It will be noticed that the State Library was open originally only to state officers and members of the General Assembly. The first regulations provided that "the librarian shall open accounts with the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the members of the General Assembly and their respective clerks." The privilege of drawing books did not extend beyond

the period the legislature was actually in session. As late as 1895, books were loaned only to "members and officers and ex-members and ex-officers of the General Assembly; State officers, and clerks in the several departments of the State Government at Columbus, and ex-officers of the same; the Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Supreme Court Commission, of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts; officers and teachers of the benevolent institutions of the state, and of the State University; officers of the Penitentiary; widows of ex-members and ex-officers of the



OHIO STATE LIBRARY, INTERIOR VIEW, 1892

General Assembly and of ex-state officers; and clergymen resident of Columbus."

Under such regulations the circulation of the library was of course quite limited. In the long period since it was founded many valuable works have been placed on the shelves that were accessible to the general public only for the purposes of reference in the reading room of the library. These were sought by scholars and historians who were engaged in the preparation of some literary work or in the study of some "special science or subject of art." The newspaper files were frequently consulted by editors and reporters. The books had a limited circulation among state

officers and their families. Members of the legislature, during its sessions, found themselves too busy to read, even if they had occasion to add to the stores of knowledge and practical wisdom that they brought from the various sections of the state.

The first Board of Library Commissioners under the act of 1896 were appointed by the governor in April of that year. The members were Rutherford P. Hayes, J. F. McGrew and Charles A. Reynolds. The present librarian and most of the assistants were chosen by this board. In extending the privileges of the library, the old distinction between



OHIO STATE LIBRARY, INTERIOR VIEW, 1850.

officials and other citizens of the state was removed. The circulating department was at once opened to the general public. Citizens of the state who desire to draw books may do so by furnishing the Library Board a satisfactory guarantee, or by making application through their local library. Those living in distant parts of the state may borrow books by paying transportation both ways.

Under the new regulations the circulation has steadily increased. Reference to the rules and regulations will show that the board reserves the right to say what books may not circulate. They are not sent out

indiscriminately. Rare and valuable books are not issued for use outside of the library. Those in the circulating department, however, are issued freely on the same conditions to all citizens.

The Traveling Library System, which was introduced in the summer of 1896, and a brief history of which will be found elsewhere, is fast becoming the circulating department of the State Library.

The attendance at the Library for reference work has increased almost in proportion to the circulation.



OHIO STATE LIBRARY, INTERIOR VIEW, 1852.

While it contains works in almost every department of literature, the Library is strongest in state publications, government documents, history and its related branches, bound periodicals, and newspaper files. In recent years a systematic effort has been made to add to the early literature relating to the state. The work of collecting has necessarily been slow, but the substantial progress already made warrants the hope that in time this may become the best reference library in all things pertaining to Ohio.

## STATE LIBRARY STAFF.

C. B. GALBREATH.....	Librarian.
Alice Boardman .....	Assistant Librarian.
IDA K. GALBREATH.....	Stenographer.
MINNIE E. JEFFRIES.....	Assistant.
IMOGENE INGRAM.....	Assistant.
HELEN WRIGHT.....	Assistant.
MARION E. TWISS.....	Assistant.
Louise A. ALLEN.....	Assistant.
BESSIE HERRMAN.....	Assistant.
JOHN C. RAMSEY.....	Messenger.

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## HISTORY OF OHIO STATE LIBRARY, 1890-1901.

The history of the Ohio State Library was written for the period from its founding, 1817 to 1890. On this and the following pages the narrative is continued to 1901.

## 1890.

The report for this year contains much valuable information. There is an account of the meeting of State Librarians at St. Louis, a list of salaries paid librarians of other states, and a history of the Ohio State Library from its founding to the date of this report. This includes the history compiled by Wm. T. Coggeshall in 1858, with supplement by Jno. C. Tuthill bringing the record down to 1891. It includes also a complete list of the manuscripts in the State Library.

Additions to library, 2,227 volumes. Registered number of volumes in library November 15, 1890, 60,633.

## EXPENDITURES.

Books, magazines and papers.....	\$1,769 05
Contingent expenses .....	481 48
Renovating, repairs and furniture.....	368 75
Cataloguing .....	500 00
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200 00
Janitor .....	490 00
 Total .....	 \$6,309 28

## 1891.

The feature of the report for this year is a list of Ohio libraries. This was compiled after extensive correspondence, and was at the time very complete.

3,017 volumes were added to the library, making the registered number 63,650.

## EXPENDITURES.

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$2,211 68
Contingent expenses .....	1,287 69
Renovating repairs and furniture.....	115 30
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200 00
Janitor .....	600 00
 Total .....	 \$6,914 67

## 1892.

The report for this year opens with an account of the formal action at the meeting of officials in the Governor's office relative to the death of Hon. John C. Tuttle, State Librarian, who departed this life at his home in Lancaster, Ohio, May 18, 1892.

Additions to the library for the year were 1,180 volumes, making the total registered number 64,830.

## EXPENDITURES.

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$1,873 16
Contingent expenses .....	806 88
Renovating, repairs and furniture.....	634 65
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200,00
Janitor .....	720 00
 Total .....	 \$6,734 69

## 1893.

In this report the library commissioners say:

"Despite the meager appropriations at the disposal of the Library Commissioners, a total of 1,339 volumes was purchased during the year past, a large number of the books consisting of missing bound volumes of valuable illustrated periodicals and magazines which in the lapse of years have become almost impossible to replace and in many instances worth three or four times their first cost. In this way complete sets of magazines of great value have been procured that in a few years would have been lost forever. The purchases also include about 500 copies of pamphlets, some of which are of great historic value. The largest number of bound volumes of leading newspapers was added to the library that was ever before secured in a single year."

Additions to the library were classified as follows:

**By purchase.**

Books .....	664
Pamphlets .....	491
Bound magazines, volumes .....	124
Bound newspapers, volumes.....	60

**By exchange.**

Books .....	225
Government documents .....	154

**By donation.**

Books .....	32
Total .....	1,750

**EXPENDITURES.**

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$2,331 11
Contingent expenses .....	1,362 42
Repairs and furniture .....	965 00
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,195 00
Janitor .....	720 00
Total .....	\$8,373 53

1894.

Additions to the library:

**By purchase**

Books .....	941
Pamphlets .....	205
Bound volumes of magazines .....	171
Bound volumes of newspapers .....	58
Total .....	1,375

**By exchange.**

Books .....	213
U. S. Government documents .....	112

**By donation.**

Books .....	50
Total .....	375
Total additions for the year.....	1,750

**EXPENDITURES.**

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$2,394 32
Contingent expenses .....	1,434 61
Repairs and furniture .....	495 25
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200 00
Janitor .....	800 00
Total .....	\$7,824 18

1895.

## Additions to the library:

By purchase,

Books .....	963
Pamphlets .....	378
Bound volumes of magazines .....	320
Bound volumes of newspapers.....	64
	—
Total .....	1,725

By donation and exchange,

Books .....	1,044
Pamphlets .....	344
	—
Total .....	1,388
	—
Additions for the year.....	3,113

1896.

On April 22, of this year, a bill introduced into the legislature by Senator James R. Garfield, became a law. It changed entirely the administration of the library and placed it under the control of a new Board of Commissioners. Under the former law, the Governor appointed the State Librarian, and the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Librarian, ex-officio, constituted the Library Commission. Under Garfield Library Law the Governor appointed the following Commissioners:

For six years,

RUTHERFORD P. HAYES..... Columbus, Ohio.

For four years,

J. F. McGREW..... Springfield, Ohio.

For two years,

CHARLES A. REYNOLDS..... Zanesville, Ohio.

On May 25, 1896, the board met, organized, and elected Charles B. Galbreath State Librarian. At a subsequent meeting rules and regulations were adopted that opened the State Library, on equal terms, to all citizens of the state. In their first annual report the commissioners say:

The first work undertaken was the cleaning of books and shelves of the library. This took nearly a month and gave time to prepare plans for the arrangement of the books. The 1,840 volumes of newspapers were arranged in chronological order and thus immediately made available.

The work of arranging and numbering the U. S. Government publications occupied neary three months. These publications were in almost daily use during the presidential campaign. The new classification was thoroughly tested and the results are entirely satisfactory.

The classification of the general library was next undertaken and is now almost completed. The publications of other states have not yet been arranged.

A collection comprising all the works in the library relating to the state of Ohio was at once made and it is the desire of the Commissioners to add to this collection as rapidly as possible.

By actual count of the volumes in the library, there has been found a total of 47,115. This does not include duplicate volumes accessioned, and pamphlets unbound. The volumes included in this count may be roughly grouped as follows:

U. S. Government publications .....	4,505
Ohio State Publications .....	1,212
Books relating to Ohio .....	650
State Publications of other States.....	7,125
Newspapers .....	1,840
Periodicals .....	5,361
General Library .....	26,422
 Total .....	 47,115

The Commissioners further state that so far as they could learn no actual count of the books in the library had previously been made—certainly not in recent years. The register indicated at that time 71,172 books and pamphlets in the library, 24,057 more than were found, by actual count, on the shelves. This did not include unbound pamphlets and duplicate government documents.

The Commissioners then say:

The difference between the number actually found in the library and the number shown on the accession register may be accounted for in pamphlets numbered, and books lost, missing or worn out of which no account has been made in the estimate of those now in the library.

The classification and subsequent re-arrangement of the books has shown that the library is deficient in many lines. The collection of U. S. Government publications, newspapers and periodicals is fairly good, but in American History and Political and Social Science the library is very weak. Volumes of fiction are disproportionately numerous.

It is our purpose to complete the work already begun, to add, as appropriations will admit, to the departments of History and Science, to increase the number of exchanges, to aid, within the limits of the law, other libraries throughout Ohio, and gradually to extend the privileges of the state library to the end that it may be in fact as well as in name, a state institution.

In his report to the Commissioners the librarian draws attention to the traveling library system, and speaks of the experiment just begun in the state. Considerable space is given to an account of the public school library of the state that, in the years 1854, '55, '56 and '59, at an expenditure, in round numbers, of \$300,000.00, made it possible to distribute 400,000 volumes of the best literature of the times to the schools of Ohio. In conclusion he expresses a desire to see the Ohio State Library the center of a system of traveling libraries that shall reach all portions of the state where good books are desired and conditions warrant the belief that a taste for healthful reading may be encouraged.

Volumes added to the library 1,049.

## EXPENDITURES.

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$1,734 24
Contingent expenses .....	681 38
Repairs and furniture .....	166 05
Stenographer .....	245 00
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200 00
Janitor .....	900 00
 Total .....	 \$6,426 67

1897.

In submitting their report for the year the Library Commissioners say that they "are well satisfied with the progress that has been made within the past and believe that with proper financial support a wider field of usefulness opens up to the Ohio State Library." The librarian summarizes the work of the year as follows:

The classification of the entire library has been completed and revised. The books have been cleaned, labeled, marked, and arranged. This necessitated the moving of all volumes, some of them a number of times. A shelf list has been prepared and is now ready for publication. A bulletin of additions to the library was issued June 1st. The check-list of state publications, compiled by Hon. R. P. Hayes, has been printed. Book stacks have been furnished for the Congressional Record, patent office reports, and other works of reference. Boxes have been provided for traveling libraries and an earnest effort has been made to increase the efficiency of the State Library as a purveyor of healthful literature to the public.

The collection of works relating to the state is reported to be comparatively meager and the suggestion made that renewed efforts be put forth to collect literature relating to Ohio. The need of a new catalogue is mentioned, and the very encouraging results of the traveling library experiment are set forth. The feature of the report is the appendix, which includes the check-list of "Publications of the State of Ohio, 1803-1896, together with an Index to the Executive Documents," compiled by Rutherford P. Hayes. This was also published in separate form.

2,412 volumes were added to the library. 124 of these were bound newspapers, of which 63 were early Washington and Southern papers. 232 were bound volumes of magazines.

## EXPENDITURES.

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$2,549 43
Contingent expenses .....	1,457 64
Carpets .....	72 17
Repairs and furniture .....	301 36
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200 00
Janitor .....	900 00
Stenographer .....	933 00
 Total .....	 \$8,913 60

1898.

The librarian gives the following summary of the work for the year:

To the shelf list completed one year ago, an author card catalogue will soon be added. The work is already well under way and we hope to report its completion before the end of another year. New shelving and book stacks have been provided for government publications and books purchased for the traveling library department. Minor changes have been made in the reading room for the comfort and convenience of patrons. Books and magazines have been sent to Ohio soldiers in camp. Five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight volumes have been accessioned, catalogued, and placed on the shelves since our last report—a record without parallel in the history of the library.

The following comments are made on additions to the library:

In the selection of books use has constantly been made of the advice and experience of those qualified to judge. Last year about five hundred volumes were purchased to complete the list named in the model A. L. A. Library exhibited at the World's Fair. This year more than twelve hundred volumes from the catalogue of the Teachers' Library of New York have been selected for the traveling library department. They have not yet been accessioned and are not included in the additions for this year. The list will appear in the next annual report.

#### LOCAL HISTORY.

An effort has been made to add to the department of Ohio local history. The successful prosecution of this work requires more time than the librarian finds at his disposal. Something has been accomplished, however, through correspondence.

Oliver Johnson, in his admirable volume, "Garrison and His Times," names among the newspapers of the National Anti-Slavery Society, *The Liberator*, published in Boston; *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, in New York; *The Pennsylvania Freeman*, in Philadelphia; *The Anti-Slavery Bugle*, in Salem, Ohio; and *The Herald of Freedom*, in Concord, N. H. "The last mentioned paper," he tells us, "was discontinued in 1846 or thereabouts; while *The Freeman* was united with the *Standard* in 1855. The *Bugle* was not discontinued till near the date of emancipation." *The Liberator* and the *Standard* continued in the field till the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was adopted.

It will be noted that the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* was the only Garrisonian paper west of the Alleghenies. It was published in the county that gave to "the cause" the Coppock brothers of Harper's Ferry fame. It at one time had a wide circulation. It made eastern Ohio a storm center of agitation in the *ante bellum* days.

A diligent search was made recently for the files of the *Bugle*. The first six volumes were found, purchased, bound and placed in the library. They cover the period of 1845-51.

Arrangements have been made to secure the publications of the "Firelands Pioneer" that have been issued since 1888. This will complete to date the set in the library.

Seven Ohio county histories and atlases have been included among late additions, making this department almost complete.

#### BOOKS ON SLAVERY.

On the subject of slavery, eighteen volumes have been added, bearing dates from 1835 to 1862. Two of these are volumes of rare pamphlets.

## FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

Prior to our last annual report there were no files of English newspapers in the Ohio State Library. Within the past year many valuable additions have been made to the department of foreign periodical literature. The list includes the following: Pall-Mall Gazette, 1865-66, 8 volumes; Illustrated London News, 1842-94, 105 volumes; Literary Gazette (London), 1825-42, 18 volumes; Cobbett's Political Register, 1817-30, 39 volumes; Annual Register, 1758-1849, 95 volumes; Canadian Magazine, 1893-97, 9 volumes; Friend of India (Serampore), 1859-63, 4 volumes; London Graphic, 1877-95, 36 volumes.

Statistics indicating the continued growth of the traveling library department are given, and attention is directed to the pressing need for additional room for the library.

The Appendix contains an article by J. A. Shawan, Superintendent of the Columbus Schools, on "The Public Library in Ohio; extracts from addresses, papers and reports at the Dayton meeting of the Ohio Library Association; library laws passed at the last session of the legislature.

Books added within the year,

General Library .....	2,725
Traveling Library .....	2,513
Total .....	5,238

Of the additions to the General Library 230 were bound volumes of newspapers and 278 were bound volumes of magazines. Unbound pamphlets were no longer included in the list of additions, as the library had adopted the policy of binding such as were valuable for preservation and placing them on the shelves with the other books of the library.

## EXPENDITURES.

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$2,986 31
Traveling Libraries .....	1,816 38
Contingent expenses .....	1,907 39
Repairs and furniture .....	338 09
Carpet .....	101 00
Commissioners expenses .....	114 25
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200 00
Stenographer .....	720 00
Janitor .....	900 00
Total .....	\$11,583 42

1899.

The Library commissioners commend the work of the librarian and close their report with the following recommendations:

In conclusion, we wish to urge that more room be provided for the library. The substantial growth of the past year might have been materially augmented at practically no additional cost had shelf room been available. We wish also to recommend that an appropriation be made for the publication in book form, with appropriate illustrations, of the history and condition of the libraries in Ohio to the close of the century. Such publications have been issued in other states where they have greatly aided the work of library extension.

The librarian speaks of the desirability of a new building, gives his own views and quotes others on "The Mission of a State Library," reports increased activity in the traveling library department, and notes Ohio's rank in the library field. The following extracts are made from his report:

#### STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY.

After collecting as far as possible, the official documents of the State and the general government, one of the first duties of the State Library is to place on its shelves books, periodicals and newspapers relating to the State. In previous reports I have called attention to the weakness of the Ohio State Library along these lines. A number of valuable additions have been made, but the work has been only fairly begun. The scarcity of early and valuable works and the lack of appropriations to make the personal research for this material make the task of collection tedious and difficult. Very little can be purchased through second-hand book-dealers. The chief sources of supply are in private collections made by pioneer families and still found within the borders of the State. These little libraries of rare books are, for the most part, in buildings that afford little or no protection against fire—the element that has swept away so many valuable collections. Owners in a number of instances seem eager to make provision for the preservation of these collections. If they could feel assured that these would be safe in the custody of the State, it would be comparatively easy to secure valuable donations.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN OHIO LIBRARIES; OHIO NEWSPAPERS IN CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

While it has been difficult to add many early newspapers to those on file in the library, I have undertaken, with the approval of the Board of Library Commissioners, a compilation of lists of newspapers in other libraries of the State. The material for this publication is practically all collected and it will be ready for the public printer in the near future. I take this opportunity to acknowledge my obligations to the librarians who so generously responded to my request for assistance in this work. The publication will also contain a list of newspapers in the State Library and a list of Ohio newspapers in the Congressional Library.

#### NEWSPAPERS REMOVED FROM STATE LIBRARY.

On strictly reliable authority, I have learned that about the year 1876 several volumes of bound newspapers, amounting, it is estimated, to "a number of wagon-loads," were taken from the library and sold for waste paper. Many of these were local Ohio papers that could not now be replaced at any price. This loss to the State Library was most unfortunate.

## COUNTY AND OTHER LOCAL LIBRARIES.

One year ago I suggested that the friends of the library movement throughout the State should work to secure county and township traveling library systems to be operated from local centers of distribution. In our own State the experiment has been tried with gratifying results. Influential citizens of Columbus, aided by the county school examiners, now have in circulation among the rural schools of Franklin County, a number of traveling libraries. The continued demand for books has greatly encouraged the friends of the movement, and everything points to a steady growth and prosperous future. Those wishing to test the system in other localities will do well to correspond with the officers of the Franklin County Free Traveling Library.

By special act of the General Assembly at its last session, Hamilton county was authorized to levy a tax for library purposes, and the public library of Cincinnati has been opened to all the citizens of the county. Delivery stations have been established, and the county plan has been successfully inaugurated. About two years ago Mr. J. S. Brumback made a bequest of \$50,000 for the erection and equipment of a library in the city of Van Wert on condition that the county commissioners make a levy for its support. To the lasting credit of the county, the required levy was made, and the library will be open to all the people of the county. This action was made possible by a general law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

There are many reasons why the county should be a unit and the county seat a center of library interest and administration. A library located at the "county capital" could be made a depository for the publications of the State and National Government. The documents collected through a number of years, if systematically arranged and classified, would make in themselves a valuable reference library. At the same place could be collected for preservation and reference manuscripts and printed matter relating to the history of the county. Local historical societies, where such organizations exist, would willingly aid in building up such a department. In addition to all this, such a library could be made a point from which traveling libraries could be distributed to different parts of the county.

## Books added within the year,

General Library .....	2,575
Traveling Library .....	4,625
Total .....	7,200

Of the additions to the General Library 146 were bound volumes of newspapers and 339 were bound volumes of magazines.

## EXPENDITURES.

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$2,674 46
Traveling Library .....	3,766 69
Contingent expenses .....	1,388 76
Repairs and furniture .....	84 88
Commissioners expenses .....	55 25
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200 00
Stenographer .....	720 00
Janitor .....	900 00
Total .....	\$12,290 04

1900.

FROM REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS:

The report of the librarian which follows gives in detail the work of the library during the past year and shows the growth of the collection which now numbers 68,750 volumes. Statistics of circulation in the traveling library department show a very substantial increase over that of any former year, emphasizing again the importance of this feature of the work of the library to the people of the state. Many small communities, and even larger towns, are still without any library facilities and are compelled to depend upon the State Library for books. These have been served, (whenever the request was properly made) by one or more traveling libraries and the demand for books has at times taxed the ability and skill of the librarian and his assistants.

A serious drawback to the work has been a lack of room in which to properly handle the business of this department. The difficulty will be partially solved when the library can occupy the room to be vacated by the removal of the office of the Commissioner of Labor to new quarters in the Annex. This room will be available early in the coming year. The relief afforded by this additional room is, of course, but temporary and does not provide for the growth of the Library proper. The last report of the librarian called attention to the pressing need for more room for the general library, which, with the ordinary accessions, is becoming a serious matter. Much of the valuable property of the State, which has required years to collect and which could not now be duplicated, is in danger of loss and damage and is not properly available. The only solution in view of the impossibility of securing additional room in the Capitol building, is a Library Building. If the State Library is to perform its proper function and keep step with similar institutions in older, and even in some of the newer western states, such a building becomes an absolute necessity, and it is hoped that the legislature may make a start in this direction.

The Commission in its last report, recommended the publication in book form, of statistics and other information showing the condition of the libraries of the State to the close of 1900. A resolution passed by the Legislature authorizing the printing of fifteen hundred copies of such report, but no appropriation was made for the same or for the cost of its compilation. The State Librarian has, however, undertaken the work which will soon be ready for the press, and we believe will greatly aid library extension throughout the State. Its publication should be continued from time to time and proper appropriation made therefor.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN:

Among the additions to which especial attention is called are the following:

NEWSPAPERS.

Delaware, O.

Delaware Patron, Ohio State Gazette, Ohio Gazette, Olentangy Gazette, 1823-1838, bound in eight volumes.

Harrison Flag, 1840, one volume.

Worthington and Columbus, Ohio.

The Western Intelligencer (odd numbers) 1813-1815.

Chillicothe, Ohio.

The Supporter, Dec. 8, 1808—Sept. 26, 1815; Oct. 29, 1816—Nov. 22, 1820

The Supporter and Scioto Gazette, July 26, 1823—Oct. 27, 1825.

**Portsmouth, Ohio.**

**Temporary Advertiser**, Feb. 24, 1826—April 6, 1826. Continued as **The Western Times**, April 18, 1826—Nov. 11, 1830.  
**Portsmouth Gazette**, Aug. 5, 1818—March 17, 1819.  
**Scioto Telegraph**, March 4, 1820—Sept. 28, 1820.  
**Scioto Telegraph and Lawrence Gazette**, Oct. 5, 1820—Sept. 28, 1820.  
**Portsmouth Gazette and Lawrence Advertiser**, July 30, 1824—Oct. 28, 1825.  
**Portsmouth Courier**, Jan. 1, 1831—Feb. 21, 1832.

**Steubenville, Ohio.**

**Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette**, Feb. 7, 1817—Nov. 11, 1820.

**Georgetown, Ohio.**

**The Western Aegis**, June 20, 1827—April 8, 1828, continued as **The Western Aegis and Public Advertiser**, May 20, 1828—Feb. 2, 1829.

**Columbus, Ohio.**

**Ohio State Journal**, Sept. 22, 1825—March 4, 1830.

**Jeffersonville, Indiana.**

**The Indianian**, Nov. 13, 1819—June 8, 1820.

**Oxford, N. Y.**

**Oxford Gazette**, Aug. 11, 1818—Feb. 16, 1820.

Other noteworthy additions were a map of Ohio by John F. Mansfield, 1806; and three volumes of the **Marietta College Magazine**, 1854-1857.

The library received some important gifts. Mr. James Brown, editor of the **Columbus Record**, kindly presented a file of that paper, 1879-1894, 17 volumes. A large and valuable collection, chiefly Ohio newspapers, was presented by the heirs of the late John D. Wright, of Chester Hill, Ohio. They comprise the following:

**Columbus, Ohio.**

**Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette**, Sept. 1835—April 1837.

**McConnelsville, Ohio.**

**The Independent**, Sept. 5, 1845—Oct. 24, 1845.

**The Morgan Herald**, Oct. 31, 1845—July 11, 1861.

**Morgan County Herald**, July 18, 1861—Dec. 25, 1868.

**McConnellsville Herald**, Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 21, 1883.

**St. Clairsville, Ohio.**

**Belmont Chronicle**, Jan. 7, 1837—Oct. 20, 1863.

**National Historian**, Feb. 3, 1827—Dec. 15, 1833.

**St. Clairsville Gazette**, Sept. 17, 1825—July 4, 1829.

**Bridgeport, Ohio.**

**Belmont Farmer**, 1847-1848.

Miscellaneous Ohio papers, 1823-1861.

Miscellaneous Anti-slavery papers, 1836-1845.

**Other states than Ohio.**

Miscellaneous papers, 1823-1862.

**American Messenger and Alexander's Messenger**, May 10, 1837—Dec. 31, 1838.

**Pittsburg Weekly Gazette**, Nov. 10, 1853—Jan. 4, 1855.

**New York Weekly Tribune**, Feb. 10, 1849—June 28, 1851.

**Emigrant and Old Countryman**, Jan. 20, 1836—Dec. 31, 1837; Jan. 1, 1841—Feb. 28, 1842; Jan. 1, 1843—Nov. 8, 1843.

**Rural New Yorker**, Jan.—Dec. 1862.

For the gift of this collection the State Library is under special obligations to Prof. W. T. Morrey, of New York City, and Isaac A. Wright, of Kansas City, Missouri.

It will be seen that substantial progress has been made in collecting Ohio newspaper literature. Much more may be accomplished in this line by persistent and well directed effort. It should be the especial function of the State Library to collect such material.

**Books added within the year.**

Traveling library department, volumes.....	4,642
General library department, volumes.....	2,167
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,809</b>

Of the additions to the general library 135 volumes were bound newspapers and 273 volumes bound magazines.

**EXPENDITURES.**

Books, magazines and papers .....	\$2,352 45
Traveling Library .....	4,916 87
Contingent expenses .....	2,213 40
Repairs and furniture .....	8 40
Commissioners expenses .....	134 65
Cataloguing .....	222 50
Librarian .....	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian .....	1,200 00
Stenographer .....	720 00
Janitor .....	900 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$14,171 27</b>

**STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS FROM 1845 TO 1901.**

First Board—1845 to 1847—Mordecai Bartley, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.

Second Board—1847 to 1849—William Bebb, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.

Third Board—1849 to 1851—Seabury Ford, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.

Fourth Board—1851 to 1852—Reuben Wood, Henry W. King and Elijah Hayward.

Fifth Board—1852 to 1854—Reuben Wood, William Trevitt and Elijah Hayward.

Sixth Board—1854 to 1856—William Medill, William Trevitt and James W. Taylor.

Seventh Board—1856 to 1858—Salmon P. Chase, James H. Baker and William T. Goggeshall.

Eighth Board—1859—Salmon P. Chase, Addison P. Russell and William T. Goggeshall.

Ninth Board—1860—William Dennison, A. P. Russell and W. T. Coggeshall.

Tenth Board—1862—David Tod, W. S. Kennon and S. G. Harbaugh.

Eleventh Board—1863—David Tod, W. W. Armstrong and S. G. Harbaugh.

Twelfth Board—1865—Charles Anderson, William H. Smith and S. G. Harbaugh.

Thirteenth Board—1866—J. D. Cox, W. H. Smith and S. G. Harbaugh.

Fourteenth Board—1867—R. B. Hayes, John Russell and S. G. Harbaugh.

Fifteenth Board—1868—R. B. Hayes, Isaac R. Sherwood and S. G. Harbaugh.

Sixteenth Board—1869 to 1871—R. B. Hayes, Isaac R. Sherwood and S. G. Harbaugh.

Seventeenth Board—1872—Edward F. Noyes, Isaac R. Sherwood, and S. G. Harbaugh.

Eighteenth Board—1873—Edward F. Noyes, A. T. Wikoff and S. G. Harbaugh.

Nineteenth Board—1874—William Allen, A. T. Wikoff and W. C. Hood.

Twentieth Board—1876—R. B. Hayes, William Bell, Jr., and H. H. Robinson.

Twenty-first Board—1877—Thomas L. Young, Milton Barnes and R. M. Stimson.

Twenty-second Board—1878—R. M. Bishop, Milton Barnes and R. M. Stimson.

Twenty-third Board—1880—Charles Foster, Milton Barnes and H. V. Kerr.

Twenty-fourth Board—1882—Charles Foster, Charles Townsend and J. H. Geiger.

Twenty-fifth Board—1883—Charles Foster, J. W. Newman and H. L. Conard.

Twenty-sixth Board—1884—Geo. Hoadley, J. W. Newman and H. L. Conard.

Twenty-seventh Board—1885—Geo. Hoadley, J. S. Robinson and H. W. Pier-  
son.

Twenty-eight Board—1886—J. B. Foraker, J. S. Robinson and F. B. Loomis.

Twenty-ninth Board—1887—J. B. Foraker, J. S. Robinson and John M. Doane.

Thirtieth Board—1888 to 1889—J. B. Foraker, Daniel J. Ryan and John M.  
Doane.

Thirty-first Board—1890 to 1892—James E Campbell, Daniel J. Ryan and John  
C. Tuthill.

Thirty-second Board—1892 to 1894—Wm. McKinley, Jr., C. L. Poorman and  
Joseph P. Smith.

Thirty-third Board—Wm. McKinley, Samuel M. Taylor and Joseph P. Smith.

#### FIRST BOARD UNDER THE LAW OF 1896.

Charles A. Reynolds, J. F. McGrew, Rutherford P. Hayes.

1898.

J. F. McGrew, O. E. Niles, Charles A Reynolds.

1899.

J. F. McGrew, O. E. Niles, Charles Orr.

#### PRESENT BOARD.

J. F. McGrew.....	Term of office expires 1906.
Charles Orr .....	Term of office expires 1904.
O. E. Niles .....	Term of office expires 1902.

#### LIST OF OHIO STATE LIBRARIANS FROM 1817 TO 1901.

John L. Harper.....	1817-1818.
John McElvain.....	1818-1820
David S. Brodrick.....	1820-1824
Zachariah Mills.....	1824-1842
Thomas Kennedy.....	1842-1845
John Greiner.....	1845-1851
Elijah Hayward.....	1851-1854
James W. Taylor.....	1854-1856
W. T. Coggeshall.....	1856-1862
S. G. Harbaugh.....	1862-1874
W. C. Hood.....	1874-1875

H. H. Robinson.....	1875-1877
R. M. Simson.....	1877-1879
H. V. Kerr.....	1879-1881
Joseph H. Geiger.....	1881-1883
H. L. Conard.....	1883-1885
H. W. Pierson.....	1885-1886
F. B. Loomis.....	1886-1887
John M. Doane.....	1887-1889
W. G. Sibley.....	From Dec. 1, 1889 to Feb. 20, 1890
John C. Tuthill.....	1890-1892
Joseph P. Smith.....	1892-1896
Charles B. Galbreath.....	1896 —

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The State Library will be open, except Sunday and holidays, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. During the months of July and August the Library will close at 4 P. M. During sessions of the Legislature the Library will be open, except Saturday, till 9 P. M.

All citizens of the State over twenty-one years of age will be permitted to draw books in accordance with the following rules:

All State officers elected by the people or appointed by the Governor may draw books by giving receipt.

Citizens who desire to draw books may do so on furnishing the Library Board a satisfactory guarantee or through the public library in their city.

No one shall keep from the Library more than two volumes at one time, nor any volume more than two weeks without renewal.

One renewal will be allowed and the book may be kept for two weeks from the date of renewal.

No borrower shall keep a book more than three days after notice has been mailed to his address that it is wanted at the Library or that the book is due.

Any book not returned after one week's notice may be sent for at the expense of the borrower.

Any book not returned after one month's notice may be considered lost, in which case the borrower shall pay its full value or the value of the set to which it belongs.

All expenses connected with the issue of the books or their return shall be paid by the borrower.

Any person failing to return a book within one week after notice has been mailed forfeits the privilege of the Library until reinstated by the Board.

The Board will determine what books may not be taken from the Library.

## TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Soon after the organization of the Library Commission under the law of 1896, the Board entered upon the consideration of ways and means to make the library more accessible to the people. It was agreed that inasmuch as the institution is supported by general taxation, all citizens of the State, as nearly as possible, should enjoy alike the privileges of the library. They already had free access to books on the shelves for purposes of reference, but the members of the Board were unanimously of

the opinion that something should be done to make the material in the library more readily available to those living remote from the State Capital.

It was decided that every encouragement, consistent with limited appropriations, should be extended to this class of prospective patrons by furnishing information from the reference department through the mails. A circulating department also was opened on equal terms to all citizens. Books were sent out by mail and express, the borrowers paying transportation both ways.

The traveling library system, already in operation in a few other states, was considered. No appropriations had been made for that specific purpose, but ample warrant was found for its establishment in the following clause of the law :

The Board of Library Commissioners shall \* \* \* make such rules for the government of the library and the use of its books and other property of the library as they may deem necessary."

In order that the library might enter upon its larger mission to the State, the traveling library system was introduced. On November 6, 1896, the first traveling library in Ohio was sent to a women's club in Mt. Vernon, Miss Nora Mulvane, Librarian. Unheralded it prepared the way for thousands to follow. The second traveling library went to a similar organization in Piqua, November 12, Miss Mary M. Jones, Librarian. The first sent to a school went to Adelphi, J. B. Selig, Superintendent, librarian. Yankee Hill was the first rural school to patronize this department, Elba Pence, teacher and librarian. The first traveling library drawn by a farmer's organization went to Darby Grange, No. 729, West Jefferson, W. H. Hamilton, lecturer and librarian.

A circular sent out in response to inquiries defined the traveling library and set forth its objects as follows:

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

"A traveling library is a collection of from twenty-five to thirty-five books sent out by the State Library to a reading club, an association of citizens, a board of education or a public library, to be kept three months, with the privilege of renewal.

*Objects:* 1. To furnish good literature. 2. To strengthen small libraries.  
3. To create an interest in the establishment of new libraries.

"On receipt of a request on the forms furnished by the State Library, properly filled by the members of the club, the officers of the free public library, board of education, or other association the books will be shipped. The parties receiving the books must pay the transportation both ways.

"No catalogues of books in the circulating department of the State Library are sent to patrons, for the following reasons: 1. We have no appropriation for the publication of a catalogue. 2. We are continually adding new books, and a catalogue would not show what could be furnished. 3. Thousands of books are in circulation, and we should rarely be able to furnish the list made from a catalogue.

"Where patrons desire it, a list of books can be made in accordance with general directions and submitted for approval before the Traveling Library is shipped.

"If a list of books desired is sent with the application, it will be furnished as nearly as possible; if only the general subjects are named, books relating to those subjects will be sent.

"The Ohio State Library desires a wider circulation for its Traveling Libraries. Those interested are invited to correspond."

In a report on this experiment and its results, the writer in February, 1898, said:

"The forms for application, agreement of librarian, and guarantor's bond were modeled after those of New York. The books were selected from the shelves of the State Library. Additions were made from the regular book fund. Plain but substantial pine boxes were furnished by the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. From a small contingent fund our janitor furnished each box with hinges and padlock. Books were selected in response to requests, and the first traveling libraries of Ohio went forth on their mission.

"The conditions under which these libraries were issued are very simple. The organizations to which they are sent give bond for their proper use and safe return. Duplicate lists of these books, with condition of each volume carefully noted, are sent to the borrowers. One of these is signed and returned; the other is kept. Both parties are thus protected if a question should arise in regard to the condition of a book when issued and returned. Twenty-five volumes are usually sent in a library. The borrowers pay transportation both ways.

"Some difficulty was at first experienced in bringing the system to the attention of the public. The first agency appealed to was the public press. The daily papers of the State, through their representatives at Columbus, made generous mention of the new departure, and did all that could be desired to bring it to public notice. The result at first was not altogether encouraging. The State Federation of Women's Clubs became interested in the movement, and through this organization a number of libraries were sent out. The Ohio Educational Monthly, the official organ of the public schools of the State, published in the August number an article by the writer entitled, 'The State Library and the Public Schools,' in which the traveling library feature was explained. This brought a number of applications, most of them from the rural districts. A few weeks later Mr. Freeman, lecturer of the State Grange, visited the State Library to learn upon what conditions books might be borrowed. To him is due the credit of introducing this system to the granges. His efforts have been heartily supported by the Ohio Farmer, one of the most popular agricultural papers of the Mississippi Valley.

"The results may be given in a few words. Since October 9, 1896, 225 traveling libraries have been sent out; 164 of these have been issued since Nov. 15, 1897. They have gone to all parts of the State. The granges have drawn 72, the schools 37; other organizations 106.

"Applications for these libraries are steadily increasing in number. Thus far the drain has not seriously crippled the State Library. We are fast approaching the limit, however, at which special provision must be made to meet the popular demand.

"The Legislature now in session, we have every reason to believe, will provide ample means for carrying on the work already inaugurated with tangible results and flattering prospects."

The hope expressed in this report was not disappointed. The Legislature at its regular session in 1898 appropriated \$4,000 for traveling

libraries. This help was most opportune. It at once relieved the drain on the State Library and made it possible to meet the growing demand with books selected for this new department.

The subsequent history of the traveling library in Ohio has been a record of uninterrupted and accelerating growth. It is steadily and satisfactorily accomplishing the purposes of its founders. No other work undertaken by the State in recent years has done so much to stimulate a library interest among the people. Through this agency books have gone out to those who need them most—to communities that have no local library privileges. No explanation is necessary to demonstrate that a well chosen collection of books in such a community may become an influence for good and a stimulus to better things.

As will be seen by reference to the application forms, organization and the appointment of a local librarian are necessary before a traveling library may be received from the State Library. These preparatory steps and the experience that comes through the practical management of a small collection of books, naturally encourage organization of a more permanent character. It is eminently fitting that the State should do this missionary work. Where patrons cannot afford to go to the books, books at the trifling expense of transportation should go to the patrons. If it is the duty of the State to educate, it is likewise its duty, within reasonable limits, to furnish the means of education.

One of the great advantages of the traveling library system is the facility it provides for exchange. When the books have been used by one organization they can readily be transferred to another, and this exchange can be carried on almost indefinitely. In time the patrons of one community have thus the opportunity, at small expense, to read many books.

In Ohio, when the books in a traveling library are returned to the State Library they are not kept intact as a collection, but are placed on shelves in the order of their classification. From these shelves traveling libraries are made up and sent to different parts of the State. This makes additional work for those who issue the libraries, but at the same time enables them to make selections that are more satisfactory.

A permanent record is kept of the traveling libraries issued and lists of the books included in each are constantly at hand for reference. They serve as a guide in sending out traveling libraries to organizations that have already had one or more of these. These records complete, together with maps here produced on small scale, continually furnish tangible evidence of what this department is actually accomplishing.

Since the introduction of this system by the State, it has been utilized in different localities as a successful agency in the distribution of books. The Public Library of Cincinnati, which, under the present special act is open to the people of Hamilton County, first extended the sphere of its activities by the establishment of delivery stations. Recently it has sup-

plemented these with a number of traveling libraries that are doing excellent work. The free traveling libraries of Franklin County, organized February 18, 1898, under the direction of Judge Tod B. Galloway, now reach almost every rural district of the county. Other sections of the State are about to adopt the system. It is remarkably elastic and readily adapts itself to local conditions. The favor with which it has been received encourages the hope expressed by the state librarian in his first annual report:

"If your librarian has any ambition in the line of official service beyond earning his salary and drawing it, it is to see the Ohio State Library the center of a system of traveling libraries that shall reach every village and school district in the State where good books are desired and conditions warrant the belief that a taste for healthful reading may be encouraged."

**LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES ISSUED FROM THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SYSTEM.**

(Many of the libraries were sent to rural communities. The "Post Office" indicates simply the address of the librarian.)

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Ada .....	Ida Darst.....	Current Events Club	1
Adamsville .....	C. B. Bell.....	Eureka Grange.....	5
Adelphi .....	Harley Markel.....	School .....	3
" .....	J. B. Seelig.....	School .....	3
Adena .....	Anna Paxson.....	Reading Club .....	1
Akron .....	Eli Smith.....	Maple Valley Reading Club .....	1
Albany .....	Mrs. L. B. Adair.....	School .....	1
" .....	Robert A. Carnahan.....	Duodecemvirate Club	1
" .....	Wm. Duvall.....	Union Grove Debating Club .....	2
" .....	Mrs. S. H. Hoiles.....	Fairmount Library Association .....	1
Alma .....	M. W. Ashbaugh.....	School .....	1
Alton .....	W. N. Doherty.....	School .....	2
Alvordton .....	Fred K. Gamble.....	Teachers' Reading Circle .....	2
Amanda .....	Anna M. Glick.....	Filiæ Agricolorum .....	1
" .....	Grace Swope.....	" .....	1
" .....	Lena Bussert .....	Epworth League .....	1
" .....	Frank E. Wilson.....	" .....	1
Amesville .....	Anna L. Brown.....	Library Club .....	1
Amln .....	Effie Amlin .....	School .....	2
Antioch .....	J. W. Lentz.....	Reading Circle .....	1
Antrim .....	F. P. Albaugh.....	Reading Club .....	1
" .....	J. A. Bond.....	Citizens' Club .....	2
Appleton .....	Don Frye.....	Bennington Grange .....	1
Arbaugh .....	G. P. McCarthy.....	Bimetallic Club .....	1
Arcanum .....	Chas. O. Tittle.....	Nealeigh Reading Club .....	1
" .....	" .....	School .....	2
Archbold .....	Esther Rice.....	School .....	1
Arnold .....	S. Currier.....	School .....	1
" .....	O. J. Dodge.....	School .....	5
Ashtabula .....	Mary Miller Battelles .....	Fortnightly Club .....	3
" .....	Fanny Blyth .....	" .....	1
" .....	Fanny S. Munsell.....	Tourist Club .....	1
Ashley .....	Wm. McMannis.....	School .....	1
Athens .....	Annetta Higgins.....	White Hall Reading Club .....	1
Attica .....	Clara Heabler.....	Literary Guild .....	1
Aurora .....	James H. McKee.....	Nat'l Science Society	2
Austinburg .....	Mrs. Geo. A. Pallis.....	Tourist Club .....	1
Avery .....	Mrs. Perry Dougherty.....	Equality Club .....	1
Avondale .....	Chas. N. Dunlap.....	Reading Club .....	1
Axline .....	Herman C. Weller.....	Epworth League .....	4
Axtel .....	Geo. E. Liber .....	Library Club .....	1
Bainbridge .....	M. E. Wilson.....	School .....	1
Bakersville .....	C. G. Starker.....	Evans Creek School	1
Baltimore .....	W. E. Bibler.....	Citizens of Ohio .....	1
" .....	Bertha Kumler.....	Missionary Society .....	1
Barlow .....	T. F. Graham.....	Shady Rest Reading Club .....	2

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No of Libs.
Barnesville .....	W. C. Bowers.....	Tourist Club.....	1
" .....	S. G. Colvig.....	Knights of the Gold-en Eagle.....	1
" .....	M. A. Yarnell.....	Auobon Club.....	1
Bartlett .....	G. W. Graham.....	Grange, No. 809.....	1
" .....	" "	People's Library Association .....	1
Bascom .....	C. C. Creeger.....	Progressive Library Association .....	2
Bashan .....	H. D. Caldwell.....	Maple Grove S. S.....	1
Basil .....	F. M. Paul.....	Edworth League.....	1
Batavia .....	Lilian Robinson.....	Woman's Club .....	1
Beach City .....	C. C. Howenstine.....	Reading Club .....	1
Beaver .....	T. W. Horton.....	School .....	1
Beebetown .....	Hannah Longbon .....	Acme Grange.....	2
Bell .....	J. W. Hurst.....	Belfast Library Association .....	3
Bellaire .....	Maud Corbett.....	School .....	2
" .....	C. E. Thompson.....	Shadyside Reading Circle .....	1
Bellbrook .....	Geo. H. Eckerle.....	Township Schools.....	1
Belle Valley .....	Otis Davis.....	Patrons of Industry .....	1
Bellefontaine .....	J. Bartholomew .....	Tourist Club.....	2
" .....	Laura Dow.....	Art Club.....	2
" .....	Mrs. Frank R. Griffin.....	" "	1
" .....	Emilv Howenstine.....	" "	2
" .....	Nell D. Garwood.....	Uinon School .....	1
" .....	Mabelle Stevenson .....	Wapentake Reading Club .....	1
Bellepoint .....	A. E. Baldwin.....	Concord Township Schools .....	3
Belleville .....	S. A. Anderson.....	Jefferson Grange .....	2
" .....	Mrs. Henry Howard.....	Reading Club .....	2
" .....	Mrs. Henry Lee.....	Library Association .....	1
" .....	Margaret F. Lee.....	Woman's Club .....	1
Bellvue .....	Emma Suter.....	Library Association .....	1
Beloit .....	Perry F. King.....	School .....	1
Belpre .....	Mollie Gormley .....	High School Reading Circle .....	1
" .....	Josephine Snively.....	School .....	1
Berkley .....	Verne Ford.....	Grange .....	1
Berlin Center.....	Mrs. Strat Best.....	Grange, No. 1489.....	1
Berlin Heights.....	Ida Hill.....	Tuesday Tourist Club .....	4
Bidwell .....	Sim H. Bing.....	School .....	1
" .....	G. E. Neal.....	School .....	2
Bissels .....	Henry McKee .....	High School Reading Club .....	1
Blakeslee .....	L. M. Yoder.....	Sodom Grange .....	1
Blissfield .....	I. H. Moore.....	Monroe Grange .....	1
Bloomfield .....	J. C. Duncanson .....	School .....	3
" .....	Maude Lyon .....	Fairview Club .....	2
Bloomingburg .....	J. C. Whiteside .....	Pearson Reading Club .....	3
Bokes Creek.....	E. G. Harris.....	School .....	1
Bournesville .....	Jos. E. Nessell .....	Reading Club .....	1
Bowersville .....	W. J. Haughey .....	Grange, No. 28.....	2
Bowling Green.....	Hettie Giles .....	Y. W. C. T. U.....	2
Bradford .....	W. M. Williamson .....	Grange .....	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No of Libs.
Brice .....	Jas. W. Hale.....	High School Library Association .....	1
Bridgeville .....	G. W. Nelson.....	Library Association .....	2
Brighton .....	Susie Upson .....	Epworth League .....	1
Brookensword .....	E. C. Cover.....	Grange, No. 1487 .....	1
Brookville .....	J. Reuben Bachter.....	School .....	1
Brownhelm Station..	C. C. Leimbach.....	Grange .....	3
Bryan .....	Florence Gardner.....	Woman's Club .....	1
" .....	E. D. Jacobs.....	Reading Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. A. L. Shaffer.....	Sequela Club .....	3
" .....	Olive M. Wilber.....	Taine Club .....	1
Buchtel .....	W. V. Ward.....	Dodge Club .....	1
Bucyrus .....	Laura Cooper .....	School .....	2
" .....	E. W. Crall.....	Normal Hill Reading Club .....	1
" .....	I. L. Crall.....	Quaker Reading Circle .....	1
" .....	E. R. Dirmeyer.....	Beach Grove Reading Circle .....	1
" .....	Mrs. R. E. Farnham.....	Crocus Club .....	1
" .....	E. J. Miller.....	Young People's Alliance .....	1
" .....	Blanche Moderwell.....	School .....	1
" .....	O. M. Moore.....	Brandywine Reading Club .....	1
Burton .....	A. G. Cutler.....	Clio Reading Club .....	4
" .....	Laura Webster .....	Tuesday Club .....	1
Cable .....	C. J. Carter .....	Township School Reading Circle .....	1
Caledonia .....	H. M. Reed .....	Epworth League .....	1
Calm .....	Martha Keerner .....	Union Grange .....	1
Camba .....	Dan Alban .....	Valley Grange .....	1
" .....	J. F. Jones .....	" .....	2
Cambridge .....	Samuel F. McConkey .....	Twentieth Century Club .....	1
Camden .....	Samantha Homsher .....	Philomathean Club .....	5
Campbellstown .....	H. J. Brandenburg .....	Jackson Township Schools .....	1
" .....	Nelle Paddock .....	Buckeye Society .....	1
Canal Lewisville .....	Geo. Stonehocker .....	Patrons of Industry .....	2
Canal Winchester .....	Harriet G. Burr .....	School .....	2
" "	Maggie Homrighous .....	Reading Club .....	1
" "	Minnie McFadden .....	School .....	5
Cardington .....	R. A. Beally .....	Grange .....	1
" .....	Bessie Brown .....	Chestnut Grove Reading Circle .....	2
" .....	Phoebe Farrington .....	School .....	1
" .....	Carrie Irwin .....	School .....	2
" .....	R. P. Maxwell .....	Bethel Reading Circle .....	1
" .....	Judith Wright .....	School .....	3
Carey .....	Thos. Bonser .....	Schools .....	6
" .....	D. T. Hart .....	Crawford Township School .....	4
Carlisle .....	Blanche Hendrichson .....	Wymodausian Club .....	1
Carroll .....	Emma Aldred .....	Epworth League .....	2
Carrollton .....	Mrs. E. L. Swan .....	Sorosis Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Will T. Westcott .....	" ....." .....	2

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Castalia .....	Dora C. White.....	1
Catawba .....	Alta Shipley.....	2
Catawba Island .....	Mrs. J. W. Gamble.....	1
Cedar Run.....	F. A. Riley.....	1
Cedarville .....	Alonzo C. Stretcher.....	2
Celina .....	Blanche Crockett.....	1
" .....	Mrs. H. L. Morningstar.....	1
Center Village .....	Frank F. Cole.....	3
" " .....	H. C. Sherman.....	1
Centerburg .....	Oscar S. Adams.....	1
" .....	John Cochran.....	1
" .....	Maude Lyon.....	2
" .....	Frank H. H. Roberts.....	1
Chagrin Falls.....	Erdine Moore.....	1
Chandlersville .....	Stephen R. Crumbacker.....	1
" .....	B. W. Maxwell.....	1
" .....	J. M. Given.....	1
" .....	P. C. Herron.....	1
Chatham Center.....	W. J. Beach.....	1
Cheshire .....	E. S. McCall.....	1
Chester .....	Myra Hovey.....	1
" .....	Eva S. Walker.....	1
" .....	Henry Warner.....	1
Chester Hill.....	J. A. Morris.....	2
Chestnut Grove.....	Seth W. Huntley.....	4
Chicago .....	Mrs. C. B. Tudor.....	1
Chillicothe .....	J. W. Luccock.....	2
" .....	Margaret R. Mace.....	1
" .....	C. A. Malone.....	1
Cincinnati .....	Mary Neckel.....	1
Circleville .....	May Lowe.....	3
Claribel .....	Geo. E. Lippert.....	1
Claridon .....	F. E. Tucker.....	1
Clarksville .....	Luther M. Hunt.....	1
Clay .....	D. C. Evans.....	1
Cleveland .....	Sadie L. Drake.....	1
" .....	Chas. Orr.....	1
Cleves .....	Nettie Chidlaw.....	1
Clintonville .....	C. L. Dickey.....	19
" .....	W. M. Walterniire.....	3
Clyde .....	M. A. Beecher.....	1
" .....	Mrs. R. H. Chapin.....	1
" .....	Mabel G. Huntley.....	1
" .....	Samuel Persing.....	1
" .....	Mrs. B. F. Heffner.....	1
" .....	Jennie Richards.....	2
" .....	Estella Tiffany.....	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No of Libs.
Coalton .....	E. T. Dando.....	Literary Circle.....	1
" .....	M. F. Newport.....	Literary Club.....	1
Cochranton .....	J. A. Drake.....	School .....	2
Coitsville .....	S. W. Allen.....	School .....	4
College Corner.....	J. H. McMillan.....	Synagogue School...	1
Colton .....	Mrs. W. Whittaker.....	Reading Circle.....	2
Columbia Station .....	F. J. Lewis.....	Acme Grange.....	2
Columbus .....	A. C. Biggs.....	Occult Science Reading Club.....	1
" .....	Cynthia Bright.....	Missionary Society..	1
" .....	Dasie Burkett.....	Clinton Township School .....	1
" .....	Clara Carhart.....	Epworth League .....	2
" .....	Mrs. Smith M. Comley.....	Present Day Club...	1
" .....	Lois E. Dan.....	Epworth League.....	1
" .....	Jane M. Doren.....	East High School...	1
" .....	Ida M. Evans.....	.....	1
" .....	Josie Fozer.....	Century Club.....	2
" .....	Mrs. W. O. Henderson.....	Saturday Club.....	1
" .....	Maria A. Humphreys.....	Sunday-School .....	5
" .....	Mrs. D. D. McClelland.....	Ladies' Aid Society..	2
" .....	Julia Pickett.....	Phelps' School .....	2
" .....	Catherine Rodenfels.....	School .....	1
" .....	Annie M. Siebert.....	Summer Reading Circle .....	1
" .....	Franklin Schott.....	First Neighborhood Guild .....	3
Conant .....	Clarence Lathrop.....	Elm Tree Grange...	2
Conesville .....	H. M. Shutt.....	School .....	1
Conotton .....	J. B. Anderson.....	School .....	1
Constantia .....	Mrs. Curtis Probert.....	Book Club.....	2
" .....	Mrs. H. T. Strong.....	" .....	2
" .....	Ida M. Saunders.....	Baptist Sunday-School .....	1
Continental .....	Mrs. J. C. Caldwell.....	Reading Circle.....	2
" .....	Asa Donaldson.....	Monroe Grange.....	3
" .....	F. S. Jones.....	Grange .....	1
Convoy .....	C. H. Cless.....	Grange .....	1
Copley .....	William Wagoner.....	Grange .....	4
Corsica .....	Seppie Williams .....	Traveling Library Association .....	5
Coshcocton .....	Camille B. Compton.....	Historical Club.....	2
" .....	Shirley Fisher .....	New Century Club..	1
" .....	Zoe Shrake .....	" .....	1
" .....	W. A. Humebaugh.....	Men's Historical Club	1
" .....	Marietta Palmer.....	Woman's Club.....	1
" .....	Mrs. Sumner Stacy.....	Woman's Club.....	2
" .....	G. T. Vinsel .....	Plainfield Grange....	4
Covington .....	Mrs. D. L. Face.....	Conversation Club...	1
" .....	J. J. Holfinger .....	School .....	1
" .....	M. H. Nill.....	Citizens .....	4
" .....	Mrs. C. L. Rosenberger.....	Athenæum Club.....	2
" .....	Frances B. Cramer.....	Pierian Club.....	2
" .....	Mrs. James E. Simes.....	" .....	1
" .....	E. R. Spade .....	School .....	2
Cozaddale .....	J. H. Glenn.....	Pupils' Reading Circle .....	1
" .....	H. P. Hewitt.....	Reading Circle.....	2

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Creola .....	J. F. Thomason.....	Religio-Literary So- ciety .....	1
Creswell .....	Edward T. Cole.....	Willow Grove Lib...	1
Crooksville .....	E. H. Brown.....	Progressive Students' Lib. Society.....	2
" .....	Jacob S. Sowers.....	Missionary Library Society .....	2
Croton .....		School Land Read- ing Club.....	1
Cuyahoga Falls .....	A. C. Harrington.....	Northampton Grange	1
Cygnet .....	J. C. Solether.....	School .....	1
Cynthiana .....	T. W. Horton.....	School .....	2
Danville .....	Mrs. A. E. Baker.....	Orange Hill Read- ing Circle.....	1
" .....	Ambra Black.....	Library .....	2
" .....	W. H. Yearly.....	High School .....	1
Darrtown .....	Lucy Beiser.....	Oxford Grange.....	1
Dasie .....	J. D. Geisler.....	School .....	1
Dayton .....	Cornelius Brown.....	Charity Grange.....	1
" .....	L. O. Coblenz.....	Wagner School.....	1
" .....	Arthur L. Fox.....	Sunday-School .....	3
" .....	Alice Glendon.....	N. C. R. House Ex- tension .....	2
" .....	Mrs. J. L. Kause.....	N. Dayton Home Club .....	1
" .....	" " "	Wednesday After- noon Club.....	1
" .....	E. C. Routzahn.....	Women's Century Club .....	1
" .....	Clara Bisch.....	Progress Club.....	1
" .....	Rosa Shreck.....	" .....	3
" .....	Robert K. Staley.....	Sunday-School .....	1
Defiance .....	Henry B. Harris.....	Readin~ Circle .....	1
" .....	Mary Hardy.....	Travelers' Club .....	2
" .....	Ella Lehman.....	" .....	2
" .....	John A. Sheffield.....	Banner Grange.....	1
Delaware .....	Euphemia Ashwill.....	Sunday-School .....	2
" .....	E. T. Brandebury.....	Tourist Club .....	2
Delroy .....	John R. Kail.....	School .....	1
Delhos .....	Rachel Carr.....	Tourists' Club .....	1
" .....	D. W. Ditto.....	Marion Grange.....	6
" .....	Mrs. E. B. Mauk.....	Sorosis .....	2
" .....	Florence R. Turner.....	" .....	2
Delta .....	Mary Harmon.....	Fulton Grange .....	1
" .....	J. G. Stiriz.....	Pleasant Valley Reading Club.....	1
Dennison .....	Ada Parrish.....	Tourist Club .....	1
Derby .....	J. B. Fairchild.....	High School .....	4
Deshler .....	Mrs. J. A. Hyslop.....	School .....	9
" .....	John O'Hearn.....	High School .....	2
Dino .....	Albert H. Boeshart.....	School .....	1
Dublin .....	C. E. Bonham.....	School .....	2
" .....	Geo. Bonham.....	School .....	2
" .....	Luna McCallv .....	School .....	1
" .....	R. M. Merryman.....	Library Association..	5
" .....	S. T. Price.....	School .....	1
Dunkirk .....	F. J. Stinchcomb.....	Union School .....	2

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Eaglesport .....	F. A. Anderson.....	O. T. R. C.....	1
" .....	H. A. Strong.....	West Bloom Grange.	1
East Cleveland .....	William H. Gaylord.....	Collamer Library Association .....	1
" " .....	Geo. H. Kelly.....	Collamer Library Association .....	2
East Fairfield .....	F. S. Williamson.....	Grange .....	1
East Liberty .....	V. L. Bell.....	School .....	1
East Palestine .....	Elizabeth Jackson.....	Tourist Club.....	2
Eaton .....	Geo. Johnson .....	Ort Rifles .....	1
" .....	Thomas O'Leary.....	Reading Club.....	2
" .....	Mrs. S. E. Reynolds.....	Public Library Association .....	1
Edgerton .....	Mrs. E. E. Hinkle.....	St. Joseph Grange..	1
Edwards .....	O. V. Earhart.....	School .....	1
Eldorado .....	J. L. Billman.....	School .....	1
Elmwood .....	W. W. Fuller.....	School .....	2
" .....	G. P. Horch.....	School .....	3
" .....	A. T. Jewett.....	School .....	1
" .....	Fred Jewett.....	Reading Club .....	11
" .....	Helen Phillips.....	School .....	1
" .....	C. E. Rybolt.....	School .....	1
Elyria .....	Lilian Cary.....	Fortnightly Club .....	1
" .....	Hattie V. Hance.....	Carlisle Grange.....	2
" .....	Arthur D. Winney.....	Sunday-School .....	1
Empire .....	Louis Whittaker.....	School .....	1
Eris .....	Paul A. Gulick.....	School .....	1
Ernest .....	Edith M. Banta.....	Concord Reading Circle .....	1
Ethel .....	A. H. Abmyer.....	Day Hill Library Club .....	1
Eugene .....	Charles Sims.....	Green Valley Grange	3
Evansport .....	Frank Spangle .....	Elm Grove Grange..	1
Evanston .....	Kate Smith.....	School .....	1
Fair Haven .....	J. S. McDivitt.....	School .....	1
" .....	C. S. Roberts.....	Library .....	1
Fairfield .....	D. S. Lynn.....	Ireland Literary Society .....	1
" .....	" " .....	Union Literary Society .....	1
" .....	C. R. Titlow.....	School .....	1
Fallsburg .....	Ethel D. Evers.....	Grange .....	2
Fayette .....	Anna Bevier.....	School .....	1
Findlay .....	Theodore Bayless.....	Struther Building School .....	1
" .....	W. S. Neely.....	School .....	1
" .....	Emma Simms.....	Library Club .....	1
Fitchville .....	Mrs. E. L. Hodges.....	North Fairfield Grange .....	3
" .....	Anna E. Banc.....	Book Club .....	1
Flagdale .....	I. B. Brown.....	Marion Township Reading Circle .....	1
Flat .....	John L. Sampson.....	Union Grange .....	1
Flint .....	Annetta Johnson.....	Reading Club .....	4
" .....	Maurice B. Johnson.....	Reading Club .....	7
Florida .....	J. W. Loomis.....	School .....	2
Flushing .....	A. M. Brown.....	School .....	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Forest .....	O. E. Bowman.....	School .....	1
" .....	Mrs. J. W. Clinger.....	Teachers' and Students' Club .....	1
" .....	E. Fay Douglas.....	Progress Club.....	1
Fort Recovery .....	J. E. Wirsching.....	School .....	1
Fostoria .....	Ella Ickes Robbins.....	Public Library.....	1
" .....	Geo. F. White.....	School .....	1
" .....	Mrs. James T. Yant.....	1897 Literary Circle .	1
Frankfort .....	D. T. Heiser.....	New Bethel Reading Circle .....	2
Franklin Sq.....	H. V. Zimmerman.....	Mt. Nebo Grange....	2
Fredericktown .....	Clarena Blair.....	C. E. Society.....	1
" .....	W. R. Blair.....	Waterford Grange...	1
" .....	L. E. Dalyrimple.....	Wayne Grange.....	1
Freeland .....	Ella M. Adams.....	Rich Hill Association P. of I.....	1
Fremont .....	Mrs. John F. Gottron.....	Coterie .....	1
Freeport .....	L. B. Edgar.....	Brick Reading Circle.	1
Friendship .....	D. N. Hopkins.....	Epworth League.....	2
Fultonham .....	H. C. Willer.....	Epworth League.....	1
" .....	Carrie McPherson.....	" .....	2
Gahanna .....	E. A. Brobst.....	School .....	1
" .....	C. M. Earhart.....	School .....	1
" .....	Elizabeth H. Foster.....	School .....	2
Galena .....	Mary Bennett.....	Advance Club.....	1
" .....	Emily B. Cox.....	" ....." .....	1
Galion .....	E. A. Balou.....	Columbian Literary Society .....	2
" .....	J. A. Sherer.....	School .....	2
Gallipolis .....	Lida Cherrington.....	Thursday Club ..	1
" .....	R. B. Ewing.....	School .....	2
" .....	Jessie B. Gatewood.....	Thursday Club.....	2
" .....	Mrs. Hollis Johnston.....	" ....." .....	1
Gambier .....	A. C. Biggs.....	Union Reading Club.	2
" .....	Trixia Dudgeon.....	Ross School Reading Circle .....	2
" .....	Mrs. H. N. Hills.....	Harcourt Teachers' Association .....	2
" .....	Anna Elizabeth Plympton....	Harcourt Faculty....	8
" .....	Jasper F. Walker.....	Union Grove Reading Circle .....	6
" .....	Eli Biggs.....	Union Grove Reading Circle .....	3
Garland .....	Abraham Fry.....	Farmers' Union.....	1
" .....	Carl Mills.....	" ....." .....	2
Gaysport .....	Chas. Ribble.....	Union Hill Library Association .....	1
Geneva .....	P. R. Klumph.....	Library Society of Grange .....	1
Genoa .....	Mary Baker.....	Outlook Club.....	2
Georgetown .....	Frank C. Ervin.....	School Library Association .....	2
Germantown .....	Silas Barger.....	Charter Oak Grange.	1
" .....	A. W. Hetzler.....	" ....." .....	2
" .....	Mrs. Lewis Taylor.....	School .....	4
Gervais .....	Thomas L. Bratten.....	Buckeye Reading Circle .....	2
" .....	A. H. Hood.....	Buckeye School.....	2
" .....	Roy Kellogg.....	Hamilton Grange....	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	Libs. No. of
Gettysburg .....	E. Simmons.....	School .....	1
Gilboa .....	C. J. Ray.....	Reading Club .....	1
Gillespieville .....	I. W. Hadley.....	Township Reading Club .....	1
Glenburg .....	E. A. Jacquin.....	Elm Grove Grange...	2
Glencoe .....	Anna Meek.....	Dynamo Reading Circle .....	1
Glenmont .....	William Vogel.....	School .....	1
Glenford .....	M. W. Hoy.....	Library Association..	1
Glenwillow .....	Fannie Martin.....	Library Association..	1
Goodingdale .....	Lucy M. Hall.....	Orange Township School .....	1
Goshen .....	B. S. Irwin.....	School .....	1
" .....	J. O. Ridings.....	School .....	1
" .....	Henry M. Sears.....	Township School....	1
Grand Rapids.....	Mrs. C. B. Cole.....	Tourist Club.....	1
" .....	Azor Thurston.....	.....	1
Granger .....	Charles Z. Ganyard.....	Buckeye Grange.....	4
Granville .....	Mrs. L. A. Austin.....	Fortnightly Club....	2
" .....	Addie L. Clemens.....	"" .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Edgar P. Cook.....	"" .....	1
" .....	Carrie E. Saine.....	"" .....	2
" .....	H. I. Whiting.....	"" .....	1
" .....	Mrs. E. J. Dorsey.....	Travelers' Club.....	9
" .....	Carey Evans.....	Mission Band.....	1
" .....	Cora Evans.....	School .....	1
" .....	Geo. W. Leahy.....	School .....	2
" .....	Mrs. E. S. McKibben.....	Woman's Mission Circle .....	2
" .....	Lawrence A. Wood.....	Mission Study Club .....	1
Green Camp.....	Z. X. Corey.....	School .....	6
Green Spring .....	Irene Wolf .....	Hart Grange .....	1
Greenfield .....	J. S. Arnott.....	School .....	3
" .....	Jessie Arnott.....	Pres. C. E. Society...	1
" .....	E. E. Brice.....	Library Club.....	1
" .....	Sadie L. Crawford.....	Dinsmore Club.....	2
" .....	Mrs. M. J. Johnson.....	W. C. T. U.....	1
" .....	Mary E. Story.....	Book Club .....	2
Greensburg .....	E. J. Wouthwick.....	Literary Society.....	1
Greenville .....	Ira H. Martin.....	Hall School Library..	1
" .....	D. E. Shields.....	Concord Grange.....	1
" .....	Albert N. Wagner.....	Cedar Point School Library .....	2
Grogan .....	Lee F. Johnson.....	School .....	2
" .....	E. E. Lincoln.....	School .....	2
" .....	A. L. Peters.....	School .....	4
" .....	Effie V. Souders.....	Young People's Literary Club .....	1
Grove City.....	W. O. Lambert.....	School .....	2
" .....	P. S. Lind.....	School .....	2
" .....	Will C. Merriam.....	Borer's Corner Reading Club.....	1
" .....	C. F. Neiswander.....	Township Schools...	17
" .....	Geo. H. Neiswander.....	School .....	3
" .....	L. W. Neiswander.....	School .....	1
		School .....	2

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Groveport .....	Geo. C. Deitrich.....	School .....	2
" .....	W. H. McFarland.....	School .....	1
" .....	Jennie Mousier.....	Middleton Literary Society .....	1
" .....	Maudie J. Sallee.....	Reading Circle.....	2
Guernsey .....	H. F. Moninger.....	High Hill Reading Circle .....	1
Hagenbaugh .....	C. A. Protzman.....	Buckeye Grange.....	1
Hallsville .....	Mrs. Rufus Hosler.....	.....	1
" .....	Ella Maag.....	.....	2
" .....	Lizzie Maag.....	School .....	1
" .....	J. F. Warner.....	Library Association..	3
Hamersville .....	Elmore Foster .....	East Side Reading Circle .....	2
" .....	E. V. Stephan.....	School .....	1
Hamilton .....	Ella Skillman.....	Flenners Corner Library Association..	2
" .....	Mrs. B. H. Ayers.....	.....	1
" .....	Ella Skillman.....	Utilis Club.....	2
Hamler .....	H. S. Armstrong.....	School .....	1
" .....	E. J. O'Neil.....	High School .....	1
" .....	Henry L. Williard.....	School .....	1
Hamlet .....	Grace Dugan.....	Grange .....	1
Hammondsburg .....	Geo. Householder.....	Township Schools...	6
Hanover .....	Margaret Arndt .....	Ninety-nine Club....	3
Harlem Springs.....	J. A. Lawrence.....	Straw Camp Grange.	1
Harpster .....	Ira L. Parker.....	School .....	1
Harris .....	W. M. Wood.....	Reading Club.....	1
Hartford .....	W. D. Trumbull.....	School .....	1
" .....	M. J. Uhlinger.....	Grange .....	1
Harveysburg .....	J. E. Witham.....	Progressive Club....	2
Haverhill .....	L. G. Locke.....	Grange .....	3
" .....	E. B. Vandervoort.....	School .....	1
Haydenville .....	Emma L. McLain.....	Pathfinders .....	2
Hayesville .....	A. T. Nelson.....	Y. P. S. C. E.....	1
Hebbardsville .....	Perry Coe.....	Grange .....	2
" .....	Lulu Jolly.....	School .....	1
Hedges .....	O. H. Holtsberry.....	Grange .....	1
Henrietta .....	Nellie A. Coates.....	Home Culture Club.	2
Hepburn .....	J. C. Cosner.....	Dudley Grange.....	1
Hicksville .....	N. D. Hall.....	Grange .....	1
Hilliards .....	Emma Harrington.....	Library Association..	3
" .....	J. M. Wright.....	"" .....	3
Hillsboro .....	Clara S. Ayres.....	Grange .....	2
" .....	Mrs. C. V. Critchfield.....	Lotus Club.....	2
" .....	Margaret E. Linn.....	Clear Creek Reading Circle .....	2
" .....	Mrs. Joseph H. Richards....	Society of Investigators .....	1
Hinckley .....	B. Davis.....	Library Association..	1
Hiramsburg .....	J. W. Jordan.....	Corner Association	
" .....	Stanley Jordan.....	P. of I.....	2
Hockingport .....	Ela Wells.....	P. of I.....	1
Holmesville .....	W. D. Ditmars.....	Reading Club.....	1
Huston .....	J. D. F. Flinn.....	Grange .....	1
Hudson .....	Mrs. Chas. Ellsworth.....	Rural Grange.....	1
Huntington .....	Paul Pratt.....	History Club.....	4
		Sunday-School .....	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Huron . . . . .	E. S. Collier . . . . .	Literary Society . . . . .	1
Hustead . . . . .	W. H. Turner . . . . .	Literary Society . . . . .	1
Iberia . . . . .	F. H. Flickinger . . . . .	School . . . . .	4
Irwin . . . . .	H. B. McCord . . . . .	High School . . . . .	7
Isle St. George . . . . .	F. E. Tucker . . . . .	North Bass Reading Circle . . . . .	1
Isleta . . . . .	E. L. Thompson . . . . .	Center Valley Reading Club . . . . .	2
Jackson . . . . .	Mrs. J. C. Alexander . . . . .	Literary Club . . . . .	3
" . . . . .	Mrs. Geo. Wheldon . . . . .	" . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	M. A. Bunn . . . . .	Country Club . . . . .	4
" . . . . .	Alice Evans . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	B. F. Johnson . . . . .	Woman's Club . . . . .	1
Jamestown . . . . .	Maria Sutherland . . . . .	Excelsior Reading Circle . . . . .	1
Jaysville . . . . .	B. B. Vandervoort . . . . .	Concord Grange . . . . .	5
Jefferson . . . . .	D. E. Shields . . . . .	Literary Class . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	Mrs. A. N. Loomis . . . . .	Farmers' Reading Club . . . . .	1
Jeffersonsville . . . . .	Hulda McGrew . . . . .	Progress Club . . . . .	1
Jelloway . . . . .	Chas. Scholes . . . . .	Orange Hill Association P. of I. . . . .	1
Jerome . . . . .	Sidney Hughes . . . . .	Library Association . . . . .	4
" . . . . .	Stella Neill . . . . .	High School . . . . .	5
Jerry City . . . . .	Leila Stone . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Jersey . . . . .	C. F. Solether . . . . .	Grange . . . . .	2
Jerusalem . . . . .	Bithia Williams . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Jewett . . . . .	J. B. Shouse . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
James . . . . .	H. F. Gordon . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Johnstown . . . . .	Fred L. Smith . . . . .	Emery Reading Club . . . . .	4
Junction City . . . . .	C. A. Wyly . . . . .	School . . . . .	2
Justus . . . . .	C. L. Martzoff . . . . .	High School . . . . .	2
Kennard . . . . .	Walter G. Lowe . . . . .	Reading Club . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	Geo. Caldwell . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Kensington . . . . .	C. S. Ireland . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Kenton . . . . .	W. L. Hime . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	Mrs. Amba B. Phillips . . . . .	Minerva Club . . . . .	2
Kettlersville . . . . .	Henry L. Sherman . . . . .	Goshen Grange . . . . .	1
King's Creek . . . . .	C. A. Starner . . . . .	Maple Grange . . . . .	2
Kingston . . . . .	A. H. May . . . . .	Library Association . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	W. C. Brashares . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Kinsman . . . . .	D. C. Bryant . . . . .	School . . . . .	2
Kipton . . . . .	John T. Jack . . . . .	Epworth League . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	Charles Worthen . . . . .	Tourist Club . . . . .	4
Knoxville . . . . .	Mary C. Gillis . . . . .	Sunday-School . . . . .	1
Lamira . . . . .	Nina Granger . . . . .	North Camden Grange . . . . .	1
Lancaster . . . . .	P. E. Turning . . . . .	Shady Glen Reading Club . . . . .	2
" . . . . .	Geo. W. Campbell . . . . .	Library Association . . . . .	1
Lane Station . . . . .	W. D. Lewis . . . . .	Missionary Society . . . . .	1
Latty . . . . .	Caroline F. Baker . . . . .	Fortnightly Club . . . . .	1
Laurelville . . . . .	Marie Ewing . . . . .	Grange . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	G. L. Carlton . . . . .	Roebuck Library Association . . . . .	1
" . . . . .	O. R. Barnes . . . . .	Social Club . . . . .	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Lebanon .....	Marie Benham.....	Grange .....	2
" .....	D. E. Dunham.....	Grange .....	2
" .....	Traverse Edmonds.....	Children's Home.....	1
" .....	J. A. Kilpatrick.....	School .....	2
" .....	V. S. Loer.....	Union Reading Club.	1
Leesville .....	C. E. Schadd.....	School .....	1
" .....	I. B. Wagner.....	School .....	1
Leetonia .....	Noah Bielhartz .....	Midway Grange.....	1
" .....	Mrs. Isaac Dunlap.....	Thursday Reading Club .....	2
" .....	J. W. Moore.....	School .....	1
" .....	H. B. Shelton.....	Mt. Nebo Grange P. of H.....	1
Lewis Center .....	W. F. Sackett.....	Alum Creek Reading Circle .....	1
" " .....	J. E. Taggart.....	Liberty Grange.....	1
Lewisburg .....	C. Welbaum.....	Twin Valley Library Association .....	1
Lexington .....	H. B. Swoers.....	Library Association..	5
Liggett .....	T. K. Woodruff.....	West Union Reading Circle.....	1
Lima .....	Mrs. J. D. Jones.....	Sorosis .....	1
" .....	Chas. C. Miller.....	School .....	1
" .....	Sarah L. Reel.....	Happy Hour Club...	1
" .....	Irving W. Street.....	Y. M. C. A.....	1
Linden Heights.....	Clara E. McNich.....	School .....	2
Link .....	O. R. Barnes.....	Library Association..	1
Lisbon .....	Orval E. Mason.....	Guilford Grange.....	1
Litchfield .....	A. W. Breyley.....	School .....	1
Lock .....	W. D. Stoughton.....	Library Association..	2
Lockbourne .....	Will C. Merritt.....	Township Schools..	3
Logan .....	Mary Blasins .....	Woman's Club.....	1
" .....	Evaline Harrington.....	Junia Club.....	1
" .....	Mary McCray.....	" "	2
London .....	John D. Bragg.....	Center Street Bible School .....	3
" .....	Anna Chandler.....	East High Street Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. John C. Smith.....	East High Street Club .....	1
" .....	W. H. Christopher.....	Whittier Club.....	3
" .....	Mrs. M. C. Florence.....	Woman's Club.....	1
" .....	Mrs. Horace G. Jones.....	" "	2
" .....	Mrs. E. J. Graham.....	Civic Club.....	1
" .....	I. N. Keyser.....	School .....	2
" .....	Sara Van Wagener.....	Sunday-School .....	2
" .....	Anne Watson .....	Library Association..	1
Longrun .....	C. D. Colville.....	Eden Reading Club..	1
Larain .....	O. C. Colton.....	Y. M. C. A.....	2
" .....	Mrs. James A. Graham.....	Hist. and Lit. Club...	1
" .....	Mrs. Myron Mitchell.....	Winodaughlin Literary Society.....	1
" .....	Mrs. W. B. Thompson.....	Wimodaughsis Club ..	1
Lore City.....	Andrew R. Shegog.....	Reading Club.....	1
" .....	W. A. Thompson.....	Institute Reading Club .....	1
Loudonville .....	G. H. Booth.....	School .....	3
" .....	C. E. Budd.....	School .....	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Louisville .....	Chas. E. Hartman.....	Hickory School.....	1
" .....	J. S. Joliat.....	School .....	2
" .....	A. S. Knoll.....	School .....	1
" .....	H. C. Koehler.....	School .....	2
" .....	D. W. Kurtz.....	School .....	2
" .....	Lewis E. Meyers.....	School .....	1
" .....	Charles Oswald.....	Pilot Knob School Library .....	1
" .....	A. F. Shriver.....	School .....	4
" .....	Maggie Snyder.....	Pleasant View Reading Circle.....	2
" .....	Geo. W. Yannev.....	Linden Hall Reading Society .....	1
Loydsburg .....	F. O. Bowles.....	Independet Institute .....	1
Lucasville .....	Geo. L. Bricker.....	Reading Club.....	5
Linden .....	Sadie L. Crawford.....	School .....	1
Lytton .....	Arthur C. Wright.....	Siney Reading Circle .....	1
McComb .....	C. J. Foster.....	School Literary Society .....	1
" .....	H. M. Pomerov.....	Library Club.....	3
Macksburg .....	Mrs. S. L. Wickens.....	Liberty Hill Grange .....	1
Madeira .....	David Spence.....	School .....	1
Madisonville .....	Mrs. W. A. Story.....	Home Reading Club .....	1
Magnetic Springs....	Florence Kightlinger.....	St. Alban's Literary Club .....	2
Maineville .....	Liba Spence.....	School .....	1
Malinta .....	Lee C. Alsteter.....	School .....	1
" .....	Gertrude Honeck.....	School .....	1
Malta .....	Mrs. William Brown.....	Library Association .....	2
Malvern .....	H. C. Carlisle.....	School .....	1
Mansfield .....	Martha Mercer .....	Memorial Library Association .....	2
" .....	Dora Shafer.....	Forest Hall Reading Club .....	2
Mantua .....	F. A. Turner.....	School .....	1
Maple Heights.....	Almeda Jones.....	School .....	1
" .....	Margaret Marshall.....	School .....	1
Maplewood .....	Minerva Steenrod.....	Poplar Knob Grange .....	1
" .....	C. C. Steenrod.....	" .....	1
Marble Cliff.....	L. M. Richards.....	School .....	1
Marengo .....	R. P. Gage.....	Altrurian Club .....	2
Marietta .....	L. E. Booker.....	Sand Hill Library Association .....	1
" .....	C. M. De Vol.....	Oak Grove Sunday-School .....	5
" .....	Mrs. D. C. Larcomb.....	Mothers' Club .....	1
" .....	H. len M. Lucas.....	Free Library .....	1
" .....	Birtha M. Strecker.....	Putnam Sunday-School .....	1
" .....	T. Sugden.....	Reading Room and Library .....	2
" .....	Estella Thorniley.....	Valley Baptist S. S. .....	1
" .....	Henry C. Williams.....	School .....	4
Marion .....	Mrs. C. B. Denman.....	" .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Wm. C. Denman.....	" .....	1
" .....	Mrs. C. C. Petir.....	Woman's Club .....	2
Marlboro .....	J. A. Campbell.....	School .....	2
Marseilles .....	Dorr C. Parsell.....	Grange .....	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Martel .....	Mary Frazee.....	School .....	1
Martin's Ferry .....	Mrs. N. S. Hoble.....	Woman's Club .....	1
" " .....	Emma G. Lewis.....	School .....	1
" " .....	A. R. Parker.....	Glendale Reading Club .....	1
Martinsville .....	Lutie Harris.....	School .....	2
" .....	L. S. Hunter.....	School .....	1
" .....	A. J. McVey .....	School .....	2
Marysville .....	Nella Reed.....	Ginger Hill Reading Club .....	1
Maximo .....	Edward Kropf.....	Barryville Reading Society .....	1
Means .....	T. H. Pumphrey.....	Sixteen Library Club .....	1
Mechanicsburg .....	C. D. Brown.....	School .....	3
" .....	Nellie Galloway.....	Pleasant Knob Reading Club .....	1
" .....	Cora Chenev.....	Tourist Club .....	2
" .....	Nellie A. Pheilis .....	" .....	1
" .....	Zilla Tullis .....	" .....	1
Medina .....	Earl Blanchard .....	Sunday-School .....	1
" .....	Winifred Fitch .....	Montville Grange .....	2
" .....	Mrs. C. C. Kennedy .....	Reading Club .....	1
Melrose .....	Minta Burt .....	Oak Grove Reading Circle .....	1
Mendon .....	C. P. Paterson .....	School .....	2
Mercer .....	R. D. Denman .....	Kauffman Buggy Co. Club .....	1
Miamisburg .....	J. H. Allen .....	U. B. Sabbath School .....	2
" .....	I. C. Meyers .....	Monday Night Club .....	3
" .....	Emma Shupert .....	School .....	1
Middle Point .....	Willie Bucholtz .....	Literary Society .....	1
Middleport .....	Sarah J. Davis .....	Bailey Run Reading Circle .....	2
" .....	C. Wilbur Humphrey .....	School .....	1
Middleton .....	C. R. Murray .....	Home Culture Club .....	1
Middletown .....	W. H. Johnson .....	School .....	2
" .....	J. E. McKean .....	Reading Club .....	1
" .....	Emma R. Shafor .....	Ramblers' Club .....	1
Midvale .....	W. H. Todhunter .....	Schoenbrunn Grange .....	1
Midway .....	Floyd B. Carroll .....	Rockhill Reading Circle .....	1
Milford .....	Theresa Rolington .....	Public Library .....	1
Milford Center .....	James M. White .....	Woman's Club .....	1
" .....	Florence Boylan .....	School .....	4
" .....	C. E. Fife .....	School .....	1
" .....	E. E. G. King .....	School .....	1
Miller City .....	J. A. Runyan .....	Township Schools .....	17
Millersport .....	J. W. Gilmore .....	School .....	1
Milerstown .....	Lizzie C. Ensor .....	Missionary Society .....	1
" .....	T. J. Heck .....	Mluttum in Parvo Club .....	1
Milo .....	E. J. W. Pence .....	School .....	1
" .....	Iennie C. Davies .....	School .....	3
" .....	Patty Eastman .....	School .....	1
" .....	Jacob W. Henner .....	School .....	3
" .....	Mabel Kurtz .....	School .....	1
Milton Center .....	W. H. Clark .....	Live Oak Grange .....	2
" .....	E. A. Plummer .....	School .....	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES--Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Miltonsburg .....	J. W. Neiswonger.....	School .....	1
Mineral Ridge.....	L. J. McConnell.....	Christian Endeavor..	2
" "	J. C. York.....	School .....	1
Monroe Mills.....	W. R. Baldwin.....	Patrons of Industry..	1
Monroeville .....	A. C. Burrell.....	Shakespeare Club....	2
" "	Ella Hill .....	School .....	1
" "	Mary Yingling.....	School .....	1
Montpelier .....	Emma Allen.....	School .....	1
Morganville .....	Allie C. McCall.....	Deerfield Grange....	1
Morning Sun .....	Mamie Douglas.....	School .....	1
Morristown .....	Emma Nichols.....	Woman's Progressive Club .....	1
Morrow .....	Walter S. Baker.....	Grange .....	1
" "	Lilian Braingin.....	Public Library.....	1
" "	Gaurah Hindman.....	Philomathean Literary Society .....	1
Mount Blanchard ...	W. D. Humphreys.....	Farmers' Institute Society .....	1
" " ...	Myrtle E. Smith.....	University Association Center.....	4
Mt. Gilead.....	A. T. Goorley.....	School .....	4
" .....	W. M. Spear.....	School .....	1
" .....	Judith Wright.....	Champion Library Association .....	1
Mt. Heron.....	Calvin Marick.....	School .....	2
Mt. Liberty.....	G. C. Mitchell.....	Reading Circle .....	1
Mt. Perry .....	A. J. Hanna.....	Literary Club.....	1
Mt. Sterling .....	Mrs. Joseph Lightle.....	Young Bachelors' Club .....	1
" .....	Frank E. Noland.....	Young Bachelors' Club .....	2
" .....	Arthur F. Wilson.....	Schools .....	8
" .....	T. Silverthorne.....	Public Library.....	2
Mt. Vernon.....	Gertrude A. Baker.....	Monday Club.....	1
" .....	Winnie P. Baldwin.....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	Nannie Little Miller.....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	Jeanette H. Rosenthal.....	" ....." .....	2
" .....	Mrs. J. D. Waight.....	Grange .....	1
" .....	J. H. Bone.....	Patrons of Industry..	1
" .....	J. W. Perkins.....	Social Science Club..	1
" .....	A. R. McIntire.....	Sorosis Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. M. M. Murphy.....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	Nora Mulhane.....	Grange .....	2
Mountville .....	F. M. Wells.....	Yankee Hill Library Association .....	1
Mutual .....	Elba J. W. Pence.....	Orange Library Association .....	1
Nankin .....	Esther Richard.....	Union Library Association .....	1
Napoleon .....	Isaac Crum.....	Sorosis .....	1
" .....	Ada Holgate.....	Ladies' Literary Society .....	1
" .....	Mrs. J. C. Saur.....	Bay View Literary Circle .....	1
" .....	Jeanette Scott.....	Oak Grove Grange..	2
Neapolis .....	Dover R. Mathews.....	School .....	1
Negley .....	C. C. Rankin.....		

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Nevada .....	Dr. A. L. Gregg .....	Young Men's Pastime Club .....	1
New Athens .....	Henry O. Burdett .....	Public Library .....	1
New Bedford .....	R. Dumermuth .....	Library Association .....	1
New Bremen .....	W. L. Heitman .....	School .....	1
New Burlington .....	F. S. Colvin .....	School .....	5
New California .....	O. J. Dodge .....	School .....	5
New Carlisle .....	Thomas E. Dye .....	White Township Reading Club .....	1
New Comerstown .....	C. M. De Witt .....	Epworth Reading Circle .....	1
New Dover .....	J. H. Roberts .....	Library Club .....	3
" "	Hattie Wright .....	" .....	4
New Guilford .....	C. Chaney .....	Reading Club .....	1
New Harrisburg .....	Jonas Kintner .....	Harrison Grange .....	1
New Lexington .....	Lucy Bowman .....	Public Library .....	5
" "	B. B. Spohn .....	Grange .....	1
New London .....	R. Barrett .....	Grange Library Association .....	1
" "	Mrs. E. Chapin .....	Grange .....	3
" "	C. O. Bigelow .....	W. C. T. U. ....	4
New Madison .....	James A. Alexander .....	White Water Valley Institute .....	1
New Philadelphia .....	Mrs. T. L. Aughunbaugh .....	Twentieth Century Club .....	1
" "	Charles R. Browne .....	Tourist Club .....	1
" "	Julia C. Forney .....	" .....	2
" "	Mrs. Albert Rippeth .....	Woman's Club .....	3
" "	Belle Wills .....	Union Library Association .....	1
New Plymouth .....	Mary E. Lee .....	Grange .....	5
" "	Minnie Lynn .....	Hawthorne Club .....	2
" "	P. H. Wilson .....	Grange .....	2
New Richmond .....	Wade J. Beyerly .....	Excelsior Literary Society .....	2
" "	" .....	School .....	2
" "	Lillian K. Davis .....	Fortnightly Club .....	2
" "	Winfred Edwards .....	Excelsior Literary Society .....	1
New Vienna .....	J. J. Crumley .....	School .....	1
" "	Orville M. Johnson .....	Careytown Traveling Library Club .....	3
" "	Ellis Good .....	Traveling Library Club .....	1
" "	Eugene C. Lewis .....	Union Grange .....	1
New Waterford .....	J. F. Johnston .....	Reading Circle .....	3
Newark .....	Mrs. Elmer E. Baird .....	Progressive Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Benj. Franklin .....	" .....	2
" .....	Mrs. Roe Emerson .....	Investigators' Club .....	3
" .....	Mrs. Cary Montgomery .....	Grange .....	7
" .....	Blanche Murphy .....	O. R. C. Club .....	1
" .....	Annie Fry .....	Research Club .....	1
" .....	Amelia Owen .....	" .....	3
" .....	Ida M. Jones .....	Review Club .....	1
" .....	Nellie E. Parrish .....	" .....	2
" .....	Mrs. C. C. Rankin .....	" .....	1
" .....	Mary A. Sprague .....	The Monday Talks .....	2
" .....	Richard L. Tanneyhill .....	State Library Club .....	3

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Ney .....	W. W. Heaton.....	Township School.....	1
Niles .....	Mrs. James B. Campbell.....	Woman's Lyceum .....	2
North Amherst ....	N. L. Cotton.....	Grange .....	1
" " ....	Lawrence A. Kolbe.....	Black River Literary Society .....	1
North Benton .....	L. E. Allerton.....	Smith Grange .....	1
North Clayton .....	E. R. Rike.....	School .....	2
North Columbus ...	Anna E. Southard.....	School .....	1
North Eaton .....	Grace B. Cook.....	Christian Endeavor Society .....	8
North Fairfield .....	Mrs. C. H. Chapman.....	Ladies' Library Association .....	1
North Jackson .....	Wallace G. Shaffer.....	Grange .....	1
North Lima .....	Edward Groos.....	Reading Room Association .....	1
" " .....	F. C. Groos.....	Reading Room Association .....	1
North Ridgeville ...	Edith E. Brigs.....	Grange .....	1
" " ...	Nellie S. Osborne .....	M. E. Sunday-School .....	2
" " ...	Nannie C. Ferrell.....	Century Culture Club .....	1
North Robinson ...	J. W. Littler.....	Keifer School .....	1
North Salem .....	B. D. Baumgardner.....	Grange .....	1
North Washington ..	E. P. Vaughn.....	Grange .....	1
Northwood .....	H. M. Smith.....	Reading Circle .....	1
Nunda .....	J. J. Haire.....	Patrons of Industry..	1
Oak Hill .....	T. T. Jones.....	Lyceum .....	3
" .....	W. Morgan.....	Union Tract Society .....	3
Oak Shade .....	Mable L. Ogle.....	Bryant Literary Society .....	1
Oakwood .....	H. B. Kretzinger.....	School .....	2
Oberlin .....	Mary A. Spear.....	Sorosis .....	2
Osceola .....	Florence Forrest.....	Cosmos Club .....	2
Ohio City .....	Geo. Cunningham.....	Liberty Grange.....	2
Old Fort .....	C. I. Anders.....	U. B. Sabbath School .....	1
Olena .....	Mrs. W. B. McCayne.....	Grange .....	1
Olentangy .....	May Davis.....	School .....	1
" .....	O. E. Jewett.....	School .....	2
" .....	Helen Phillips.....	School .....	2
Omar .....	R. P. Shetterly.....	Harmony Grange....	4
Ontario .....	J. D. Wolff.....	Ideal Grange .....	1
Oregonia .....	H. D. Kellison.....	Literary Club .....	1
Orland .....	Homper P. Wilson.....	Grange .....	1
Orrville .....	Mrs. E. G. Greenamyer.....	Nomad's Club.....	2
" .....	W. A. McBane.....	High School .....	1
" .....	Lilian Moncreif.....	Wednesday Afternoon Club .....	1
Osborne .....	T. B. Crabill.....	Lecture Association..	3
" .....	N. H. Stull.....	School .....	2
" .....	Geo. W. Warner, Jr.....	Franklin Literary Society .....	1
Otsego .....	Maud L. Davis.....	Reading Club.....	1
Ottawa .....	Mrs. W. S. P. Gill.....	.....	1
Otway .....	Lena McMillan.....	Literary Society.....	1
Outville .....	C. S. Hawley.....	School .....	2
Oxford .....	L. M. Huston.....	Grange .....	2
" .....	Emma King .....	Grange .....	1
" .....	Elizabeth MacFarland.....	Reading Club .....	4

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	Libs. No.
Painesville .....	Mrs. Frank J. Jerome.....	Monday Club.....	1
" .....	Helen E. Reynolds.....	" .....	3
" .....	Adelaide Smith.....	Conversation Club.....	1
Palmyra .....	J. O. Shaffer .....	Reading Circle .....	1
Pataskala .....	Shirley Thompson.....	School .....	1
Pattersonville .....	M. O. Leyda.....	Stillfork Grange.....	1
" .....	Perry Mills.....	" .....	2
Paulding .....	O. D. Masoony.....	Grange .....	1
Pavonia .....	H. W. Pittenger.....	Grange .....	1
Peerless .....	O. A. Leach.....	School .....	2
Pennsville .....	O. P. Lindsay.....	Westland Library Association .....	1
Peoria .....	J. A. Yealy .....	School .....	5
Peru .....	W. H. Smith .....	Grange .....	3
Pharisburg .....	Menroe Davis .....	School .....	1
Phoneton .....	Claud Gessaman.....	Bethel Sabbath School .....	1
Pickerington .....	Bertha Ashbrook .....	Mingo School .....	1
Pioneer .....	Luther L. Doolittle .....	U. B. Sunday-School .....	1
" .....	E. D. Longwell .....	School .....	2
Pipesville .....	J. R. Bebout .....	School .....	1
" .....	Geo. E. Purdy .....	Reading Club .....	1
Piqua .....	Laura B. Brotherton .....	Helen Hunt Circle .....	2
" .....	Mrs. Eugene Johnson .....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	Lillie M. Robinson .....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	Charlotte A. Tydings .....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	Mary M. Jones .....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	Gusie Jacobs Lowe .....	Columbian Club .....	1
" .....	Mary Dee Rankin .....	" ....." .....	3
" .....	Nellie E. Wood .....	" ....." .....	2
" .....	J. D. Lyon .....	Miami Grange .....	2
" .....	S. C. Maxwell .....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	S. M. Wead .....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	E. R. Rike .....	School .....	1
Pittsfield .....	Mrs. M. A. Campbell .....	Grange .....	4
Plain City .....	Charles W. Horn .....	Library Association .....	2
" .....	Mrs. N. A. Shedd .....	Missionary Society .....	1
Plainfield .....	J. J. Scarborough .....	W. C. T. U. .....	1
Plantsville .....	Eliza Lambert .....	Fairview Grange .....	1
Plattsburg .....	Carlton Henry .....	School .....	1
Pleasant Hill .....	Mrs. D. M. Coppock .....	Grange .....	4
Pleasant Plain .....	Murta F. Krekler .....	School .....	2
" .....	C. S. Meloy .....	School .....	1
" .....	Henry M. Sears .....	School .....	2
Pleasantville .....	V. F. Miller .....	Snake Run Reading Club .....	1
Plymouth .....	W. M. Webb .....	School .....	1
Pointrock .....	Albert Romine .....	Grange .....	1
Pomeroy .....	Mary L. Hysell .....	Shakespeare Club .....	2
" .....	Louise R. Ohl .....	" ....." .....	1
" .....	Kate Osborne .....	" ....." .....	2
" .....	Caddie Whaley .....	" ....." .....	1
Pond .....	W. G. Plantz .....	Library Association .....	2
Port Clinton .....	G. E. Neal .....	School .....	1
	Mrs. L. S. Porter .....	Literary and Social Club .....	1
Port Washington .....	Jessie Shaw .....	Buckhorn Grange .....	2
Portsmouth .....	Nana A. Newton .....	Woman's Literary Club .....	4

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

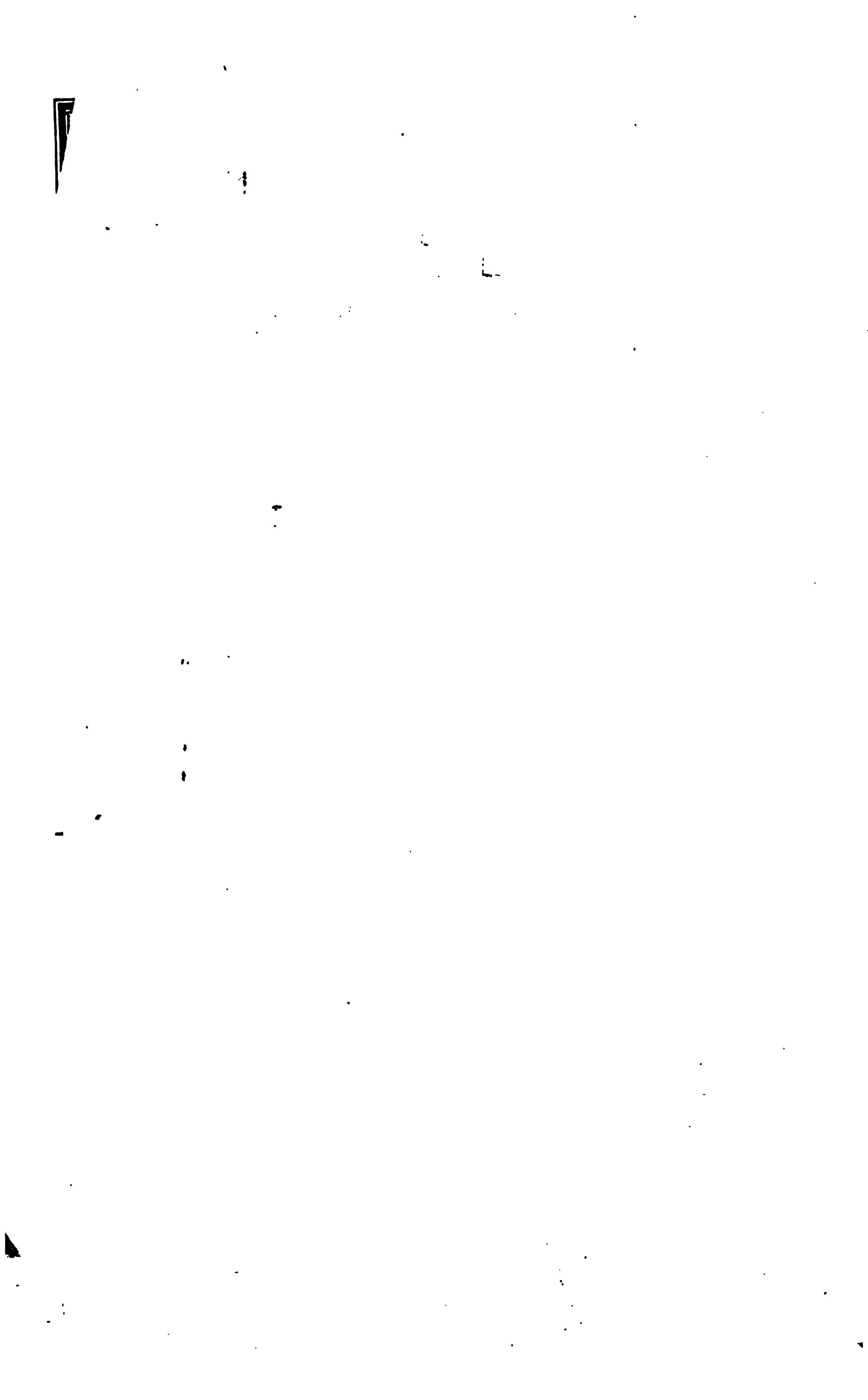
Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Potsdam .....	S. L. Britton.....	Literary Club.....	2
Potter .....	Verna Taylor.....	Potter Club.....	2
Pottersburg .....	A. W. Leonhard.....	School .....	1
Powell .....	Harvey Kirkpatrick .....	School .....	3
" .....	Burton McCormick.....	Community .....	1
" .....	Victor Moon .....	Library Association..	1
" .....	B. M. Partridge.....	Residents of Powell..	1
Prairie Depot.....	Muzetta Reese.....	Freeport Reading Circle .....	2
Pride .....	Fred B. Bowers.....	Reading Club.....	1
Prospect .....	W. V. Marsh.....	Young Men's C. W..	2
" .....	T. B. Weaver.....	Board of Education..	3
Pulaski .....	Jacob Kelley.....	Grange .....	1
Quaker City .....	Alvin E. Hall.....	Reading Club.....	1
Qualey .....	Geo. Dinsmore.....	Decaturville Grange.	1
Quincy .....	O. G. Hershey.....	Union School.....	1
Radcliffe .....	C. P. McCarty.....	Middlefork Reading Circle .....	3
Rathbone .....	Mrs. F. E. Staley.....	Citizens' Library Association .....	1
Ravenna .....	M. G. McBride.....	Sunday-School .....	2
" .....	Smith Sanford.....	Grange .....	1
Raymond .....	J. C. Hartshorn.....	School .....	1
" .....	W. H. Jolliff.....	School .....	1
Red Lion .....	J. A. Kilpatrick.....	School .....	3
Rehoboth .....	C. M. Wilson.....	Buckeye Valley Grange .....	3
Rein .....	P. Snyder.....	Grange .....	1
Remson's Corners...	G. P. Chapman.....	Church of Christ....	1
Renrock .....	H. E. Dye.....	Grange .....	1
" .....	Mrs. T. A. Pefty.....	Crystal Grange.....	1
" .....	C. B. Moore.....	Grange .....	1
Republic .....	O. J. Cory.....	School .....	1
Richfield .....	Blanche Reed.....	I. O. G. T.....	2
Kichmond Dale .....	J. R. Clements.....	Jeffersonian Literary Society .....	1
" " .....	Geo. W. Fry.....	Reading Club.....	1
Ridgeville .....	Lester S. Ivins.....	School .....	1
Ridgeway .....	V. L. Bell.....	Union School.....	1
Redpath .....	E. E. Miller.....	Borrer's Corners Grange .....	1
Rio Grande .....	L. R. Woods.....	Library Association..	4
Ripley .....	H. W. Peairs .....	School .....	1
Rising Sun .....	E. E. White.....	Columbian Club.....	1
Rock .....	Alvin Neale.....	M. P. Church and Sunday-School .....	1
" .....	Clyde Sproul .....	Grange .....	2
Rockford .....	L. H. Beeler.....	School .....	2
Rogers .....	C. C. Rankin.....	School .....	1
" .....	C. M. Shafer.....	Library Association..	1
Rootstown .....	M. L. Stahl.....	Congregational Sunday School .....	8
Roscoe .....	Jennie S. Martin.....	Woman's Club .....	3
" .....	Belle Le Retillev.....	" "	1
Roselms .....	J. R. Sherry.....	Bethany Sunday-School .....	1
Roseville .....	A. W. Carter.....	Hyperion Club .....	1
" .....	Minnie McCoy.....	Hyperion Society.....	1

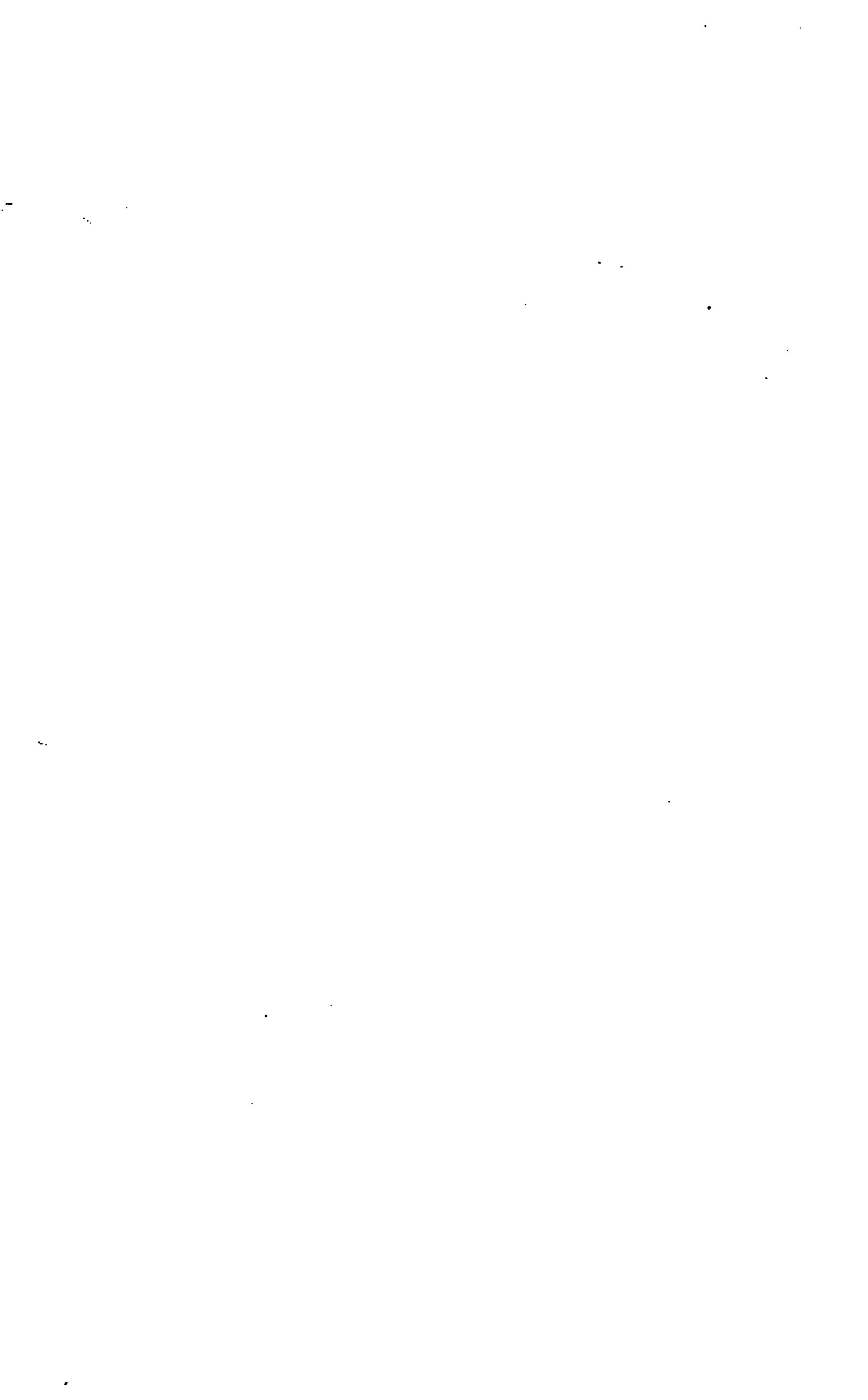
## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Roseville .....	J. W. Williams .....	Saturday Night Reading Club .....	2
Ross .....	David Elmes .....	I. O. O. F. Reading Room .....	1
Roundhead .....	R. L. Hoey .....	Reading Club .....	3
" .....	Geo. Scullin .....	Grange .....	1
Roxbury .....	P. B. Mellor .....	Library Association .....	3
Rushsylvania .....	F. S. Carahoff .....	Literary Club .....	1
" .....	C. D. Keyes .....	" .....	1
Rushtown .....	F. P. Stultz .....	Reading Association .....	1
Rushville .....	Susie Evans .....	School .....	1
Sabina .....	E. M. Craig .....	Teachers .....	1
" .....	John P. Langdon .....	Richland Reading Club .....	1
St. Clairsville .....	Mrs. I. M. Campbell .....	Tuesday Night Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Samuel Campbell .....	" .....	1
St. Johns .....	E. J. Blank .....	Schools .....	1
St. Louisville .....	W. E. Wells .....	High School .....	1
St. Paris .....	Florence Hunter .....	Public School .....	2
Salem .....	Ezra S. Kelly .....	School .....	1
Salineville .....	W. S. Kirkpatrick .....	Brush Creek Reading Club .....	1
Sandusky .....	Mrs. K. S. Farrell .....	Fortnightly Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. I. F. Mack .....	Nineteenth Century Club .....	1
Sayre .....	John S. Henry .....	Champion Grange .....	2
Scott .....	Alfred Tow .....	Pleasant Valley Reading Club .....	1
Seaman .....	Inez B. Martin .....	Mt. Leigh Reading Club .....	1
Sago .....	J. W. Shaw .....	Library Association .....	1
Seven Mile .....	Elizabeth Snively .....	Woman's Club .....	1
" .....	Josephine Snively .....	Altrurian Club .....	1
Serville .....	R. J. Hastings .....	Freeman Grange .....	3
" .....	Mrs. T. McCoy .....	Chippewa Valley Reading Circle .....	1
Shade .....	Mary M. Williams .....	Pleasant Valley School .....	1
Shadyside .....	C. E. Thompson .....	Reading Circle .....	2
Shalersville .....	J. O. Shaffer .....	Library Club .....	2
Shandon .....	Charles M. Lyle .....	Young Men's Association .....	3
Sharon .....	L. M. Huston .....	Reading Club .....	4
Shawnee .....	D. H. Williard .....	Monday Reading Club .....	9
Shelby .....	Caroline Marvin .....	Reading Room and Library Association .....	4
Sheldon .....	Frank L. Jarvis .....	Library Association .....	1
Shepard .....	Annette Burke .....	School .....	2
" .....	E. E. Lincoln .....	Reading Circle .....	3
" .....	Pearl Senter .....	Reading Club .....	6
" .....	Mary Sweet .....	School .....	3
Sherwood .....	Charles Case .....	Glendale Reading Club .....	1
Sherrodsburg .....	J. E. Finefrock .....	School .....	1
Shiloh .....	F. B. Bryant .....	School .....	2
" .....	F. H. Warren .....	School .....	2
Shreve .....	Lila C. Paul .....	Sorosis .....	2

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Sidney .....	Emma Graham.....	Library Committee ..	1
Signal .....	Ethel E. Bell.....	Elk Run Reading Club ..	1
Sinking Springs ....	Mary Hite.....	Leighton Literary Club ..	2
" " ....	Mrs. L. F. House.....	Leighton Literary Club ..	1
Smithville .....	J. W. Buchanan.....	Grange .....	3
" .....	S. E. Conrad.....	Georgetown Reading Club ..	1
Smock .....	T. D. Trimmer.....	Washington Grange..	1
Solon .....	J. W. McBane.....	School .....	1
" .....	John O. Welday.....	Township Schools ..	1
Somerset .....	C. W. Cookson.....	School .....	1
" .....	R. L. Greene.....	Home Reading Club..	1
South Charleston ..	S. J. Penfield.....	School .....	1
South New Lyme..	Harriet A. E. Gilbert.....	South New Lyme Institut e.....	2
South Warsaw ....	J. T. Chapman.....	School .....	1
Specht .....	H. T. Herrington.....	Augusta Grange .....	1
Spencerville .....	O. A. Brewer.....	High School Literary Society .....	2
" .....	I. M. Cochran.....	School .....	2
" .....	J. A. Wolford.....	Jennings Grange.....	1
Springboro .....	Samuel Fox .....	Grange .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Reba Null.....	Woodgrove School ..	1
Springfield .....	Eleanor Frey Collette.....	Study Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. R. B. House.....	Monday Afternoon Club .....	2
" .....	Susan Ballard.....	Travelers' Club .....	1
" .....	Annie Murphy.....	" " .....	1
" .....	Anna Rabbitts .....	" " .....	2
" .....	Emma B. Penfield.....	Study Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Baldwin McGrew.....	Monday Afternoon Club .....	1
Stantontown .....	William McMannis.....	School .....	2
" .....	Elmer W. Osborne.....	School .....	1
Steuben .....	Marion A. Warner.....	O. T. R. C. ....	1
Steubenville .....	Loviah S. Brant.....	Reading Circle .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Edmund Y. Dougherty..	Wednesday Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. James M. Kelly.....	Woman's Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. W. S. McCauslin.....	" " .....	1
Stoutsville .....	Beatrice M. Kelly.....	Query Club .....	3
Stratford .....	J. F. Dumond.....	School .....	1
Strongsville .....	Rosa Swarts.....	Reading Circle .....	5
Stryker .....	Lewis A. Glessman.....	Library Association ..	4
" .....	Joseph Clarke.....	Grange .....	1
" .....	N. B. Sanford.....	Springfield Grange ..	1
" .....	Mrs. R. S. Shaffer.....	" .....	1
Sugar Valley.....	Chas. Burriff.....	School .....	1
Sullivan .....	W. E. Heichel.....	School .....	1
Sulphur Springs....	L. G. Ogden.....	School .....	1
Swan Creek.....	Mrs. Frank H. Mills.....	Whatsoever Circle..	1
Swanton .....	C. C. Bloomer.....	Utah Reading Circle..	2
" .....	Dyer R. Mathews.....	Oak Grove Grange ..	1
Swisshelm .....	A. G. Cowgill.....	Pathfinders' Library ..	1
Tallmadge .....	J. J. Armstrong.....	School .....	1
" .....	C. Barnes .....	Grange .....	3
" .....	W. L. Nida .....	Schools .....	6





## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	Libs. No. of
Taylor .....	Chas. H. Hickox.....	Chagrin Falls Grange	2
Thornton .....	S. G. Dunning.....	C. E. Society of Pisgah .....	1
Thurman .....	D. D. Morgan.....	Library Association..	1
Tiffin .....	L. K. Fast.....	1890 Club.....	1
" .....	Mrs. C. Hornung.....	1890 Club.....	1
" .....	Mrs. L. W. Rogers.....	1890 Club.....	1
" .....	Mrs. L. A. Willard.....	1890 Club.....	1
" .....	O. K. Seitz.....	Honey Creek Associa- tion P. of I.....	1
" .....	William H. Steckel.....	Progressive Library Association .....	1
Tippecanoe City.....	Freeman H. Pearson.....	Reading Club.....	3
" .....	Darius Ross .....	Monroe Township Board of Education	3
Tiro .....	James S. Morrow.....	Auburn Grange .....	1
" .....	R. E. Sawyer.....	Auburn Library As- sociation .....	3
Tiverton .....	E. J. Hays.....	School .....	2
Todds .....	Frank Hammond.....	Reading Circle .....	1
" .....	W. H. Rabberman.....	School .....	1
Toledo .....	R. H. Eck .....	Farm Library, Jeru- salem .....	1
Trenton .....	C. E. Wolford.....	School .....	1
Triadelphia .....	A. G. Masterson.....	Deerfield Grange.....	2
" .....	E. E. Price.....	" .....	2
" .....	H. W. Whitaker .....	Deerfield Lodge, K. of P.....	3
Trotwood .....	Catherine Waybright.....	Country Club.....	1
Trowbridge .....	Albert H. Kerbel.....	Rural Reading Circle	1
Troy .....	Mrs. Chas. A. Hartley.....	Sorosis Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. A. F. Broomhall.....	Altrurian Club.....	1
" .....	Mayme B. Scobey.....	" ....." .....	3
Uhrichsville .....	Ada Parrish .....	Tourist Club.....	1
Uniontown .....	Cloyd W. Workman.....	Literary Round Ta- ble .....	2
Unionville Center .....	Dona Coopereider.....	Library Association..	2
" ....." .....	Maurice J. Martin.....	Darby Township Schools .....	14
Updegraff .....	Mary J. Raynor.....	Grange .....	2
Upper Sandusky.....	Carrie Hale .....	University Extension Center .....	1
" ....." .....	S. P. Kail.....	Warpole Library As- sociation .....	1
Urbana .....	Maud Carmony.....	School .....	1
" .....	Elizabeth P. Hitt.....	Missionary Society ..	1
" .....	Mrs. S. W. Houston.....	.....	1
" .....	Hardy Jackson.....	School .....	1
" .....	Mrs. H. M. Hubbell.....	Woman's Literary Society .....	2
" .....	Belle B. Patrick.....	Woman's Literary Club .....	2
" .....	J. H. Pool.....	Local Chapel S. S....	1
" .....	Mrs. W. M. Rock.....	.....	1
" .....	Bertha Sowers.....	Holmes Club .....	1
" .....	Mrs. Geo. A. Weaver.....	" ....." .....	3
" .....	Rev. John Whitehead .....	Urbana University...	1
Utica .....	Mrs. R. T. Brinkerhoff.....	Saturday Review Club	1
" .....	Levi Knowlton.....	" ....." .....	2

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Utica . . . . .	Rose Wilson . . . . .	Saturday Review Club	1
	H. C. Fickell . . . . .	School . . . . .	2
	F. J. Moore . . . . .	Liberal Reading Circle . . . . .	7
Van Wert . . . . .	I. N. Giffin . . . . .	Hoaglin Grange . . . . .	1
	J. I. Miller . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
	Clara Olney . . . . .	Clio Club . . . . .	1
Vermilion . . . . .	F. C. Morgan . . . . .	First Church Library Association . . . . .	1
	I. W. Woodford . . . . .	Horticultural Society . . . . .	1
Vienna . . . . .	David Neer . . . . .	Harmony School . . . . .	4
Vienna Cross Roads . . . . .	H. C. Boblitt . . . . .	Lyceum . . . . .	1
	J. S. Mason . . . . .	School . . . . .	2
Vinton . . . . .	J. M. Shaner . . . . .	Reading Association . . . . .	1
Wabash . . . . .	A. W. Larne . . . . .	Grange . . . . .	1
Wadsworth . . . . .	Ethel Daykin . . . . .	Pallas Athenæ Club . . . . .	2
	Mrs. W. Schlabach . . . . .	" " " " . . . . .	1
Wakeman . . . . .	Charles Vance . . . . .	Grange . . . . .	2
	M. R. McElroy . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Waller . . . . .	M. J. Peck . . . . .	Grange . . . . .	3
	Wesley Z. Cottrill . . . . .	Waldo Emerson Society . . . . .	1
Walnut . . . . .	Sallie C. Snyder . . . . .	Nebraska Grange . . . . .	1
	Fred G. Sage . . . . .	Debonair Club . . . . .	3
Wapakoneta . . . . .	Lynn J. Snyder . . . . .	Twentieth Century Club . . . . .	1
	Bertha Lauer . . . . .	Goodhope Reading Club . . . . .	4
Warner . . . . .	Elizabeth A. Smith . . . . .	Library Association . . . . .	1
	Roxv W. Taylor . . . . .	Fortightly Study Club . . . . .	1
Warren . . . . .	Emma J. Wise . . . . .	Fortightly Study Club . . . . .	5
	W. A. McCurdv . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Washington C. H. . . . .	Orpha L. Cheney . . . . .	Twenty-one Club . . . . .	1
	Mrs. V. J. Dahl . . . . .	Browning Club . . . . .	3
" " " " . . . . .	Frank DeWitt . . . . .	Sorosis Club . . . . .	1
	Melissa M. Johnson . . . . .	Shadyside Literary Society . . . . .	1
Waterford . . . . .	Mrs. E. J. Malster . . . . .	Clonian Club . . . . .	3
	Mrs. W. T. Brigham . . . . .	Grange Literary Society . . . . .	3
Wauseon . . . . .	Florence E. Guilford . . . . .	Woman's Club . . . . .	1
	Mame Hunt . . . . .	" " . . . . .	2
Waynesville . . . . .	D. A. Ferree . . . . .	Library Association . . . . .	1
	Ella B. Keves . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
Wellington . . . . .	Lenora Laundon . . . . .	Farmer's Grange . . . . .	2
	Frank J. Eckles . . . . .	Fortnightly Club . . . . .	1
" " " " . . . . .	W. D. Warren . . . . .	Huntington Grange . . . . .	1
	Mrs. R. L. Waggener . . . . .	Grange . . . . .	1
Welshfield . . . . .	E. W. Hamblin . . . . .	Woman's Afternoon Club . . . . .	1
	Louise Burtner . . . . .	School . . . . .	1
West Alexandria . . . . .	W. C. Wilson . . . . .	Round Table Club . . . . .	1
	Edith Mendenhall . . . . .	School . . . . .	3
" " " " . . . . .	Fred C. Roberts . . . . .	Association Good Literature . . . . .	1
		School . . . . .	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
West Farmington . . .	James Melvin.. Lee.....	Philomathean Literary Society.....	1
West Florence . . . .	J. S. McDivitt.....	School .....	3
West Hope . . . .	C. E. Howe.....	Farmers' Club.....	1
West Jefferson . . . .	H. D. Folmer.....	Darby Grange .....	5
" "	H. W. Hambleton.....	" "	3
" "	H. D. Folmer.....	Darby Hills Library Association .....	5
West Lafayette.....	Mrs. Milton Baringer.....	Woman's Parliament	1
" "	John Henderson.....	School .....	1
West Liberty . . . .	Chas. P. Harris.....	School .....	2
" "	W. S. Jones.....	School .....	1
West Manchester . . .	C. F. Geeting.....	School .....	1
West Rushville . . . .	Frank P. Miller.....	Ireland School .....	1
" "	E. S. Ruffner.....	Literary Society.....	1
West Salem . . . .	A. F. Dunlap.....	School .....	1
" "	G. W. Goshorn.....	School .....	3
" "	Victor H. Hoppe.....	School .....	2
West Toledo . . . .	John Schlatter .....	Grammar School .....	1
West Union . . . .	C. C. Watson.....	Reading sCircle.....	2
Westerville . . . .	Geneva Cornell.....	School .....	1
" "	Eliza Irwin .....	Sharon Township School .....	2
" "	Mrs. E. G. Clarke.....	Plendon Grange .....	2
" "	Clara B. Moody.....	" "	7
" "	Grace Phelns.....	School .....	1
" "	Mamie Ranck.....	School .....	1
" "	M. Estella Whitehead.....	Presbyterian Reading Circle .....	4
Westfield . . . .	Edward B. Martin.....	Westfield Township School .....	1
Westland . . . .	Debbie Strode .....	Grange P. of H.....	4
Westminster . . . .	W. A. Lathrop.....	Home Library Association .....	1
Weston . . . .	Mrs. J. F. McWilliams.....	Grange .....	1
" "	J. H. Whitaker.....	Pioneer Library Association .....	1
Wheelerburg . . . .	H. C. Dean.....	Circulating Library Club .....	2
" "	Stephen W. Mooney.....	Library Club.....	1
Whigville . . . .	H. F. Groves.....	Reading Club .....	1
Whipple . . . .	Edward Thompson.....	Highland Grange....	1
White Cottage . . . .	Ross Roberts.....	School .....	2
" "	Eura J. Stires.....	Epworth League.....	2
White Oak . . . .	J. C. Whiteside.....	Reading Circle.....	1
Whittlesey . . . .	Robert Lance .....	LaFayette Library Association .....	1
Williams Center . . .	O. H. Ewan.....	Center Grange.....	4
Williamsburg . . . .	E. C. Reed.....	Forest Grove Literary Circle.....	4
" "	S. L. Turnipseed.....	Vesta Club.....	4
Williamsport . . . .	C. M. Radcliffe.....	Literary Society.....	1
Willoughby . . . .	Philip E. Ward.....	School .....	1
Wilmington . . . .	S. P. Buckley.....	Club .....	1
" "	Minnie Farren .....	Library Association..	7
" "	W. C. Sayrs.....	School .....	1
Wilna . . . .	Mina Bayes.....	Grange .....	1
Wilson Mills. . . .	Willis L. Tinker.....	Reading Club .....	1
Windsor . . . .	Glenn Rawdon.....	Library Association..	1

## LIST OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES - Concluded.

Post Office.	Name of Librarian.	Organization.	No. of Libs.
Winterset .....	V. A. Souders.....	Winchester Grange..	1
Wolf .....	F. J. Heister.....	Buckhorn Grange....	1
Woodstock .....	Harriet Lincoln .....	Olla Podrida.....	1
Wooster .....	Mrs. John S. Keefer.....	Travelers' Club.....	3
" .....	Emaline McSweeney .....	Classics Club.....	1
Worthington .....	Anna Baumgartner.....	Perry Township School .....	1
" .....	Olivia Green.....	Perry Township School .....	1
" .....	Ruth Griswold.....	School .....	1
" .....	H. S. Gruver.....	School .....	1
" .....	A. S. Huhn.....	Sharon Township School .....	1
" .....	A. S. Jewett.....	Rosedale School.....	1
" .....	E. E. Lincoln.....	School .....	2
" .....	W. H. McFarland.....	School .....	1
" .....	Elizabeth Neiswander .....	School .....	1
" .....	Belle Storhm.....	Reading Room and Library Association	1
" .....	Mrs. Joe Everall.....	Reading Room and Library Association	1
" .....	Bessie Herrman.....	Reading Room and Library Association	7
" .....	Lucy H. Johnson.....	Reading Room and Library Association	8
" .....	A. M. Walcutt.....	School .....	2
" .....	Alice Wilson.....	School .....	1
" .....	Jennie Wilson.....	School .....	1
Wyandot .....	Ella M. Stokes.....	Library Association..	1
Wyoming .....	Mrs. W. C. Peale.....	Research Club.....	1
Xenia .....	A. M. Beam.....	Babbletown School ..	1
Yale .....	F. E. Kibler.....	Reading Circle .....	2
Yellow Springs.....	Annie Lehow .....	Social Culture Club ..	1
" .....	Mary Ellis Tucker.....	" " "	4
York .....	Delila Tallma.....	Sunday-School .....	2
Yorkville .....	Robert Sterling .....	Deep Run Reading Club .....	1
" .....	J. F. Williams.....	Lyceum League of America .....	1
Youngstown .....	Lulie D. King.....	Current Topics Club.	1
Zanesville .....	C. M. Ashmore.....	Oakland Literary Society .....	1
" .....	Maud Criswell.....	Epworth League.....	1
" .....	Ethelinday Imlay.....	" " .....	2
" .....	Mrs. J. J. Adams.....	Authors Club.....	1
" .....	Ophelia Robinson .....	" " .....	1
" .....	Alice Searle.....	Buckingham Library.	1
" .....	Hannah Williams .....	Epworth League .....	2
Zimmer .....	N. Minola Dill.....	Madison Township School .....	1

## GROWTH OF TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT, OHIO STATE LIBRARY.

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The following extracts from the annual reports of the Ohio State Library present a retrospective view of the development of this department:

1896.

A few traveling libraries have already been sent out. Our experience leads us to believe that a plan which has worked successfully in other states would work equally well in Ohio.

With present appropriations, however, the State Library will soon reach the limit of its ability to meet the public demands for books. The best that can be done under existing conditions, is to supplement the work of libraries already established and encourage library organization where none exists. The correspondence of this office is full of evidence that a revival of library interest is at hand and warrants the belief that state aid would accelerate library extension and be productive of good results.

1897.

### TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

It is gratifying to report that a number of traveling libraries have gone to different parts of the state within the past year. There can be no question that, with proper aid, they will prove popular and potent adjuncts to our educational system. The demand for them has already surpassed the sanguine expectations of the friends of the movement. Sixty-one libraries have been sent out. The mail for the past week has brought applications for blanks at the rate of five a day. From this correspondence one might be led to suppose that the people had been ready and waiting for the opportunity to borrow books. It is encouraging that this demand is not confined to any class or section. The Federation of Women's Clubs was first to make application, possibly because officials of that organization were first apprised of the opportunity. Next came the demand from the public schools, chiefly those in rural districts and small villages where there are no public libraries. And last, but by no means least important, come the grangers of the state through their local organizations to test the practical value of the system. The testimony of all these will perhaps most fittingly exhibit what has been done and what may be done.

### TRAVELING LIBRARIES AND THE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs was the first organization in the state to ask for traveling libraries. October 9, 1896, the first was sent to the Monday Club of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Miss Nora Mulhane, secretary. Thus far these clubs lead in the number of applicants. The following extracts from the correspondence on file will indicate their interest in the system:

FROM THE ALTRURIAN CLUB, TROY, OHIO.

November 7th, 1897.

.....  
The library is still in circulation among our Club members who are quite enthusiastic over the good they derive from the books. How we could have carried out our program in the thorough manner we have so far, without them, I can't imagine. I hope we may be able to have more libraries and more books in them in the near future. They are surely needed.

---

WOMAN'S FORTNIGHTLY CLUB, ASHTABULA, OHIO.

October 1st, 1897.

.....  
We appreciate the wisdom of the planners of this beneficent scheme.

---

FROM AN OFFICER OF THE OHIO FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Springfield, Ohio, September 23rd, 1897.

.....  
I wish to say that not a day passes that does not bring expressions of gratitude for the library law of 1896 and for the generous treatment of the Ohio Federation of Clubs by the State Library Commission.

---

FROM THE 1890 CLUB OF TIFFIN, OHIO.

September 7th, 1897.

.....  
Our president and other ladies who have seen the list of books are much pleased with your selection and have already taken out some of the volumes. I expect them all to be taken out before Saturday evening.

---

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

While the Women's Clubs have been the pioneers in this work, letters addressed to this office within the past month indicate that the common schools of the state will soon furnish the largest number of patrons. The first traveling library sent to them was shipped to Mutual, Champaign County, Ohio, for the Yankee Hill School. Elba W. Pence, teacher and librarian. We quote briefly from his last report:

Mutual, Ohio, November 1st, 1897.

.....  
I can certify in behalf of the Yankee Hill Library Association that the books are receiving good care at the hands of parents and pupils. School is now in ses-

sion again. I am striving to instill in the minds of pupils a love for reading, which is growing as their knowledge grows. I therefore wish very much that you would grant us the privilege of the continued use of the library. It is our intention to have a reading circle of pupils, and when we get this started the library will be used very much. We are well pleased with the selection of books you sent us.

---

FROM MILLER CITY, OHIO.

November 6th, 1897.

.....

I am trying to create in the pupils a taste for good literature, and the use of the State Library books is an experiment. At first I talked about the books, told some interesting things that might be found in them, and gave each pupil a book to take home and keep two weeks. At first they were only looked into and laid aside. But by meeting with the pupils and reading selected portions I am able to see quite a lively interest manifested. These meetings were held weekly in the evenings.

The pupils seem never to have had suggested to them before the idea of reading a book which was not a text book.

We desire the books another month, and when they are finally returned I shall make you a complete report as to their use.

---

APPLICATION FROM TOWN WITH NO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

September 13th, 1897.

.....

Our town of about three thousand population has no public library. The mills and factories employ about three hundred children between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years. About thirty per cent of the children in our public schools drop out and engage in work in the various factories as soon as they reach the age of fourteen years. I believe that a good percentage of the young men and young ladies could be interested in a systematic course of reading if we had a library. There are very few people of wealth living in the community. Will you kindly inform me how we are to proceed?

---

#### TRAVELING LIBRARY AND THE GRANGE.

To C. M. Freeman, Lecturer of the State Grange, Rex, Ohio is due the credit of introducing this system to the Granges of the State. He visited the State Library to learn how books might be secured for the farmers. In the Ohio State Grange Quarterly Bulletin, of which he is editor, he says:

"If there were more home libraries there would be less demand for social and public libraries, but in their absence the demand is great. So in the Grange, if the members were all well supplied with private libraries, the demand would not be so great for Grange libraries. The personal experience and observation of the members is very good so far as it goes, but it is limited in any society. To branch out, to cover a wider range of subjects or to pursue further those subjects with which we are partially familiar, we must call to our assistance those who possess

the information after which we seek. We can more readily secure what we want through books than to attempt to obtain it from personal lectures, for to-day there is scarcely a subject that has not been written upon. It is evident then that we need books. We need them in the home, in the public library, and in the Grange. How to get more books into Granges is the subject before us and one I have studied considerably.

Not only will a good library assist the lecturer in having a good program, but it will create a reading interest among the members. A great many boys and girls in the farmers' homes are starving for the want of good books. The Grange library will afford them a splendid opportunity, and if you have none, your organization is in shape to readily get a "Traveling Library" in your community, which will not only accommodate the boys and girls, but the parents as well. \* \* \*

While the State Library has a large collection of books, in fitting up a "Traveling Library" for the farmer, he (the State Librarian) would need some additional books dealing directly with agricultural topics. These he assured me would be forthcoming whenever the demand was made for them, and I am anxious for the Grange to create a demand. We have as much right to these libraries, as any one. Let us not be slow in going after them. \* \* \* The leisure months for the farmers are here and now is the time to provide reading for the winter.

Mr. Freeman then proceeds in a very practical way to instruct the Granges how to effect an organization and apply for traveling libraries. The State Library can testify that his suggestions have called forth a very hearty response from the Granges.

W. H. Hamilton, Lecturer of Darby Grange No. 779, West Jefferson, Ohio, has the honor of receiving the first library sent out to such an organization.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

One of these has been sent to the Congregational Sunday-School at Roots-town, Ohio, M. L. Stahl, librarian. Another was sent to the Orton Reading Club, Grand Rapids, Ohio. Mr. Azor Thurston, librian of the club, under date of November 10, 1897, says:

"We very much appreciate the courtesy of the librarian in allowing us to retain the books so long; and think we can say that all volumes have been carefully handled. This arrangements of traveling libraries is a great boon to the districts which have not access to large collections of books."

1898.

#### COUNTY TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Mr. A. Sheldon, of Norwalk, at the Dayton meeting suggested that the traveling library system could be successfully operated in counties with the county seat as the center of distribution. This has already been tested with satisfactory results in a few counties of Wisconsin. Legislation permitting county library organization would doubtless aid the State Library in the work it has undertaken.

#### LITERATURE SENT TO SOLDIERS.

The following literature, donated by friends, was forwarded through the State Library to the Ohio Volunteers in the Spanish-American War: papers, 1,794; magazines, 3,519; books, 271; pamphlets, 159; total, 5,743. Poor transportation facilities and frequent shifting of camps prevented this patriotic enter-

prise from accomplishing all that might have been desired. Distribution at so great a distance proved costly and in other respects not entirely satisfactory. A number of letters were received from army officers, however, expressing appreciation of the kindly interest of those donating and forwarding the books.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Much space has been devoted in previous reports to the traveling library. The system continues to work well and seems destined to grow more popular. Almost every mail brings from a lengthening list of patrons words of appreciation and encouragement. A few figures will best tell the story of what has been done in this department:

Traveling Libraries sent out for the year ending September 1, 1897.. 61

Traveling libraries sent out for the year ending September 1, 1898.. 378

Libraries sent out for the past year have been distributed as follows:

To Women's Clubs .....	69
To Schools .....	89
To Granges .....	92
To other organizations.....	128

1899.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The traveling library department has steadily grown, and difficulty is experienced in furnishing books to meet the rapidly increasing demand. The department was organized in 1896. Libraries have been sent out as follows:

Prior to November 15, 1896.....	2 traveling libraries..	50 volumes.
November 15, 1896, to November 15, 1897..	62 traveling libraries..	1,331 volumes.
November 15, 1897, to November 15, 1898..	379 traveling libraries..	9,887 volumes.
November 15, 1898, to November 15, 1899..	445 traveling libraries..	12,817 volumes.
 Total .....	 888	 24,085 volumes.

Reports received indicate that each book sent out is issued about 10 times. Taking this as a basis, the circulation of the books issued through the traveling libraries within the past year would reach about 128,170. The success of this department continues to surpass the most sanguine expectations of its friends and promoters. The New York traveling library was pioneer in the movement. Last year it loaned 14,017 volumes. It is gratifying to report that our own department organized much later, within the year just ended has been sent out 12,718 volumes.

More than three-fourths of these libraries have been sent to rural communities and small villages that have no libraries. Many have gone to schools and granges remote from city or town. Nothing that the State Library has undertaken has brought to it a larger measure of public favor. The selection, accessioning and cataloging of books and the administration of the system have made much additional labor for the library staff, but reports of good results and appreciative words from many patrons are a most gratifying return for the additional expenditure of effort and money. We have space for a few only of hundreds of appreciative letters on file in this office.

## SKETCHES OF OHIO LIBRARIES.

JACKSON, OHIO, April 26, 1899.

\* \* \* The traveling library has been of much benefit to the club women and we hope to procure books from the same source for our work next year. \* \* \*

BERTHA STERNBERGER,  
*Secretary Woman's Literary Club.*

---

WESTLAND, OHIO, December 21, 1898.

\* \* \* The plan you suggest is a most excellent one and can not fail to be appreciated by the agriculturists of the State. \* \* \*

S. E. STRODE,  
*Lecturer, Ohio State Grange*

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NEW PLYMOUTH, OHIO, May 27, 1899.

\* \* \* The books gave excellent satisfaction. I hope to be able to select others in September. Have talked up several clubs for the purpose. \* \* \*

MRS. MARY LEE.

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HURON, OHIO, Oct. 2, 1899.

\* \* \* The traveling library arrived in good condition. We are delighted at the prospect of the use of so many standard books on history and literature. They will be of great assistance. \* \* \*

EDWIN S. COLLIER.

---

UNIONVILLE CENTER, December 6, 1898.

\* \* \* My high school students read the books and then write a review which is read before the school. The books greatly augment my success here. \* \* \*

J. M. MARTIN,  
*Superintendent Township Schools.*

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BIDWELL, OHIO, June 10, 1899.

\* \* \* Permit me to say that the use of the books has been highly profitable to our school and community. We are thankful to you for your promptness, and to the great State of Ohio for her interest in liberal education. \* \* \*

G. E. NEAL.

---

SHELDON, OHIO, March 20, 1899.

\* \* \* The society extends its thanks to you for promptness in sending books. It may interest you to know that since our organization a little over a month ago, we have made a collection of over 150 volumes — mostly books of reference. \* \* \*

FRANK L. JARVIS, *Teacher.*

POWELL, OHIO, June 14, 1899.

\* \* \* After the books once got a "start" they wore well — in short, there have been about 600 readings of the 50 volumes. \* \* \*

BURTON McCORMIC.

---

GAMBIER, OHIO, April 11, 1899.

\* \* \* All the different works were quite satisfactory. We only hope that the next shipment we receive from you may do as much good. \* \* \*

A. C. BEGGS,  
*Librarian Union Reading Club.*

---

ROOTSTOWN, OHIO, September 29, 1899.

\* \* \* We certainly enjoyed this lot of books very much. We would like another consignment at your earliest convenience. \* \* \*

M. L. STAHL, *Librarian.*

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GROVE CITY, OHIO, October 25, 1899.

\* \* \* It gives me pleasure to note and report to you the great good the State Circulating Library is doing in this community. There has been a steadily increasing desire for reading good books since the first library came among us a year ago. Some volumes in the traveling library we now have on hand have been drawn 20 times. About 650 issues of books have been made in the past five months. \* \* \*

W. C. MERRITT.  
*Superintendent of Schools.*

---

ROOTSTOWN, OHIO, September 25, 1899.

\* \* \* I wish to express my appreciation of the plan by which we are enabled in this small town to reap the advantages of your splendid library. The books received have been circulated in connection with our Sunday school work. \* \* \* I wish to thank you for your evident care in sending us good, fresh books — not "back numbers" of "poor stock." \* \* \*

H. O. REED,  
*Proprietor Maple Lawn Farm.*

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VAN WERT, OHIO, April 3, 1899.

\* \* \* We tried to get all the good things that the books contained, and in looking over my register, I see that there have been about 600 issues made since we received the books in November. The books were valuable in many ways, and the subject matter in general is of such high order in this assortment that I feel glad of the opportunity we have enjoyed of raising the standard of culture in this school. The benefit accruing from this venture will grow with time, and I, in behalf of my school, desire to thank you again for your kindness.

JOHN I. MILLER,  
*Clerk of Board of County School Examiners.*

The following correspondence relative to a library sent to North Bass Island, in Lake Erie, is of interest:

ISLE ST. GEORGE, OHIO, October 17, 1899.

\* \* \* The business of this island (North Bass) is almost exclusively grape raising and fisheries. Now, if I could choose, I would ask for some works along those lines — say two or three volumes — and the remainder books of the pupils' and teachers' reading courses as prescribed by the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle — good literature for pupils, ages 6 to 20. This we need very much, as we have no school library or any public library of any kind. \* \* \*

F. E. TUCKER, *Teacher.*

Early in November Mr. Tucker wrote:

After the 21st inst., we cannot depend upon transportation from Sandusky, so I am quite anxious to receive the library before that time.

A little later the traveling library reached its destination as stated in the following note:

\* \* \* "Library came all right on boat Wednesday evening. I checked the list of books and found it correct. I am very sure it will be appreciated by the people here."

One can readily imagine how eagerly these books will be read in the lake-girt isle through the long winter evenings. An interesting report is expected when this traveling library returns.

While the traveling library has extended to many states, and is essentially the same in all, in details the Ohio system differs from others. It is due in part to the peculiar conditions that confronted the commissioners at the beginning of the work. The law establishing the commission carried with it the power to establish a traveling library department, but no appropriation was made for this purpose. The patronage of the State Library was then quite limited and it was found possible to make a selection of books from the shelves to furnish lists for a few traveling libraries. When books were sent back they were returned to their places on the shelves. Books are now purchased especially for this department, and kept in a separate room of the library but the original plan of making up the libraries was found so satisfactory that it has been continued. It has the advantage of great flexibility. Libraries can be made up to suit, in a measure, the preferences of patrons. New books can be added as they are published, and the libraries thus kept up to date.

The number of books accessioned in this department is 7,138. It is still found necessary to draw from the circulating department of the general library, but this is not permitted to interfere with the proper work of that department. As the traveling library system grows, it is the policy of the State Library to make that the only department from which books circulate, while the appropriations for the general library are devoted to the purchase of books to be used for reference only.

While the plan now followed has obvious advantages, it means great additional labor for the library staff. Much less time would be required to handle libraries which are kept intact. Such libraries could be made up with advantage for certain classes of patrons, granges and public schools for example. The main part of each traveling library could be kept intact, and a few volumes could be added to meet special demands and bring the library up to date in matters of current interest.

It is gratifying to note the high character of the literature generally asked for in applications from traveling library patrons. In two or three instances where re-

quests were sent in for "25 or 30 volumes of the latest fiction," of course the order could not be filled, but the patrons consented to a compromise selection that included volumes of more substantial literature.

In the selection of books we have been guided to a great extent by recognized authority. Large purchases have been made from lists recommended by the Board of Control of the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle. Many agricultural books have been selected on the approval of the lecturer of the State Grange. The calendars of Women's Clubs that were received early in the year were used as guides in purchases for that class of patrons. Catalogues and supplemental lists of other libraries have been consulted in making selections for the consideration of the Board of Library Commissioners, who pass final judgment.

From the issue of the first traveling library the importance of keeping a complete and accurate record of all books issued, has been fully realized. The serial number of each traveling library, the name of the organization and the librarian to whom it was sent, postoffice address, express office, county, number of volumes, date of issue and return, have all been made matters of permanent record. Duplicate lists of books properly indexed have been kept for reference, so that a complete history of the system, including a full account of what has been issued to every patronizing organization, is constantly at hand for reference. The books sent out over the State have been, as a rule, carefully handled. The entire loss to the State has been only five volumes. It is expected that the price of these will be recovered in due time.

## 1900.

### TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The demand for traveling libraries increases steadily. From November 15, 1900, 711 of these libraries, aggregating 19,505 volumes, were sent out. They were distributed as follows:

Schools .....	252
Independent study clubs .....	179
Women's clubs .....	125
Religious organizations .....	50
Granges .....	95
Libraries .....	10
 Total .....	 711

Not only has the traveling library been popular within the State, but correspondence in this office shows that what has been done in Ohio has attracted attention and favorable comment in other states.

Renewed interest has been manifested in the county library system and the establishment of local traveling libraries with the county seat as a center of distribution.

## COLUMBUS.

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### SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY.

The Ohio Supreme Court Law Library is one of the best in the United States. It contains twenty thousand volumes and is open for reference to the citizens of the State. It is under the control of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The latest catalogue, published in 1901, is a useful reference book for all attorneys. This library has attained its present high standard largely through the efficient and long continued service of Frank N. Beebe, who has been librarian since July 12, 1880. Tenure of office is dependent upon efficient service, and changes in the library staff are infrequent.

The library has been moved into the new Judiciary building, where it occupies the most beautiful and commodious library quarters in the State.

The law books forming a part of the State Library were taken to the rooms assigned for the use of the Supreme Court and Law Library in the present Capitol building as soon as said rooms were ready for occupancy. There is no data obtainable showing just when this change was made, but it was about 1860. At this time the number of volumes could not have exceeded a couple of thousand. In 1866, a count showed about 2,500 volumes. The Library was first in charge of the messenger of the Supreme Court, who was assigned the duty of librarian.

In 1867, an act was passed providing for the appointment of a law librarian, taking effect February 9, 1867, and the positions of crier and messenger of the Supreme Court were abolished, the law librarian being made ex-officio crier of the court, said crier to furnish an assistant.

For a number of years volumes added to the Law Library were taken as part of the State Library, and the State Library figures given of the number of the volumes enrolled included all those which had been set apart as the Law Library of the Supreme Court and additions thereto. This was discontinued early in the seventies, and the first record kept, showing additions to the Law Library, was made in 1873. From this time on more attention was given the subject of books, and in 1875 the library had grown to nearly four thousand volumes. In 1880, when the first catalogue was made, the library contained about seven thousand five hundred volumes.

LAW LIBRARY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO, JUDICIARY BUILDING, STATE CAPITOL.







FRANKLIN COUNTY FREE TRAVELLING SCHOOL LIBRARIES, AT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE  
SYSTEM, JUDGE GALLOWAY, COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS, AND TEACHERS OF  
FRANKLIN COUNTY.





FRANKLIN COUNTY FREE TRAVELING SCHOOL LIBRARIES, AT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM - JUDGE GALLOWAY, COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS, AND TEACHERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY FREE TRAVELING SCHOOL LIBRARY.

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### TWO YEARS' RESULTS OF A FREE TRAVELING SCHOOL LIBRARY.

A Free Traveling School Library for the use and benefit of children in rural schools,—is such an idea practicable? Yes, for Franklin County, Ohio, has had one in successful operation for over two years.

Under the law of Ohio the Probate Judge may be said to be at the head of the rural school system in each county, in that upon him devolves the duty of appointing the Board of County Examiners who have charge of the regulation and control of the county schools.

Having been fortunate enough to be elected Probate Judge of Franklin County, I desired to do what little I could to advance and improve the country schools in this county. Investigation showed me that while the school children in Columbus, the county seat of Franklin, had access to many excellent libraries, those out of the city, even a short distance, were almost destitute of literature of any kind. The more I gave the subject attention the more I found that even in the families of farmers well-to-do, the stock of literature consisted mainly of the *Hi'l'*, a hymnal or two, possibly Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress and some agricultural papers,—rarely anything more. Being familiar with various systems of traveling libraries in this country, I determined that a free-traveling library should be established for the school children. To my aid I called the three Franklin County School Examiners, Messrs. J. A. Wilcox, L. L. Pegg and C. L. Dickey, men devoted to the development of school work and school usefulness, who ably assisted me. Of course the first thing needed was money. Strong in the faith that generous friends would be forthcoming I immediately began ordering and selecting books, and preparing for their enterprise. Nor were they disappointed; Mr. William F. Burdell, the President of the States Savings Bank and Trust Co. in Columbus, a very public spirited gentleman, immediately raised by subscription a large sum of money, so that there might be no embarrassment on account of lack of funds.

We began our work by sending out 19 cases. Gradually these have been increased to the number of 57 with the immediate prospect of more. The object is ultimately to place a case in each school district in the county, about 150 in all. When we use the term "Circulating Library" we mean one which circulates in reality. The cases do not come back to a common starting point, but after remaining at a station about six weeks or two months, they are all moved on the same day to other stations.

The cases are filled with the best books on history, travel, biography, science and good fiction. Each case contains 35 to 40 volumes suited to

children between 10 and 16 years of age. Through the liberality of the members of the Legislature from Franklin County, copies of Howe's Historical collection of Ohio have been placed in every box.

Strange as it may seem the only opposition with which the scheme has met has been from rural boards of education in certain places, who feared that they might be put to some trouble or expense. Happily now, our success has removed this and we are teaching the children that the library is theirs,—theirs to enjoy and develop. Through their efforts by entertainments, etc., cases marked as their contributions have been added, and Washington's Birthday has been set aside as Library Day for the purpose of encouraging the children in their work. Had the writer not already transgressed the space allotted this subject, a fund of interesting and pathetic incidents might be related of the good accomplished and the actual, practical results. We can only say that our plan has surpassed our fondest expectations and our only difficulty is to satisfy the cry which goes up all over the country, "More books, more cases." Truly can we agree with Col. Higginson's assertion that the spread of free libraries represents the same popular impulse in the 19th century that the cathedral represented in the 13th. Both stand alike for the spirit of the age.

Any county in the state can have a similar School Library. The cost of instituting it is not great and of maintaining it, almost nothing. The care of the cases and their transportation is wholly voluntary on the part of those who gladly lend their assistance to a movement so philanthropic in its purpose. A complete catalogue is furnished each case and a system of card reports keeps the superintendents of the library informed as to the location and condition of each case. One of the most encouraging features in connection with the idea is that the demand on the part of the children is continually for the best literature, particularly biography, history and travel. In this age of cheap and excellent books for children, the filling of cases should not be a difficult matter.

Once the school authorities of other counties realize the benefit of Rural Free Traveling Libraries for children, they will not stop until the whole state is covered with these instruments for moral and mental improvement.

TOD B. GALLOWAY.

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## AKRON.

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### AKRON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Akron Public Library has its rootage in an earlier organization, the Akron Library Association, this being the outgrowth of the Akron Lecture Association.

Through series of lectures which continued for many years, membership fees and generous donations, the association grew vigorously. In



AKRON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1873 the library had assumed such proportions that it required more care than the association felt inclined to give, and it was offered to the city, provided it received proper support. The proposition was accepted in January, 1874. The library began its career as a public one in March of the same year. The city bought three rooms on the second floor of the Masonic Block and the library occupied these until October, 1898. It now occupies the entire second floor of a new block. One room is devoted to a fine library of music. The reading room, reference room, delivery counter and stacks are in one large bright room. Gifts to the library have not been many. A bequest of \$500.00 by Robert Henry, a carefully selected library of music by the Tuesday Afternoon Club, statuary and pictures for the decoration of the new rooms secured through the efforts of Mrs. Wm. Murdoch, sets of books given by the Century Club or Daughters of the Revolution and occasional volumes given by generous patrons, comprise a too brief list. The City Fathers, forgetful of their pledge of support, sometimes neglect the library for the advancement of sewerage, or it offers a shining mark to the seeker after retrenchment. The growth of the library has been slow. It contains some 19,500 volumes and has an active circulation.

MARY PAULINE EDGERTON.

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## BEREA.

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### LIBRARY OF GERMAN WALLACE COLLEGE.

The date of foundation is that of the college, 1865. Its growth has been very slow, the principal increase dates back but a few years. The books are mostly German, imported from the Fatherland. They are to a great extent theological, philosophical, and historical. Many of the books have been donated; others have been purchased for the library by friends of the college. A friend of the school presented us with \$500 last year, to be used for a fund, the interest of which will be used to purchase books. There is also an association of former students, the object of which is to contribute books and funds toward the support of the library. At present the library is growing rapidly.

VICTOR WILKER,  
*Professor Modern Language.*

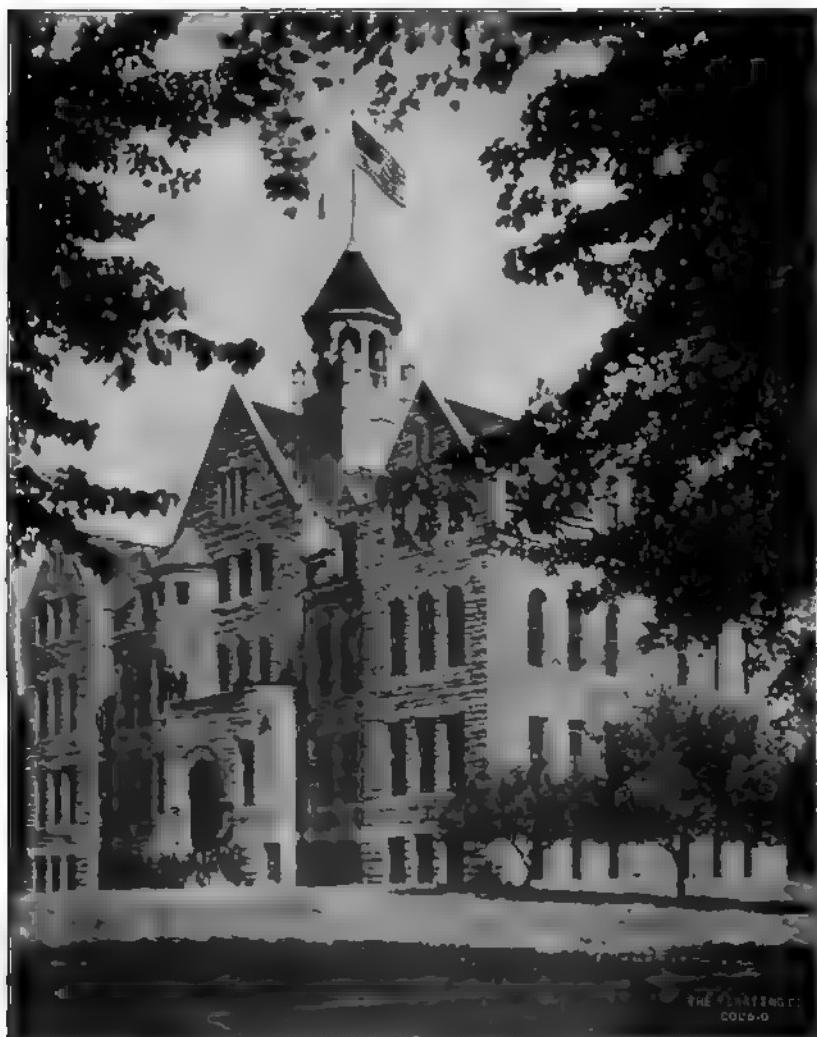
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## BEREA.

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### THE PHILURA GOULD BALDWIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

This memorial building is a gift to the University by Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin, Jr., in memory of their daughter, Philura Gould Baldwin, who died March 6, 1892.



GERMAN WALLACE COLLEGE, BEREAS, O.

Miss Baldwin was not only a graduate of the University, but was the first librarian under present organization of the library, which by her intelligent and self-sacrificing labor was brought to an excellent state.

The plan for the building is worthy of its name and purpose. It has the chief merits of the best modern library buildings. Like the Recitation Hall, this building is constructed entirely of Berea stone. The basement story is arranged for the storage, packing and unpacking of books. The first floor is the library room proper, and has a capacity of from 30,000 to 50,000 volumes. Here will be found not only current periodicals and papers, but books of reference and other books that may be of use to students making special preparation in any department of study. The dimensions are about 41 by 66 feet. The rooms are abundantly lighted and tastefully finished.

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## BRYAN.

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### BRYAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Bryan Public Library was organized by a few ladies in 1882. A charter was soon obtained and the ladies under the name of Bryan Library Association commenced working in various ways to obtain money to purchase books. The library containing 600 volumes was opened to the public the following year. The library is under the control of fifteen trustees, five of whom are elected each year by members of the Associa-



BRYAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

tion. The library has never received any public tax or donations of money. Occasionally a few books are given. A membership fee of one dollar is charged for the use of the library. We have also received a little from honorary membership — five dollars each, and life memberships of twenty-five dollars each.

## BUCYRUS.

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### BUCYRUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

In the year 1895 some of the enterprising women of Bucyrus—a town of about 7,000 inhabitants—through the kindness of the Hopley Printing Company, published a “Woman’s Edition,” from the sale of which, together with the proceeds of a dinner served on the day of publication, the sum of one thousand dollars was realized.

With this The Memorial Library was established. One year’s experience in renting a house proved that the institution could not be maintained by the uncertain proceeds of entertainments.

In 1896 permission was granted by the city council to erect a small building on ground belonging to the city, conveniently located near the public square.

Our Board of Trustees was a trifle unwieldy, but after some persistent discussion, finally came to an agreement, and the town was canvassed by a few energetic women for sums of five dollars per capita. But in too many instances they were obliged to be content with much smaller donations, sometimes not more than fifty cents.

When we had raised four hundred dollars by solicitation, two generous-hearted gentlemen kindly came to our rescue, and paid the balance—three hundred dollars—of the indebtedness, and presented the Board of Trustees a deed for the building, with a receipt for the insurance on it and the contents for a year.

There was now no rent to pay, but it required tactful management to raise money for current expenses and a small margin for the purchase of books, papers and periodicals.

In October of the same year, the city council came to our relief and passed an ordinance authorizing a tax of two-tenths of a mill to be levied for the maintenance of the library.

The first money available from this tax was paid December, 1896. The levy nets us fifty dollars a month, which is barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the library. We have a most faithful and efficient librarian, who has been with us since its organization, who is at her post from 9:00 a. m. until 9:00 p. m., except one hour at noon, and another from 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.

Although the library is free to all within the city limits, we receive about seventy-five or eighty dollars annual dues from members of the Association.

We are still dependent in a large measure on entertainments to stop the never-ceasing clamor for new books. We have had many generous donations of valuable books and periodicals, also of much needed furniture for the rooms.

In October, 1899, our hearts were gladdened by a donation from the universal library benefactor, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who in response to a letter written him by the President of the Association, Mrs. Finley, very kindly sent us a draft for five hundred dollars to be expended in books for the library with "best wishes and congratulations for our enterprising ladies."

Our rooms are thoroughly heated, brightly lighted, pleasant and comfortable.

That they are attractive is well shown by the large attendance of readers, especially young people in the evenings. The large number of visitors reported by the librarian shows its growing popularity, and the books and periodicals issued each month prove that a grand work is being done for the good of our town, in providing freely the best approved reading matter for our people.

WRITTEN BY ONE OF THE TRUSTEES.

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## CADIZ.

### THE CADIZ PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The importance of the Public Library is recognized by intelligent people. Books are cheap, and yet but few have the means to maintain a library such as they would like to have, and such as they know would be beneficial in the education of their children, to whom a good library is of infinite benefit.

The public library combines the means of the generous and public-spirited, and all have an opportunity to avail themselves of its untold benefits.

The Cadiz Library originated in 1880. Mrs. Nancy Dewey conceived the idea of making a donation for that purpose, and to her much credit is due for its origin. A public meeting was called March 6th, and her proposition to contribute \$1,000 was read, and the people became enthusiastic for a public library. A petition was sent to the legislature to allow a small tax for current expenses. An incorporation was formed under the laws of the State; a constitution was adopted March 15th, and on the 15th of April full organization was effected. Subscriptions were invited, and nearly \$3,000 were contributed by the generous people of the town. Since that time other subscriptions have been made, and large contributions made in books to the library. The Association is under the deepest obligations to Mr. O. P. Dewey, of Wheeling, whose contributions, both of current literature and rare and costly books, have added much to the library.



NORTH EASTERN OHIO NORMAL COLLEGE BUILDING, CANFIELD, O.

The library room is elegantly furnished, well lighted, and it makes an attractive and pleasant resort, free to all. It is a pleasure and delight. With 5,000 volumes of splendid books, selected with care, it is an attraction to our town which is appreciated. It is a mine to the youth from which can be taken wealth of which they cannot be robbed, and is a satisfaction to those of maturer years which cannot be overestimated.

#### LIBRARIANS.

1880-1881.....	MARY MCFADDEN.
1881.....	MARY MCCREARY.
1881-1885.....	DORA LESLIE.
1885-1892.....	ADDA GRIDER.
1892—.....	ELLA M. WARD.

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## CALIFORNIA.

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#### CALIFORNIA FREE LIBRARY.

Under date of September 25, 1900, Mrs. A. J. Emory writes as follows in regard to the founding and management of the California Free Library:

A year ago last April, four women met and organized what is called the Wednesday Afternoon Club. Our object was to read and talk together for mutual improvement. The one great object we had in view was the establishment of a free library in our town. We resolved ourselves into a committee to solicit subscriptions and donations of books. We gave entertainments and suppers; we left no means untried to raise money sufficient to purchase a library. I was librarian during the first six months; 600 books were loaned out in that time.

Our library is controlled by the ladies of our Literary Society, which now numbers sixteen. Mrs. Dr. Dixon is the present librarian, and keeps the books in one room of her home. We have 251 books and 88 pamphlets. Our little collection is well chosen and represents some of the best American and English authors. We feel the need of more books and expect to make additional purchases soon.

Our town numbers only two hundred inhabitants. Ours is the first library in this part of the State outside of county seats, and we feel justly proud of what we have accomplished.

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## CANFIELD.

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#### NORTH-EASTERN OHIO NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The library, which is an important factor in any college, is an especially emphatic feature in the N. E. O. N. C.

The library room is situated along the eastern side of our college building and is a large, light, airy apartment well stocked with the latest papers and periodicals, arranged in systematic order on the tables, around which chairs are placed for the comfort of those desiring to do reference work in the room.

The room is lined with cases in which the books are kept, and one can find an extensive line of history, philosophy, science, music, fiction, poetry, and general miscellaneous works.

The library is open, under the care of one of the librarians, every afternoon of the school week, and all students of the N. E. O. N. C. are granted the use of its books and papers, and great encouragement is given to all to make use of the opportunities and privileges thus placed within their reach of delving deep into the mysteries of science, or communing with great minds thro' the broad avenue of books.

NELLIE MAE WHITNEY,  
*N. E. O. N. C. Librarian.*

## CARDINGTON.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The history of the Ladies' Public Library Association of Cardington, is a history of struggle and determination.

It was organized by nine women, March 23, 1878, under the name of the Library Fund Society.

By great effort these women were able to purchase fifty dollars' worth of books, December, 1878.

In March, 1879, the society reorganized under the name of the Ladies' Public Library Association, with the following officers and members:

MRS. W. G. BEATTY.....	President.
MRS. D. V. WHERRY.....	Vice President.
MRS. ELLA M. WATSON.....	Librarian and Secretary.
MRS. GEO. O. BROWN.....	Treasurer.
MRS. S. WOOD.....	<i>Executive Committee.</i>
MRS. V. T. KINGMAN.....	
MRS. T. C. THOMPSON.....	
MRS. T. H. ENSIGN,	MRS. R. F. CHASE,
	MRS. CYNTHIA MOORE,
	MRS. EVA E. SHAW.

A room for library use was donated to them by Mr. Jacob Kreis, and it was at once opened for the rent and loan of books.

In November, 1879, Major W. G. Beatty donated the library a book case and 105 books; and the close of 1879 found the Library Association established with a library room, a book case and 247 books.

There is one feature in the history of the library at Cardington that possibly no other library in the state possesses; that is, it was organized by women and has always been controlled and directed by them; and no officer or member has ever received any recompense for help or time given. It has been supported entirely by the money received from membership dues, the sale of tickets, rents and fines, and entertainments, and if it had not been for the determination, tact, and financial ability of these women the library could never have lived through the struggle of its infancy.

Mrs. W. G. Beatty was President from March, 1879, till 1896, and for eighteen years gave to the duties of the position all the force of her **ability and intelligence**, and to her much of the success of the library is due.

From the organization of the society in March, 1878, Mrs. Ella M. Watson was its faithful librarian. For twelve years she was always found at her place, faithful to her duties, until November, 1890, she was called to lay them aside and to open the book of Eternal Life.

The duties of librarian were then taken up by Mrs. D. A. Stark, who until January, 1900, faithfully and earnestly worked for the best interest of the Association.

Mrs. Geo. O. Brown was, for a number years, treasurer. She was an ambitious and enthusiastic worker and so great was her love for the library that we found when she was taken from us, that she had even planned for the future and had bequeathed to the Association one hundred dollars.

In 1895 the Donovan Bro's kindly offered to the Library Association the use of the room over their grocery, free of charge, so long as they had the renting of the building. The offer was very gratefully accepted, and for five years the library has been pleasantly situated there.

In 1898, the Ladies' Public Library Association became an incorporated body.

Twenty-two years have passed since the library with one book case and 247 books opened its doors to the public. Now it has six book cases and nearly 1,500 books. The years have been years of struggle, often of disappointment and anxiety, but the members are bravely working, and looking forward hopefully to the time when some benevolent, public-minded citizen will make it possible to have a free public library and reading room. Such was the hope in the past when it was organized, and such is the hope of the present.

Only one of the original members of the Association is now connected with it,—Mrs. T. H. Ensign, a woman to whom the interests of the library are very dear, especially as she has watched its growth from the small beginning to the present time.

The present members hold in love and reverence the work and memory of those pioneers, and earnestly desire to be as brave and successful in the present and future, as they were in the past.

Officers and members for 1900:

MRS. E. J. VAUGHN.....	President.
MRS. T. H. ENSIGN.....	Vice President.
MISS GILLIAN LLOYD WHITE.....	Secretary.
MISS JESSIE WATSON.....	Librarian.
MRS. CLARE BANKER.....	Assistant Librarian.
MRS. HATTIE MEZGER.....	Treasurer.
MISS HELEN NICHOLAS.	MRS. E. M. WILLITS,
MISS MINNETT WATSON.	MRS. D. A. STARK,
DR. FLORENCE SMITH-WHITE.	

## CINCINNATI.

### LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio was incorporated by an act of the legislature passed February 11, 1831, making Columbus, Ohio, the place of meeting for the Society.

On the evening of December 21, 1831, Ebenezer Lane, J. C. Wright, Gustavus Swan, Arius Nye and J. P. Kirtland, met for organization at the Court House in Columbus. Gustavus Swan acted as Chairman, and Arius Nye as Secretary. A resolution was adopted that Jeremiah Morrow, Ethan A. Brown, Benjamin A. Ruggles, David K. Este, Edward King, John M. Goodenow, Philemon Beecher, Ralph Granger, and Thomas H. Genine, the persons named in an earlier act of February 1, 1822, to incorporate the Historical Society of Ohio, be admitted to membership in the new society. On the same evening twenty-three other members were admitted. A committee was then appointed to prepare a code of by-laws, to report at the next meeting, December 31, 1831, when the Society was formally organized, by-laws adopted and officers elected to serve for the ensuing year.

For eighteen years the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, so begun, met in Columbus. Those most constant in attendance at its early meetings were, Benjamin Tappan, who was first president, P. B. Wilcox, first Secretary, J. C. Wright, Ebenezer Lane and Arius Nye. As the members came from all parts of the State of Ohio, full attendance at meetings is not often recorded in the minutes, and few meetings apparently were held except the annual meetings in December. Yet, from the early minutes it is plain that much zeal was shown towards establishing local historical associations throughout the state, for the purpose



VAN WORMER LIBRARY—UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

of collecting and preserving whatever related to the early history of their several localities. Five such new historical associations were formed, within the years 1838-1844. And as a further outgrowth of the labors of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, there were organized and published *The American Pioneer*, under the direct auspices of the Logan County Historical Society, and *Pioneer History*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Historical Society. Among the historical papers prepared by members of the Society, is its *Journal and Transactions*, published in two parts, in the years 1838 and 1839, containing articles by Jacob Burnet, William H. Harrison, James McBride, Arius Nye, and others.

At the December meeting, 1848, on motion of Mr. Salmon P. Chase, the by-laws of the Society were amended so as to change the place of meeting from Columbus to Cincinnati. And thereafter the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio was formally united with the Cincinnati Historical Society, which had been organized in 1844, the consolidated societies retaining the name of the older and present organization.

The first meeting of the Society was held in Cincinnati, on February 5, 1849, where its home has remained down to the present time. Since its removal to Cincinnati the Society has, among other publications, put forth the following: *Progres in the Northwest*, by William D. Gallagher, in 1850; *The Memoirs of the Early Settlers of Ohio*, 1852, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, new series; *Journal and Letters of Colonel John May*, 1873; *Diary of David Zeisberger*, translated and edited by Eugene F. Bliss, 2 volumes, 1885.

The objects of the Society are, as declared in its charter:

"The collection, preservation and diffusion of whatever may relate to the history, biography, literature, philosophy and antiquities of America — more especially of the State of Ohio, of the West, and of the United States."

The institution is free from taxation because open to the public. Although endowed by bequests appropriated to specific purposes of maintaining, preserving and enlarging its collection, out of income from such endowment, the Society relies for the payment of its current expenses, including the salary of its librarian, upon one hundred corporate members, who, beyond the privilege of paying ten dollars a year and contributing their services for such work as has to be done on behalf of the Society in its management and executive features, have no larger enjoyment of the library than any outsider who may desire to avail himself of the contents of the library of the Society, within the rules and regulations governing such use.

While the Society has had its home in Cincinnati it has numbered among its presidents and vice-presidents in its early days Jacob Burnet, James H. Perkins, William Gallagher, E. D. Mansfield, Charles Whittle-

sey, and as officers in other capacities, David K. Este, John C. Wright, and Robert Buchanan.

For several years after it removed to Cincinnati from Columbus, the Society had but a small library and a still more limited income. But in those days there were constantly zealous in the interests of the Society such men as Peyton Symmes, George Graham, Osgood Mussey, John D. Caldwell, A. R. Spofford, and Judge Manning F. Force, besides the others above named.

So pressing were the material and financial needs of the Society just prior to the war that the books and pamphlets of the Society were packed in boxes and deposited in the Public Library, which had its home in the Mechanics' Institute Building, corner Sixth and Vine Streets. At the close of the war four active members of the Society remained in Cincinnati, namely, Robert Buchanan, George Graham, John D. Caldwell, and General Manning F. Force. Soon thereafter Julius Dexter, Robert Clarke and Eugene F. Bliss became associated with these four gentlemen, and in 1868 the Society was by them reorganized and set upon its feet once more. The library of the Society at the time of its restoration then contained seven hundred volumes and twelve hundred and fifty pamphlets. From the time of its restoration in 1868 until the present day, the Society has been fortunate in the affectionate interest and competent management of a group of men and women, most of whom have passed away, but who have left the impress of their loving care upon the Society.

In 1885, the Society, having acquired as a permanent home the spacious house on the south side of Eighth Street, west of Race Street, adjoining the Lincoln Club, moved its library and household gods from the Cincinnati College Building on Walnut Street, where it had for many years been permitted to rest, into its new home on Eighth Street.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the first Saturday of each month, from October to May, in each year, the Society and the Executive Board have met for more than thirty years.

Besides pamphlets and bound volumes there is included in the collection of the Society original manuscripts and letters of unique interest, relating to the history of Cincinnati and the State of Ohio, together with pictures and collections relating to the Indians and Moundbuilders.

In November, 1899, the library and possessions of the Society having outgrown their present quarters, and Mr. Van Wormer having indicated his generous purpose to erect a library building for the University of Cincinnati in Burnet Woods Park, an agreement was made between the University of Cincinnati and the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, by which the Historical Society acquires the right to occupy spacious and convenient rooms in the Van Wormer Library Building, both for a reception and reading room and for a stack to accommodate the books and pamphlets of the Society. It is expected that the Society will remove from

its present quarters to the Van Wormer Library Building during the fall or winter of the present year, or as soon thereafter as the Van Wormer Library Building shall be ready for occupancy.

CATHARINE W. LORD,  
*Librarian.*

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## CINCINNATI.

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### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI.

The Public Library of Cincinnati is nearly a half century old. Its foundation was laid under Section 58 of the act of March 14, 1853 (Curwen's Statutes of Ohio, p. 1417) entitled "An act to provide for the re-organization and maintenance of Common Schools." That section provided that one-tenth of a mill upon all the taxable property within the state should be annually levied, assessed and collected for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools of the state, and for the purpose of sustaining and increasing such libraries. The fund when collected was to be distributed under the direction of the school commissioner of the state and in accordance with the enumeration of scholars, the same as the general school fund. The local school boards were to appoint librarians and select such central places for the deposit of the libraries as would best accommodate the schools and *the families of the district*, for the families of the district were entitled to the use of the library whether any children of the family attended school or not. The libraries were to be opened throughout the year without regard to the sessions of the schools. Thus it appears that that which has frequently been spoken of as a school library was as well for the use and benefit of *all the people* — thus a public library.

At that time there were in the city of Cincinnati sixteen district schools and the School Commissioner sent to each of these schools a collection of books, one the precise duplicate of the other. This the school board soon concluded would not serve the purpose of the district and as a result passed a resolution on December 18, 1854, to the effect that there should be but one library for the use of all the public schools of Cincinnati and the families entitled by law to the use of said library and requested the School Commissioner to act with the board to that end. The Commissioner, at that time H. H. Barney, readily acquiesced in the idea and provided the funds with which Hon. Rufus King, then the President of the School Board, purchased about fifteen hundred volumes in all branches of literature. The library felt the inequality of the law in that while the district was taxed one-tenth of a mill on its duplicate, the funds realized were distributed in accordance with the enumeration of scholars. The result was that for the first year the law was in force the district paid into the State Treasury \$5,558.56, while it was only entitled to

receive in the distribution about \$2,800. This same inequality exists to-day in the collection and the distribution of the school funds of the state. The library tax was suspended during 1856 and 1857, and imposed during the succeeding two years, but on March 10, 1860, the law was repealed, thus depriving the library of state aid.



CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY

During 1855 and the early part of 1856 more books were purchased by Mr. King, but the library was not opened to the public until after an agreement was made with the Ohio Mechanics' Institute for the use of certain portions of its building on the southwest corner of Sixth and Vine Streets. The Institute had a library and under the agreement the public became entitled to the use of it. The library opened in July, 1856, with 11,630 volumes on the shelves, 5,047 of which belonged to the school

library proper. These latter volumes had cost \$7,541.92. The number of registered borrowers the first year was 2,400, the circulation 20,179. The clerk of the school board was ex-officio the librarian for a short time. The first regular librarian was N. Peabody Poor, who was elected in November, 1857. In 1860 when the state aid ceased, there were in the library



CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY -- MAIN HALL.

22,648 volumes. There were 8,000 borrowers and a circulation of about 8,000 per month. In 1866 Mr. Poor died suddenly and Mr. L. Freeman was elected his successor. During his incumbency he solicited and collected nearly \$5,000 for the purchase of books. The school board paid the salaries and general expenses but provided nothing for books. During 1866-67 efforts were made to restore the aid from taxation by a tax limited to the school district of Cincinnati—not exactly co-extensive with the city, being somewhat larger. The result was the passage of the act of March 18, 1867 (64 O. L., 62) which provided for a levy of one-tenth of a mill upon the dollar of all the property within the cities of the first and second class and the territory attached thereto for school purposes—the amount when collected to be expended under the direction of the board of education for the "purchase of such books as are suitable for school libraries." The board was empowered to appoint a librarian and fix his compensation and to make all needful rules and regulations for the

management of the library, "to which every family resident in such cities and the territory attached as aforesaid, shall have access."

On April 3rd of the same year—1867—there was passed by the General Assembly an act providing for the election by the board of education of a board of managers of the library to be composed of six members, the president of the board of education to be ex-officio a member of said library board. Under this act the board of education, as a rule, elected a majority of said board from among its members. Instead of being, as the law evidently contemplated, an independent body, it became little else than a committee of the board of education.

The tax authorized realized at first about \$13,500 annually. The rooms in the Mechanics' Institute becoming too crowded for the rapidly increasing library, the board determined upon securing a building for the library alone and, in connection with a committee of the board of education, bought The Handy Opera House on Vine Street near Seventh—the present location. This building had been commenced by Mr.



CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY — ART ROOM.

Handy having in view the erection of a magnificent opera house. Failing in the enterprise the property was sold by the sheriff and bought for the library as stated. The board paid for the ground and the buildings as then constructed \$83,000. The lot is 83 feet front on Vine Street, 100 feet south of Seventh, and extends westwardly to College Street, a distance

of 190 feet. The lot had upon it three buildings, a front of stone, an intermediate of brick and a rear building of iron and brick. The rear building had been intended for the opera house. About \$50,000 had been expended in the construction of the buildings on the lot. The front building, which was nearly complete, was readily adapted for temporary library purposes, and the rear building was remodeled for the main library. The total cost of the lot and buildings when completed was \$383,594.53. This sum was paid out of the annual income of the board of education, no bonds being issued therefor. The main library was built to hold 250,000 volumes. It is fire-proof. It is probably the most imposing library hall in the United States—one hundred and five feet long, seventy-seven feet wide and fifty-five feet high. Around this hall are five tiers of alcoves, reaching to the ceiling and so arranged that all of them are properly lighted and easy of access. The ceiling is one extensive sky-light. The library was moved into the front building in December of 1870. The report for that year shows the resignation of Mr. Freeman and the election of Dr. William F. Poole as librarian. Dr. Poole continued until January 1, 1874, when Thomas Vickers was elected his successor. The main library building was opened February 24, 1874, with 61,924 volumes on the shelves. In addition to these there were 4,090 volumes deposited in the library, the property of the Theological and Religious Library, 1,521 belonging to the Cincinnati Hospital Library and 3,513 belonging to the Mussey Medical and Scientific Library, the latter a gift to the Public Library. The front building accommodated the Board of Education for a number of years, giving it space for a session room, and for the offices of the Clerk and the Superintendent. When the new City Hall was completed in 1893 the Board of Education removed its offices and session room to the apartments provided for it therein, which gave the use of the whole of the library building to the trustees. The Board of Managers remained in control until the passage of the act of April 30, '91, which vested the control of the library in a Board of Trustees composed of six members, two to be appointed by the Board of Education, two by the Union Board of High Schools, and two by the Directors of the University of Cincinnati, the President of the Board of Education remaining as formerly, ex-officio, a member of the library board, the act further providing that no member of any of the appointing bodies should be elected a member of the board. However, all the funds for the expenses of the library were still to be levied for and to be under the control of the Board of Education. This compound and complex organization was not for the good of the library and an early effort was made to have the entire control and management placed in the hands of the trustees. The first effort failed; but on April 21, 1898, an act was passed, by the General Assembly, which transferred the complete control to the trustees, authorizing that body to certify a levy of three-tenths of one mill upon the taxable property in the county, the proceeds when collected to be placed in the

county treasury subject to the order of the trustees and to be under their exclusive control. The fund was to become a general fund and was to be disbursed by the said board for the maintenance and extension of the library. The act provided for a board of seven trustees, six of them to be appointed as provided in the act of 1891, the seventh by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county—this appointee to take the place on the board formerly held by the President of the Board of Education. The act provided that the trustees then in office under the act of 1891 should remain in office until the expiration of their terms. The appointments under the act of 1898 were so arranged that the board became continuous.

The notable feature of the act of 1898 (93 O. L., 191) is found in the following section:

Section 3999a. Each and every resident of the county within which is situate any city of the first grade of the first class, having therein established a public library, shall be entitled to the free use of such library, reading rooms, and any branch of the same, and all the privileges thereof, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent therewith, as the Board of Trustees of such library may prescribe."

Sec. 13999b required delivery stations to be established throughout the county. The passage of this law marked the most important epoch in the history of the Public Library of Cincinnati. It enabled the trustees to enter upon the many improvements in library economics that were necessary to make the library what it should be—a source of pleasure and profit to the general public. The extension of the privileges of the library to the county at large was the most radical change inaugurated, but the wonderful growth of the delivery system has justified the wisdom of the legislature in granting the authority to establish such stations throughout the county. The idea of extending the privileges of the library to the residents of the county was a unique one and wholly new to library legislation. It is believed that Cincinnati can claim to be the first to extend library privileges to the inhabitants of the rural districts. The residents of the county were entitled to the immediate use of the library and they availed themselves of the privilege—the first card so issued being of date May 6, 1898. The delivery system was put into operation June 10, 1899, fifteen stations being opened. The circulation for the year 1900 through the stations was 179,541. The new borrowers registered through the stations alone to the present time number 7,209. There are now in operation 40 stations. The station work apparently has not in the least relieved the central library, for the circulation through that has steadily increased, it being for 1900 nearly 35 per cent over that of the preceding year. The total number of borrowers is 37,274.

During the year 1890 a Children's Room was opened. This is one of the most interesting features of the library. Located on the top story

of the front building, wholly separated from the main library, the children have a library of their own with open shelves. It is open daily from 11:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m., and on Saturdays and during vacation from 8:00 a. m. There are about 5,000 volumes on the shelves in the room. The walls are beautified with many pictures; current events are bulletined



CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY—CHILDREN'S ROOM

and everything is done to make the room pleasant and attractive. It was opened May 14, 1900, and there were taken therefrom for home reading to the first of January, 1901, 81,061 books, the highest circulation in any one day being 920.

The Public Library of Cincinnati has probably the finest art collection in the west. It is also provided with complete sets of the American and English patents.

There are now about 10,000 books upon open shelves, and a further removal of barriers is likely soon to be made. The library contains 195,848 books and 25,408 pamphlets. In addition there is deposited the Theological and Religious Library of 7,084 volumes and 1,477 pamphlets; the Mussey Medical Library of 6,059 volumes and 3,779 pamphlets, making a total of 208,991 bound books and 30,664 pamphlets. The circulation for 1900 was: Home use, 619,078, Reference, 152,442. No record is made of the use of Periodicals or Newspapers, nor of the more common

books of reference, such as Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, etc., of which there are some 2,000 on the open shelves.

The limit of the capacity of the building has been about reached and the Board of Trustees have in contemplation a new building commensurate with the needs of the city and county and the importance of the library to the education of the people.

By an act of the General Assembly passed April 14, 1900 (94 O. L., 204), the Trustees' power of levy was increased to five-tenths of a mill. Thereupon the board offered to assume control of all the libraries of the county which had been supported by taxation and to maintain same in as good a manner as they had been. There were several such libraries in the county maintained by local taxation of the villages wherein they were situate. Under this offer the board now has control of the libraries at Madisonville, Wyoming, Harrison and Lockland, and has made material increases in their library facilities and privileges. Wyoming has a library of about 2,500 volumes, Lockland 2,900, Harrison 1,800, and Madisonville 350. The latter was formerly only conducted as a reading room.

Twelve traveling libraries are in service, accommodating those portions of the county removed from the lines of travel by which they could be served from any of the library stations established by the board. The Firemen's Traveling Libraries are also in service. A library of twenty well selected books is placed in each of the thirty-six engine houses of the city. There are six sets of books divided into as many circuits. Each set remains at an engine house two months when it is changed and another set substituted.

The library has a cataloguing department numbering thirteen, five of the number being representatives of the principal library schools of the country. Six apprentices were obtained for the department during 1900 as a result of a very severe competitive examination; of these four were students (two being graduates of the class of 1900) of the University of Cincinnati, and the remaining two had been students at Oberlin College. There is a card catalogue of the library containing nearly 500,000 cards. A department for the blind has lately been established. Readings for this class of persons are held weekly, the services of the readers being gratuitous. Books are provided in the different styles of type: New York Line and Point and the Moon.

The library buildings and ground are estimated to be worth \$560,000, the books and pamphlets \$275,000. The expenses for the year 1900 were \$83,636.37, of which \$12,926.57 were expended for books.

In the early part of 1900, Mr. A. W. Whelpley, who had been librarian since 1866, died suddenly, and Mr. N. D. C. Hodges was elected his successor. Mr. Hodges at the time of his election was in charge of the scientific department of the Library of Harvard College—a life position. For some years prior to his entering upon that work he had been connected with the Astor Branch of the New York Free Public Library.

Previous thereto for a period of ten years he was editor of the magazine *Science*. He is an alumnus of Harvard College, of the class of 1874, and has been a tutor therein.

In addition to the persons named herein, Chester W. Merrill held the position of Librarian from January 1, 1880, to November 26, 1886, and John D. Caldwell, by virtue of being Clerk of the School Board, was Librarian from July 3, 1855, to March 16, 1857.

The Board of Trustees at the present time consists of W. T. Porter and T. P. White, appointed by the Directors of the University of Cincinnati; R. H. West and Eugene Schaefer, by the Union Board of High Schools; Drausin Wulsin and Herman Knost, by the Board of Education of the School District of Cincinnati, and James A. Green, by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. The officers are: James A. Green, President; Herman Knost, Vice-President; Eugene Schaefer, Secretary; R. H. West; Treasurer; W. A. Hopkins, Clerk.

The notable increase in the circulation and in the number of registered borrowers denotes that the library has entered upon an era of prosperity and influence far greater than ever before in its history. It will ever be the desire of the trustees to keep abreast of the times in library work and methods, and they will constantly endeavor to make the Public Library of Cincinnati a credit to the library interests of the State.

W. T. PORTER,

April, 1901.

Trustee.

## CINCINNATI.

### YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of New York, which originated in the year 1822, was the pioneer of many similar institutions since formed in the various cities of the United States. This association had accomplished so much good as to excite a feeling in favor of establishing similar institutions in other cities.

Several prominent young men in Cincinnati had considered this matter, and one or two informal meetings had been held, at which the subject had been discussed, but the formal meeting at which the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association was founded, was held on the 18th of April, 1835, in the second story of a building used as a fire engine house, on the north side of Fourth Street, two or three doors east of Christ Church.

There were forty-five persons present. Among the number were Messrs. Rowland G. Mitchell, William H. Harrison, Jr., John P. Tweed, James Wiles, and John W. Ellis.

The association was formed and a constitution adopted. As cash in those days was a very much scarcer thing than it is now, the salaries of clerks being very small, the library was operated on very limited means for a long period.

During the hot summer weather of 1835 the library was temporarily closed because of the failure to get money to employ a librarian. For a few months the entire duties of librarian, porter and janitor were performed in turn by the officers and directors. They gave out books, swept the rooms and cleaned the lamps. There was no gas or electric lights in those days.

Donations of money were solicited from merchants, and the sum of \$1,800 was obtained. By the end of the year 1835 the library contained 750 volumes, and many leading papers were on file in the reading room.

In the winter of 1836, Mr. Doolittle was elected librarian, and a special charter for the association was obtained from the legislature.

In 1838 the first printed catalogue was published and sold at a moderate price to such members as chose to purchase. The expenses over and above these receipts were paid by a few gentlemen.

In the year 1839 the number of paying members was increased to 500, and all the debts of the association, for the time being, were discharged. This year Mr. James Wildy was elected librarian. Matters began to improve and the number of volumes in the library increased.

In 1840 the association moved its quarters to the old College Building on Walnut Street, paying a rent of \$300. The building was the predecessor of the present one.

In 1841 a new catalogue was prepared and published, which showed over 3,000 volumes in the library. There were then more than 600 members and the annual receipts amounted to \$2,000.

In 1843 gas was first introduced into the library and reading room. Previous to that time the association, like the community at large, had depended for light on the use of tallow candles and lard oil.

On Sunday morning, January 19, 1845, the College Building was entirely destroyed by fire, but by great exertions of the members and the citizens generally, all the books of the association were saved, and the little damage done was covered by insurance. This fire, however, resulted in an arrangement with the trustees of the Cincinnati College for the present quarters occupied by the library.

By great exertions there was raised, chiefly by subscriptions from merchants, the sum of \$10,000 to pay for the fee-simple of its quarters, and \$1,600 in addition for furnishing the rooms. The association took possession of its new quarters in May, 1846, amid the general congratulations of all the members and their friends.

In those days of small things it is well to acknowledge that \$11,600 contributed by the merchants for the purpose showed great liberality.

From 1835-1842 lecture courses were conducted by the association. Among the lecturers were Joseph L. Benham, Judge Timothy Walker, Dr. John Locke, and William Green.

Finding it too expensive to employ lecturers from a distance, some of the officers and their friends took the bold step of delivering their own lectures. These were very well received by the community, and if they did not enlighten the people on the subjects of which they treated, they at least had the benefit of teaching their authors the subject of composition and delivery.

In the winter of 1843-44 these lectures were delivered by Messrs. R. M. W. Taylor, Richard A. Whetstone, Lewis J. Cist, and others. The following year lectures were delivered by Messrs. J. T. H. Headley, J. F. Annan, James Calhoun, George S. Coe, John D. Thorpe, William Watts, James Lupton, and John W. Ellis. All these were active members of the association.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, October 21, 1869, the College Building occupied by the library again took fire and burned for several hours, destroying much of the building but not leveling it with the ground. The second floor, however, used for the library and the reading room, was so badly injured as to be untenable, and much damage to the books and other property of the association was done by fire and water, especially the latter. Books were temporarily removed until the rooms were repaired and re-occupied. The library still remains in this building, and the rooms are justly regarded as one of the pleasantest retreats in the city for the members of the association and their friends. The files of newspapers and magazines are very numerous and choice, and the books of the library are kept up with the progress of publication in all the lines of popular demand. There are now on its shelves 65,000 volumes, 1,000 of which have been added within the past year. The endowment fund is \$40,000 and the annual income about \$5,000. Miss Alice McLean and Miss Carrie R. Gaither are acting librarians. John E. Bruce, Esq., is president of the association.

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## CIRCLEVILLE.

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### CIRCLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

That the library spirit was early manifest in Circleville is evident from the fact that the village papers, published as far back as 1834, contain notices, from time to time, which read as follows:

"The next meeting of the Circleville Atheneum will be held at the Library room on Monday evening, — instant."

Sometimes the call would state that the meeting would be held at the Court House, but usually the library room was assigned; and a long evening was assured for the discussion of some such timely subject as "Should Immigration to the United States from Foreign Countries be Encouraged?" or "Should Statutes Against Usury be Abolished?" by the request that the members should assemble at "early candle lighting."

But this mode of reckoning time may have been the innocent means of working great wrong to some members of this learned society; for if Mrs. Smith, residing on the sunny side of the street, added to this natural advantage a frugal mind,—like the famous Mistress John Gilpin—she may have postponed lighting her candle until Mrs. Jones, residing over-the-way in blissful reliance upon Providence as to the future supply of tallow, had had her two "dips" burning for a good half hour. Therefore when Mr. Smith would arrive at the meeting, Mr. Jones had had ample time to put forth his best arguments, thus leaving poor Mr. Smith in the embarrassing position of being obliged to reply, in a suitable manner, to propositions which he had not heard.

But the fact that the Atheneum flourished for several years, and that in their meetings there were settled for the guidance of future generations the momentous questions of taxation and immigration proves that our early citizens were strong enough not to be deterred by slight inconveniences.

In the *Herald* we find under the caption "Circleville Atheneum," the following notice:

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature last winter," (Feb. 28, 1834). "Its Library consists of about one thousand volumes embracing a great variety of subjects. In April its officers for the current year were elected; and on the first Wednesday of May instant, an inaugural address—tasteful, appropriate and impressive—was delivered by the president, at the Methodist Meeting House to the members of the association and large asseniblage of citizens."

Among the list of officers appended is found the name of Sylvester Dana, Esq., Librarian.

In seventy years, our names will, no doubt, look as odd to searchers through dusty newspaper files, as does the name of Sylvester Dana, Esq., look to us.

And surely Sylvester Dana, Esq.; might justly feel a thrill of that pride which, by some, is supposed to belong exclusively to the modern up-to-date librarian; for truly a library of one thousand volumes "embracing a great variety of subjects" is not such a mean acquisition, established in a spot where, twenty-five years before, the Indian tent was the only human habitation.

Though you, Sylvester Dana, Esq., never wrestled with the mighty problems of relative position and card catalogues: though to you the merits of the Cutter Author Table and the Dewey Decimal Classification



MEMORIAL BUILDING - HOME OF CIRCLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

were of no interest, because unknown; to you, who by diligently making known to your patrons the "great variety of subjects" contained in your thousand volumes (though without aid from Poole or Fletcher) perhaps first aroused in this town the library spirit, thus, in an indirect way, making it possible that I should know a little of these later mysteries—to you, my earliest predecessor, I make my profound obeisance.

There is, to my mind, no doubt that the beginning of a library is its most important period, for though the books may be scattered and lost, as was the case with the library of the "Circleville Atheneum," this first enterprise will, after a time, occur to the minds of others and be an incentive and guide to a renewed effort.

Dating from 1845, the "Pickaway Lyceum" flourished—an institution running along the same lines as the "Atheneum" of an earlier day.

They had debates, at their meetings, usually held in the room of a private school, notices of which appeared, at regular intervals, in the village papers. Finding the notices had suddenly come to an end without, however any indication that the "Lyceum" had suffered a like fate, I sought council from, alas! a newspaper man, and gained the prosaic information that "very likely they failed to pay for their 'ad' and it was dropped."

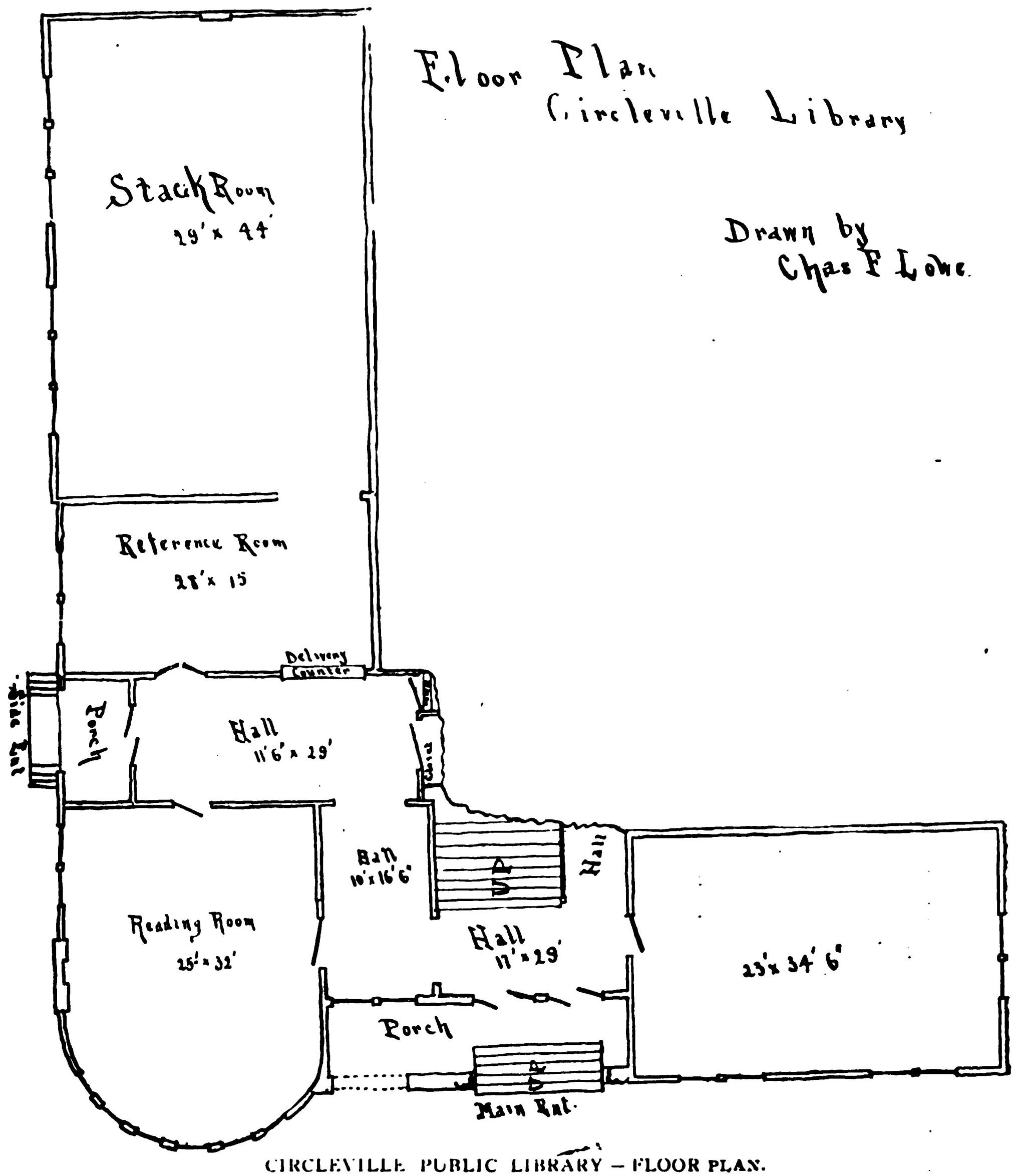
But it is evident that the organization continued to exist, for several years, even without newspaper patronage; for coming from the dim and mouldy past is a tradition to the effect that in 1851 the building in which library books were kept was burned, and that the books were moved, for safe-keeping, to the Everts school, where they formed the nucleus for a school library.

By a visit to old Everts two facts were verified: that the Pickaway Lyceum existed until 1851, and that this organization owned the library in question, for though the search threatened to prove disappointing, from the fact that almost all former labels had been removed before pasting the latest one, at last, in one book, was found the "Pickaway Lyceum" label.

But that these books were, perhaps, regarded more as a public than as a school possession seems obvious from the fact that included in our collection, to-day, is a set of Dugald Stewart's works, in seven volumes, bearing the same label and imprint "Cambridge: Hilliard and Brown, 1829."

Whether or not the books of earlier publication, many of which we have, belonged to the "Atheneum" or the "Lyceum" collections, there is no way to determine.

There seems to be a feeling, among some of our citizens, that the "Pickaway Lyceum" and the old "Lyceum" room at Everts school building had a direct association; but I am sure this idea is erroneous, and that the only foundation it has is the similarity of names, and the fact that in



the room where the pupils collected to "speak their pieces," and where the Superintendent kept a stick trimmed and a strap oiled were arranged in cases the books of the Ohio School Library.

But none of these latter books ever became the property of the public, except as they may have been acquired, gradually, by individuals.

So, whether the Pickaway Lyceum may or may not have continued to hold their debates after the burning of the library room is to us of no particular interest, as that event determined the disposal of the books.

Now, for almost twenty years, the library spirit in Circleville lay dormant, and one might have thought it entirely dead. But not so; for it revived, when several ladies, among them Mrs. N. E. Jones, Mrs. Amos Beach, Mrs. Samuel Moore, and Mrs. Ray instituted a Magazine Club. They collected quite a number of books, which became a circulating library among the club members.

When a movement to create a public library was agitated, the ladies turned these books over to the city.

At the time of establishing this club, several other ladies, prominent among whom were Mrs. Van Cleaf, Mrs. Crouse, and Mrs. Hays, were invited to join; but they declined, as they wished to devote their efforts in this line to the establishing of a reading-room that the young men of the town might be benefited. They therefore, in 1869, established a Young Men's Christian Association, with a magazine reading-room and some books.

In January, 1871, the ladies, in order to add more books, gave a two days' entertainment, features of which were a dinner, and the voting of a gold-headed cane to the most popular clergyman and a cross of "skeleton leaves" to the most beautiful girl. The sum of five hundred dollars was cleared.

By 1872, it became evident that the class of young men which the movement was designed to reach did not care to read, and the Y. M. C. A. was given up, a joint stock company, or subscription library being formed, each member paying an annual fee of two dollars.

This subscription library must have proved unsatisfactory, for on January 17, 1873, the City Council met to consider a proposition of the Trustees of the Library Association to donate the library to the city. The proposal was accepted and the Circleville Public Library became an established fact early in February, with W. Marshall Anderson as first President of the Board. In making their choice his colleagues did not know that they were selecting as their leader the father of a future great leader, for at that time General Thomas Anderson was at only the beginning of his fine career which to one acquainted with his father and with the fact that he is descended from the Marshall family of which Chief-Justice John Marshall was a member, is not so surprising a career, after all.

The first President of the Library Board was a man of learning and culture and an enthusiastic student of American archaeology. For several years a cabinet of Indian curiosities, collected by him, had a place in the Public Library, but upon his death this collection, which was considered, by those versed in antiquities, as an unusually rich one, was removed.

Col. Anderson took a deep and active interest in all movements tending to the welfare of the little town built in a circle, and in none of these enterprises was his support more hearty or enthusiastic than in the affairs of the Library.

At first, no regular appropriation was made by the city government for the support of their new protege; the City Council merely made an allowance (I believe \$250.00), for the purpose of adding to the stock of



CIRCLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY - INTERIOR.

books turned over by the stock company and the ladies. But as such support for a public educational institution was too uncertain, the Board of Managers in their first annual report to the City Council, recommended that a tax be levied for the support of the Library, it being estimated that the expenses for the next year would be \$1,000.

Pending this report, Col. Anderson wrote an open letter which goes to prove that it is no new thing for City Councils to consider the public library of small importance compared with other enterprises, for he says,—"the Managers have been crossed by a false economy. \* \* \* We demand a fair, liberal and prompt advancement of the corporation taxes. \* \* \* A crochet has entered the minds of certain members of our Council that they have drawn an elephant and that it will cost too much to feed him. \* \* A gravel bank or gutter is the height of their ambition!" We are glad to know that the appropriation was granted, and from that time to this, though the advancement has not been exactly fair and never liberal, it has always been prompt.

When the City took charge of the Library, a room was rented in Odd Fellows' Hall and Mr. Ed. Bauder, who had a law office in the same building, undertook to look after it, those wishing a book going to him for the key. But as this plan was calculated to interfere with his business, beside being inconvenient for the patrons of the Library, it was soon given up, and Miss Ella Barks was elected librarian. Her first report (for two months) showed 974 volumes on the shelves, beside 51 volumes of unbound magazines; 935 books were issued for this period.

An interesting and perhaps unique feature of the library during the time it was kept up by subscription, as well as for a year or more after it became a public institution, was the series of public readings and entertainments given under the auspices of the Board of Managers. These



CIRCLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY — INTERIOR

readings, which were free, were held, every Tuesday evening, at the Library room, and were participated in by nearly all the literary and musical people of the town. A lecture would occasionally be given—and once, even, a comedy was enacted—at Peck's Hall, for which a small admission fee was charged. Almost one of the last of these entertainments advertised was a lecture on his travels in Mexico, to be delivered by W. Marshall Anderson, "the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of an organ for the use of the library room." Unfortunately, for those who might have heard him, Col. Anderson was ill, and the lecture was never given.

But I dread to think what might have been the consequence if that organ had been acquired and would now form a part of the library equipment. What would we do with it? Would it be draped in mourning for the glories departed, or in roses for the glories achieved? Or would it serve as a passing amusement to some of our chronic visitors; or be

used in times of a "rush," as an instrument to instantaneously reduce the crowd, by being deftly manipulated upon by one or other of our librarians?

Since moving into commodious quarters in the new Memorial Hall (for which the Library Board hold a lease for ninety-nine years, beginning with 1892) the romance of the old regime seems forever departed. We have no public readings; no music; and no meetings to talk over, in a friendly way, our social affairs; instead we have settled into the prosaic routine of trying to do, as rapidly as may be, a large amount of work on a very limited income, and in a manner approved by advanced library workers. Perhaps, who knows? when we come into the ten thousand dollars left to us by the scholarly and traveled Dr. Brown we may find more leisure to combine poetry with prose. But Dr. Brown gazes serenely at us, from his frame over the reading room mantle; he has solved the greatest of all problems, before which the everyday problems which beset our Library shrink into nothingness.

MAY LOWE,  
*Associate Librarian.*

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## CLEVELAND.

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### ADELBERT COLLEGE LIBRARY.

This library is made up of the library of Adelbert College, the libraries of the Philozetian and Phi Delta Societies — the college literary societies which flourished in the old Hudson days — and the books deposited in the building by the authorities of the College for Women. The library numbers 40,000 bound volumes and many thousand pamphlets.

Since June, 1896, these books have been commodiously housed in the Hatch Library building, the gift of Mr. Henry R. Hatch. Recently, through the continued generosity of Mr. Hatch, the building has been enlarged by the addition of two wings. These wings increase the capacity of the library by 25,000 volumes, give more space for administrative purposes, and add two seminary rooms, devoted to the use of graduate students.

The library is particularly rich in German Literature and Philology, French Literature, Classical Literature and Philology, and the history of the French Revolution.

The German literature collection, of which the books belonging to the Scherer Library form by far the larger part, is perhaps the richest of its kind in America. The Scherer Library, consisting of several thousand volumes, relating chiefly to German philology, literature and history, was purchased from the estate of Dr. Wilhelm Scherer, at the time-

of his death professor of German literature in the University of Berlin, and the greatest authority regarding his subject in the world. His library was well-balanced and very full, and there are but few German texts which one might name that are not to be found here. In works on philology and criticism it is quite as rich as in texts, and original editions, old and rare books, and *curiosities* abound. It is the endeavor of the college authorities to keep this collection up to date by continual additions.

French literature is well represented in the college library by a collection of more than 2,500 volumes, well selected. Most of the important authors in modern French literature appear in the form of collected or representative works. A good beginning has been made in Old French, and the most important texts are now available. A valuable addition to this department was made two years ago by the purchase of a set of the publications of the *Societe des Anciens Textes Francais*.

The department of history is fairly large, numbering about five thousand volumes. A collection of books on the French Revolution, presented by Mr. Henry Adams, of Washington, D. C., is especially good, containing many valuable sets, as *Le Moniteur Universel*, the reprint and part of the original file, and *Buchez et Roux — Historie parlementaire de la Revolution Francaise*. Among the valuable works in English and American history may be mentioned *Dodsley's Annual Register, 1758-1865*, *Niles' Weekly Register*, and *Stevens' Facsimiles of Documents in European Archives relating to America, 25 vols.*, this last a gift of Col. John Hay.

As one would expect, Latin and Greek literature, philology and archæology are well represented, and we have on file complete sets of most of the important periodicals relating to these subjects.

The general periodical list is a long one, representing many kinds, from the high-class literary magazine to the very technical periodical, dealing with abstruse problems in linguistic, philosophical or physical science. This list ought to supplement fairly well those of the Public Library, Case Library and that of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

While the library is designed mainly for the students and faculty of Adelbert College and the College for Women, yet all book lovers and seekers after knowledge are welcome. Our stock-room doors are always open and access to the shelves is gladly granted.

E. C. WILLIAMS, *Librarian.*

## CLEVELAND.

### LIBRARY OF ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

St. Ignatius' College Library was founded September, 1886, with small beginnings, so that a carefully worked out catalogue was not needed for the first three years; and this all the more as the college had not yet sufficient accommodations for a larger library. When, however, in 1889, the wing containing the library hall was finished, the work of a thorough sorting and cataloguing could be taken in hand, and was completed in 1892.

At present the library contains about 7,600 volumes and about 1,100 pamphlets. It is principally intended to furnish the professors all necessary and useful help and therefore the greater part of the volumes are of a scientific character, whereas works not bearing on subjects within the sphere of classical education will not be found in equally great numbers.

In arranging the library a system of modified Decimal Classification has been adopted. To avoid the inconvenience of placing books very different in size but similar as to their contents, on the same shelf, each subdivision is again divided into four classes, the first of which contains the volumes below eight inches, the second those between eight and ten inches, the third those of ten to fourteen inches, the fourth those of folio size.

The complete classification may be seen from the following instance:

3.41

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Here the first figure 3 shows that the volume is between 10-14 inches in height: the next 4 that it belong to the general heading — *History*; the next 1, to the subdivision — *Universal History*: the number below the line is the current number.

## CLEVELAND.

### CASE LIBRARY.

Case Library is the oldest public library in the city. It has had a continuous existence for more than fifty years, but its real origin was of a much earlier date. In 1846 the Young Men's Literary Association was organized, and it was succeeded by the Cleveland Library Association

which secured a charter in 1848. Under this charter it was organized as a stock company. Two hundred shares were taken at \$10.00 per share, which enabled the association to augment the library to 1,600 volumes. It was announced that a librarian would be "constantly in attendance" at the new rooms in Seneca Block. In 1853 an appropriation of \$174 was made to purchase the library of the Mercantile Library Association which had maintained a separate organization for about three years. The number of books in the library was then 2,201 and this was increased to



NEW HOME OF CASE LIBRARY — CAXTON BUILDING, COR. HURON, ERIE  
AND PROSPECT STS.

about 3,000 volumes in 1854, when it was removed to a block on the Public Square. In 1858 it was re-organized under the general incorporation act, and a new constitution adopted. In 1859 an earnest effort was made to raise means and a committee was appointed which secured one hundred subscribers who pledged themselves to pay \$10.00 per year for two years. The years following to 1866 were somewhat eventful. Good and earnest men worked hard to keep up the interest, with varying success. In some years the revenues which were derived chiefly from membership (at \$3.00 per year) and lecture courses, fell short of the expenditures. But means were always found with which to meet the deficit.



CASE BUILDING - RECENTLY THE HOME OF THE CASE LIBRARY.



CASE LIBRARY - INTERIOR.

*The Case Family and Its Gifts.*—The name of Case is indelibly associated with Cleveland both in its material prosperity and in the promotion of the cause of education. William Case took a very deep interest in the library during all its early struggles, giving liberally of his time and money. In 1866 it was housed in the building which he had planned, and which contained at that time the finest auditorium in the west, known as Case Hall. It was thought by his intimate friends that he had plans for placing the library upon a secure foundation as to funds; but he died in 1862 before the project was perfected.

In 1870 Leonard Case continuing the interest which had always been shown by his brother, and wishing, no doubt, to carry out his plans,



CASE LIBRARY — INTERIOR.

made his first large gift. This was \$20,000 in government bonds, handed to the treasurer by Mr. Case's agent, Mr. Abbey, without a condition or a receipt. In 1876 he conveyed the Case building to the Association with no reservation save the rights of existing leases. It was re-organized as Case Library Association, and the library has since been known as Case Library. By this noble gift the trustees were enabled to reduce the annual membership fee from \$3.00 to \$1.00, and to add largely to the number of books each year.\*

In 1894, the library having long before outgrown its old quarters, the trustees began the work of enlarging. This work was finished early in 1895, and on February 2d of that year the new library was thrown open to the public. The library is complete and modern in all its details. It occupies three floors of the Rockwell street front of the building, with

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\* Case library building was condemned by the U. S. Government and will give place to a new public building. The award, including damages, was fixed at \$507,000. As this sketch goes through the press, Case Library is moving to the Caxton building.

entrances on Wood street and Case Place. There is a great abundance of light and space on all the floors.

*Features of the Library.* — The small membership fee (\$1.00 per year) entitles a holder to all the privileges of the library, including the drawing of two books for home use. A quiet Reading Room supplied with over 300 periodicals, covering almost every field of study, is an important feature. These are conveniently arranged and easy of access, and the bound sets of the more important ones near at hand.

*In the Reference Department* will be found nearly all the valuable works most frequently consulted in the best libraries, and an unusually fine collection of works on the Fine Arts, Costume, etc.

*The Department of Music*, added some three years ago, is rapidly growing in favor. Here will be found a large collection of two, four and eight hand music, for organ, piano and violin, musical scores, etc. Music loving people are asked to visit the library and examine this department. The music is circulated, same as books and without any additional charge. Catalogues may be had at the desk at ten cents each.

The trustees have, with the co-operation of The Engineers' Club of Cleveland, established a Library of

*Books on Engineering* and have placed the same in a special alcove, well lighted and with tables conveniently arranged for study. The alcove is stocked with books on Electricity, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, etc., and includes many costly works beyond the reach of the private individual. Other works will be added as rapidly as the demand warrants.

Case library is also the depository of the library of the Geological Society of America. The Cleveland Chemical Club is co-operating with the library in the formation of a library on *Chemistry*.

#### PRESIDENTS.

##### YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

1846.....	WILLIAM CASE.
1847.....	GEORGE WILLEY.

##### CLEVELAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

1848-1849.....	A. G. LAWRENCE.
1850.....	THOMAS DAY.
1851.....	F. W. BINGHAM.
1852-1853.....	J. B. WARING.
1854.....	H. M. CHAPIN.
1855.....	J. S. NEWBERRY.
1856.....	J. P. BISHOP.
1857.....	R. C. PARSONS.
1858.....	H. M. CHAPIN.
1859-1861.....	WILLIAM CASE.
1862-1863.....	W. J. BOARDMAN.
1864.....	H. B. TUTTLE.

1865 .....	A. G. COLWELL.
1866.....	M. B. SCOTT.
1867.....	PETER THATCHER.
1878.....	E. B. CHAMBERLAIN.
1869.....	H. M. CHAPIN.
1870-1872.....	SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.
1872-1875.....	W. J. BOARDMAN.

## CASE LIBRARY.

1876-1893.....	W. J. BOARDMAN.
1894-1901.....	WILLIAM BINGHAM.

## CLEVELAND.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Cleveland Public Library was established by the Board of Education under the provisions of a law passed March 18, 1867, which authorized the levy of a tax of .1 mill for library purposes. Its nucleus was a collections of 2,200 volumes which formed the library of the Central High School, and which had been provided under the earlier School Library law of 1853. Additional books were purchased variously reported at from 3,600 to 4,000 volumes, making the number on hand at the time of opening not less than 5,800.

The library was known as the Public School Library, but was intended for the free use of all citizens without reference to any connection with the schools. It was installed in rented rooms in the Northrup and Harrington Block on Superior street, and formally thrown open for public use on February 17, 1869. Until October 2, 1871, it was directly under the control of the Board of Education; at that time the Board selected a board of seven Library Managers consisting of six members not of its own number with the President of the Board of Education a member *ex officio*. This board continued in charge until July 14, 1873, when, a majority of its members having resigned, the Board of Education resumed direct control. During this period the proceeds of the levy of .1 mill had been, in compliance with a decision of the Attorney General of the State, expended for books and binding only, the other expenses being met from the school fund. An opinion of the City Solicitor reported to the Board on June 25, 1877, held this use of school funds to be illegal, and the library was, from lack of funds, closed from July 1 to September 10.

On April 8, 1878, an act was passed authorizing the election by the Board of Education of a Library Committee of not less than three nor more than seven not of its number, and placing the library in their hands

except as to fixing the compensation of the librarian and assistants. This was amended on April 1, 1879, to authorize a levy of .25 mill for the support of the library and placing it completely in the hands of the Committee. An act of April 18, 1883, changed the designation of the library to Public Library, and that of the Committee to Public Library Board, the term of office of its members being two years.

An act of April 28, 1886, changed the term of office of the members to three years, and provided that the terms of those first elected should



CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY—MAIN BUILDING, RECENTLY VACATED.

be two for one year, two of two years, three for three years, all subsequent elections to be for three years, thus providing for the retention of a majority of the membership from year to year.

This was amended on March 14, 1893, to increase the levy to .375 mill, on May 16, 1894, to make it .5, and again on February 27, 1900, making the levy .6. The Tax Commission has, however, not yet consented to approve a larger levy than .55 mill.

As already noted, the library was first opened in 1869, in rented rooms on Superior street. It occupied these until 1873, when it was removed to larger rooms in the Clark Block on Superior street. In 1875 it was removed again to rooms in the City Hall. In April, 1879,

it was removed to the second and third floors of the former Central High School building, which it occupied as a guest of the school authorities for twenty-one years. As this building was sold and possession must be given by April 1, 1901, before the new temporary building could be made ready, offices were opened in the City Hall, on March 21, and continued there until June 6, when they were transferred to the new building at 205 Wood street. The Circulating department was opened for the issue of books on August 1, and the other departments were opened before the close of the month. The formal dedication of the building took place on October 29.

The temporary building has about 24,000 square feet of floor space, or nearly double that of the rooms formerly occupied in the school building. In addition to much more ample space for the Circulating and Refer-



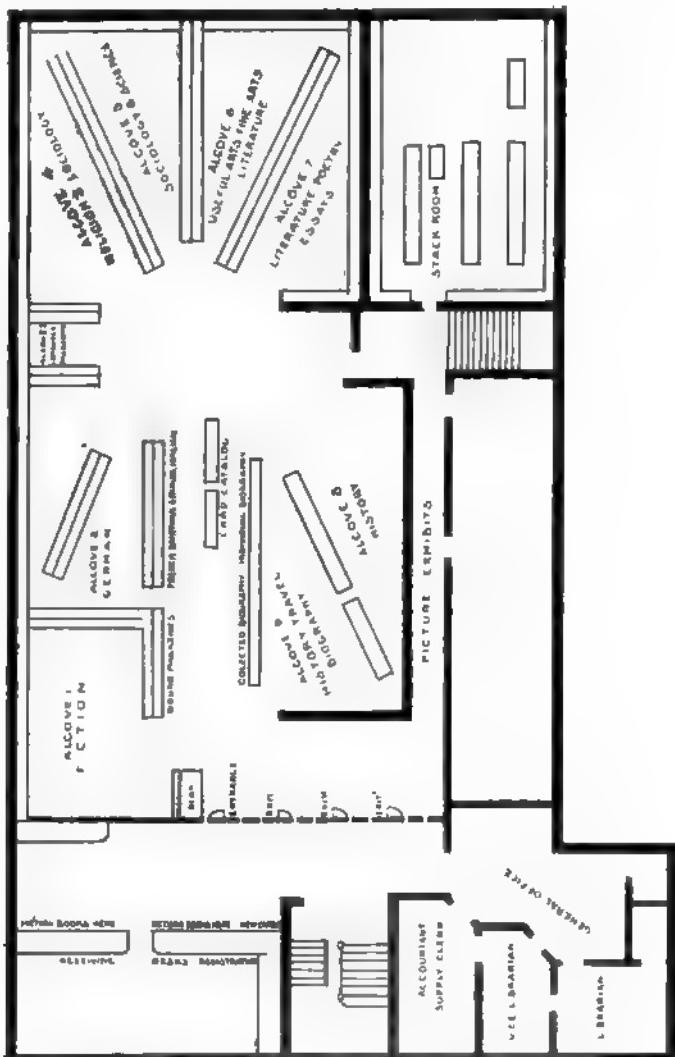
CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY—NEW TEMPORARY MAIN LIBRARY  
BUILDING, 205 WOOD STREET, CORNER OF ROCKWELL.

ence departments, it gives sufficient room for the Children's department, the offices, the Catalogue department, and the Stations department, which were greatly crowded; gives a separate room for newspapers, and a study room, both of which were greatly needed.

The temporary library building occupies a portion of the City Hall lot. It has a frontage of 82 feet on Wood street by 125 feet on Rockwell street. It has two floors and a dry and well-lighted basement. The Circulating department and offices occupy the main floor; the Reference department, Catalog department and board room, the second floor; the children's library, the newspaper room, the Stations department and the supply room, the basement. There is a small stack room opening from each floor.

This building cost about \$31,000. It was erected as an alternative to paying rent and cost no more than would have been paid for five to six years' rental of sufficient room in any centrally located block, and is simply

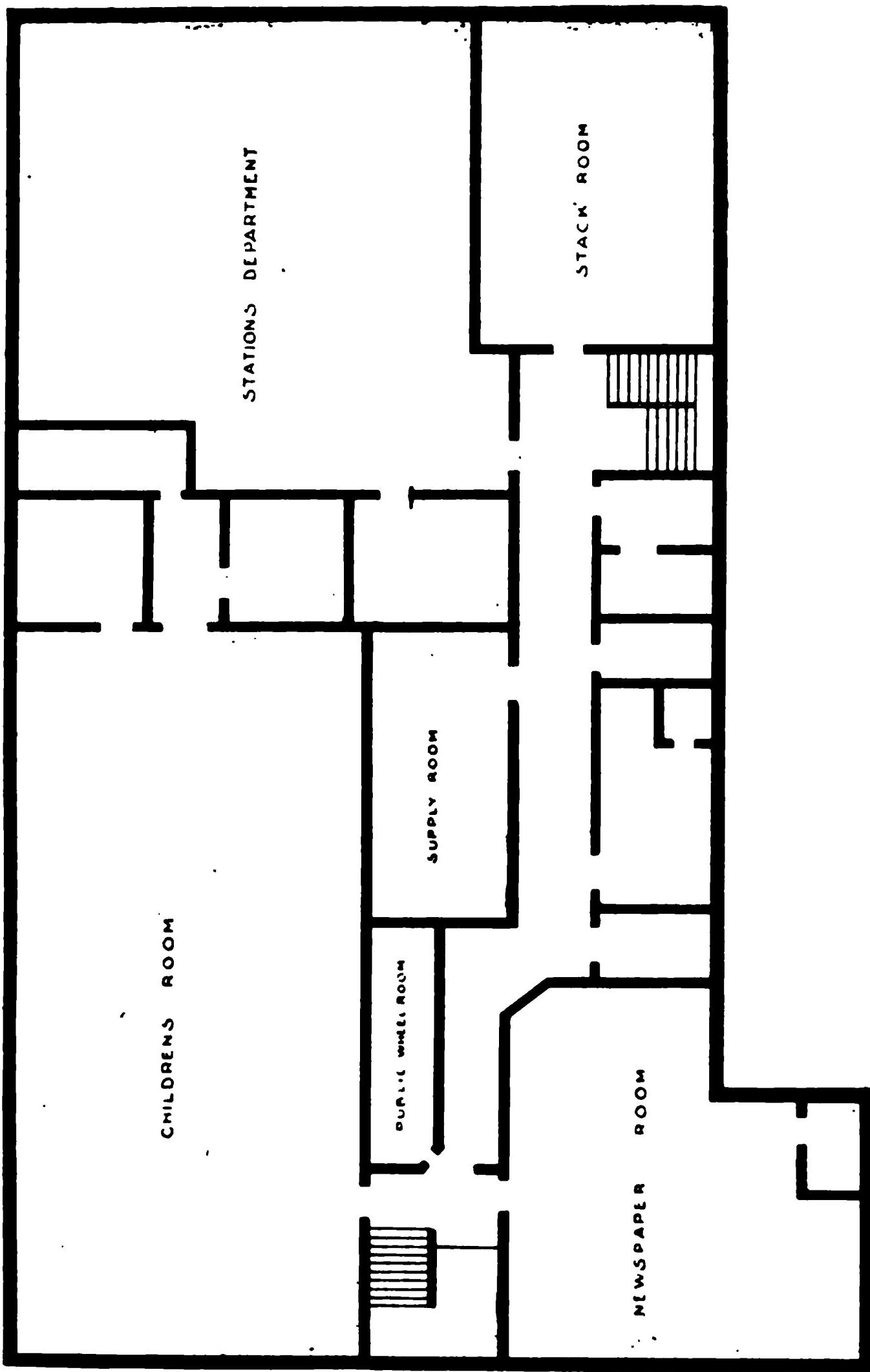
intended for temporary quarters for the library until sufficient funds can be secured and an adequate permanent building erected. It is much more convenient and commodious than any other available rooms. The ground rent is merely nominal.



CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY—MAIN FLOOR, CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT AND OFFICES.

On April 22, 1896, a law was passed authorizing sale of bonds to the amount of \$250,000 for the purpose of erecting a permanent building. After the Supreme Court had decided these bonds to be legal, they were sold on October 1, 1898, for \$295,250. and the proceeds are now in hands of the City Treasurer awaiting the action of the Library Board, which for sufficient reasons has been deferred.

The library has received few gifts. The most important one was the gift of \$1,000 from the managers of the German Humboldt festival in 1869, which purchased the first collection of German works, and special collections of books from Mr. John G. White and Mr. J. W. Walton, to which they are still adding.



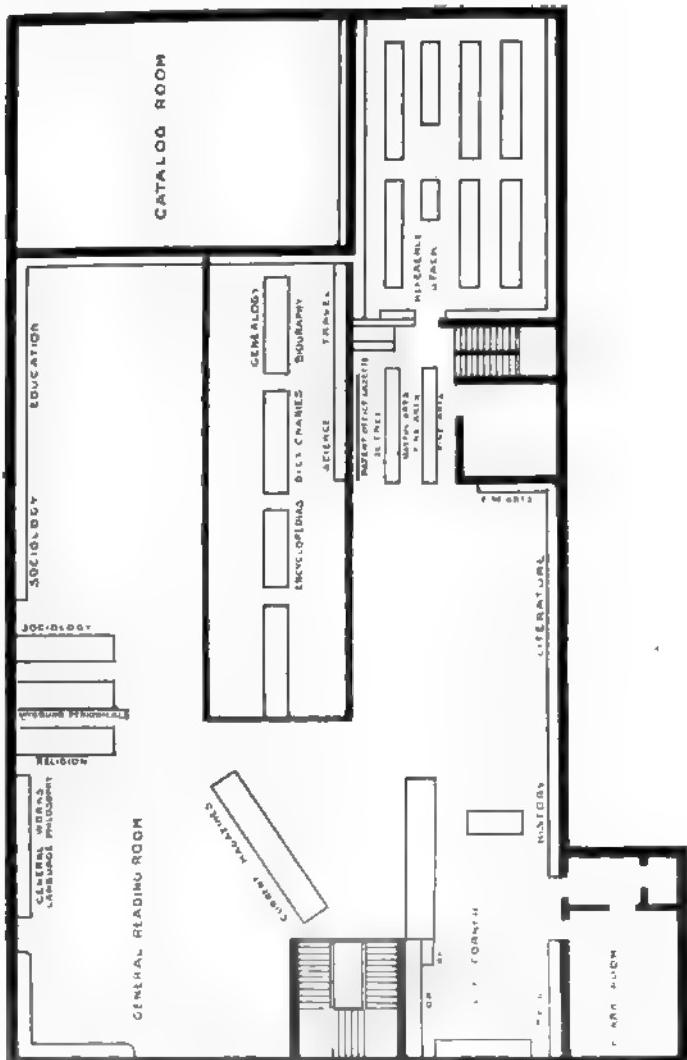
CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY—NEWSPAPER ROOM AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

Until 1886 the books were grouped in broad classes by a fixed location number. During that year and the next they were re-classified by the Decimal System and shelf and dictionary card catalogues made.

Following an enlargement of the building in 1889-90, the library was entirely rearranged in the alcove plan, and in March, 1890, the shelves

were opened for public access, permitting the selection of books directly from them, and their freest possible use, which plan has since been followed with satisfactory results.

The growth of the library by decades is as follows: In 1870 it contained 7,030 volumes; in 1880, 29,155; in 1890, 62,380; in 1900,



CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY - REFERENCE AND MAGAZINE READING ROOM.  
171,181 volumes in the Main library and its branches. The increase in the annual issue of books for home use is as follows: 1870, 94,702; 1880, 130,443; 1890, 234,138; 1900, 958,737. No accurate figures can be given of the use of the library for reading and study in its own rooms, but it is greatly in excess of the figures given for the year 1900, which

are as follows: Number of visitors to the reading room, 383,079; number of books noted as used, 464,873.

The most important phase of the library work of recent years has been the development of a system of library agencies in various parts of the city. Formerly the entire library work was confined to the one building. The first extension was by the issue of small collections of books to teachers for the benefit of their pupils. This was carried on largely between 1889 and 1892, from 3,000 to 5,000 volumes being used throughout the year in this way. The plan is still in use, but has been partly replaced by stations in some school buildings for the use of all the rooms



CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY—WEST SIDE BRANCH.

of the building and the neighborhood as well. In the year 1890 the issue of books to manufacturers for the use of their employees was begun.

The first branch was opened in rented rooms on Pearl street on March 12, 1892, and known as the West Side Branch. This was removed and opened on January 1, 1898, in a new building on Franklin avenue. The building was erected for the purpose by the People's Savings and Loan Association and leased to the Library Board.

The Miles Park Branch was opened on September 10, 1894, in a building which was formerly the town hall of Newburg, and is leased to the Library Board by the Park authorities at a nominal rental. The Woodland Branch was opened January 31, 1896, at 1060 Woodland avenue in a former church building, enlarged for the purpose and leased by the Board. The South Side Branch was opened in a leased building erected for the purpose, on February 22, 1897. Each branch has a

permanent collection of from 12,000 to 17,000 volumes, and includes a reference department and a reading room. They are kept open during the same hours as the Main library.

In addition to these branches the work of the library has been extended by means of sub-branches, deposit stations and delivery stations.

Of sub-branches, there are four in operation, as follows: Central High School, opened January 6, 1896; Detroit, opened January 2, 1900; Hiram, occupying rooms in the Hiram House, a social settlement, opened February 3, 1900; Alliance, occupying rooms in the Educational Alliance Building of the Jewish Women's Council, opened March 10, 1900. Each of these has a deposit of books from the Main library for circulation, a few reference books, and a reading room with periodicals. They are



CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY—MILES PARK BRANCH.

kept open six hours daily. Of deposit stations there are nineteen, operated in schools, social settlements and manufactories, having deposits of books numbering from 125 to 1,350, and open two to four hours, two or four times each week. Of delivery stations, to which books are sent when asked for, there are thirteen.

This rapid development from a single library to an extensive system may best be shown by the following comparison:

Until 1889 all the public library work of the city was done at the Main library. In 1892, as noted above, the first branch was opened.

In 1895 the library system consisted of:

The Main library.

Two branch libraries.

Seventy-two collections averaging fifty volumes each, deposited with teachers for the use of their schools.

It now comprises:

The Main library, which, in addition to its Reference and Circulating departments, includes the Administrative and Catalog departments for the whole library system, and the loan of books to the various other library agencies.

Four branch libraries, occupying buildings devoted exclusively to their use.

Four sub-branch libraries.

Nineteen deposit stations.

Thirteen delivery stations.

Forty-seven collections averaging fifty volumes each, deposited with teachers for the use of their schools.

Twenty-six engine houses having collections of books.

A total, aside from the Main library, of 113 library agencies in operation during the year 1900.

The most important change in the method of the library was the opening of the shelves to the public access in 1890, as already noted. Other plans for increasing the usefulness of the library worthy of mention are the placing of duplicate magazines in the Circulating department to be issued for home use, the issue of an additional number of volumes to teachers for use in their work, and the plan of permitting reserve cards to be left for books, all of which were begun in the winter of 1884-5. Collections of pictures have also been made which are issued for home and school use, and exhibits of pictures and of other collections of interest have been made in the library. Attention has been paid to the work of study clubs, an alcove has for several years been set aside for their use, their programs have been obtained and references looked up in advance. In connection with the work in the schools, neighborhood mothers' clubs have been organized and books provided for their special use.

The Children's Library League was founded in the Cleveland Public Library in March, 1897, by Miss L. A. Eastman, the vice librarian, with the assistance of Miss M. G. Pierce, the loan librarian. Its purpose was to enlist the interest of the children to take proper care of the books and to use their influence with others to this end. A pledge was drawn, badges provided, and bookmarks distributed. It met with immediate and great success, and within a few months the membership numbered more than 14,000. The interest continues, and its good effects in the care of the books has been marked.

A special room for the children was opened in February, 1898, by partitioning off one of the alcoves of the Circulating department. It was entirely inadequate in size, but as noted above, a larger room is provided in the new temporary building.

In addition to the juvenile stories, this department also contains the best books, written especially for children or suitable for them, and

including most of the important subjects, and a small collection of reference books. These are classified, numbered and arranged on the shelves in the same order as the main collection, and from these classes nearly half of the books issued are drawn. These books serve the double purpose of furnishing the children with instructive reading and giving them opportunity to begin their acquaintance with good literature; and, by familiarizing them with the arrangement of the books and the use of catalogues, prepares them for the use of the larger library.

The library has maintained its own book bindery since 1894, in which from seven to fifteen persons have been employed, with satisfactory results as to the quality and economy of the work.

In the winter of 1890-91, a series of informal talks was given in the library on literary subjects for the benefit of the members of the staff, and a library club has been maintained by the assistants for several years for the discussion of library subjects and for social intercourse.

In December, 1896, Miss Katherine L. Sharp, director of the Illinois State Library School, gave a course of twelve lectures in library methods to a class of thirty-nine members of the library staff. These lectures were a decided stimulus and benefit.

Summer library schools, mainly for the benefit of the library staff, were conducted in 1898 and in 1900.

Since 1890 appointments to the regular library staff have been made only from those who pass the library examinations.

The presidents of the Library Board since its organization have been as follows:

HON. SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS.  
REV. JOHN W. BROWN.  
GEN. M. D. LEGGETT.  
JOHN G. WHITE.

DR. H. C. BRAINERD.  
H. W. S. WOOD.  
HON. JOHN C. HUTCHINS.  
WM. R. PALMER.

The present organization of the Board is as follows:

EDWARD W. HORN .....	President.
CHARLES F. OLNEY .....	Vice President.
HARRY DIXON .....	Secretary.
MRS. E. M. AVERY.	J. HORACE JONES.
RUSSELL K. PELTON.	CADY STALEY.

The library was in the charge of L. M. Oviatt as librarian from its opening to 1875; I. L. Beardsley, 1875 to 1884; and W. H. Brett, 1884 to date.

The library publications are as follows:

Annual reports, Nos. 1-9, 1869-1877, published as part of the reports of the Board of Education.

Annual reports, Nos. 10, 1878 to date, published separately.

Classified catalogue of the Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, 1875-1881.

Subject catalogue of the books in the reference department of the Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, 1883.

**Katalog der Deutschen Buecher in der oeffentlichen Bibliothek, zu Cleveland,**  
Ohio, 1885.

Alphabetic catalogue of the English books in the circulating department of  
the Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, 1889.

Open shelf, Vol. 1, monthly, 1884.

Vol. 2, quarterly, 1885.

Vol. 3, quarterly, 1900.

Cumulative Index to a selected list of periodicals,

Vol. 1, 1896.

Vol. 2, 1897.

Vol. 1, n s., 1900.

Beginning with 1898 this was transferred to the Helman-Taylor Com-  
pany, Cleveland.

Special reading lists:

No. 1. Thanksgiving Day.

No. 2. Christmas.

No. 3. Abraham Lincoln.

No. 4. George Washington.

No. 5. Memorial Day.

No. 6. New Year's Day.

References for third grade teachers, comp., by May H. Prentice, 1898.

Historical sketches may be found in the Report of 1879, the Maga-  
zine of Western History, November, 1887, and also articles in the files  
of the Library Journal and Public Libraries.

W. H. BRETT, *Librarian.*

We are under obligation to W. H. Brett, Librarian of the Cleveland  
Public Library, for notice of the following libraries in the city of Cleve-  
land:

**CLEVELAND LIBRARIES OF OVER 1,000 VOLUMES EACH APPEAR-  
ING IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION  
FOR 1900.**

Name.	No. Vols.	Librarian.
Case Library .....	50,000	Charles Orr.
Case School of Applied Science.....	3,100	Arthur S. Wright.
Homeopathic Medical College.....	1,000	
Cleveland Medical Library Association..	7,000	C. A. Hamann, M. D.
Hathaway Brown School.....	1,500	Mary E. Spencer.
Jewish Orphan Asylum .....	1,130	Dr. S. Wolfenstein, Supt.
Law Library Association .....	17,000	C. H. Kugel.
Mittleberger's (Miss) English and Class- ical School .....	2,400	
Public Library .....	165,868	William H. Brett.
St. Ignatius College .....	7,572	G. Schulte.
St. Mary's Seminary Library.....	10,000	V. A. Chaloupka.
University School Library .....	5,000	
Ursuline Academy .....	12,000	Mother Superior.
Western Reserve Historical Society....	20,309	
Western Reserve University (Adelbert College) .....	37,709	E. C. Williams.
College for Women .....	4,000	Prof. R. W. Deering.
Law School (Franklin F. Backus) ..	10,000	E. H. Hopkins.
Medical College .....	2,000	G. C. Ashmun.
West High School Library .....	1,500	T. H. Johnston.

**A PARTIAL LIST OF CLEVELAND LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS  
CONTAINING LESS THAN 1,000 VOLUMES.**

Name.	No. Vols.	Librarian.
Alta Circulating Library .....	600	Miss Marion Wallace.
Associated Technical Clubs .....		
Chas. Eiseman & Co.....	300	Chas. Eiseman.
Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons .....		
Cleveland Directory Co.....	150	Edwin Potter, Sec'y.
†Cleveland Hardware Co.....	300	E. E. Adams, Gen. Supt.
Cleveland School of Pharmacy .....		
*Cleveland Twist Drill Co.....	225	Peter M. Padmos.
Cleveland Window Glass Co.....	100	E. W. Palmer, Sec'y.
†Goodrich Social Settlement .....	300	Starr Cadwallader, Head Worker.
Floating Bethel Library .....	500	Rev. J. D. Jones, Supt.
Friends Bible Institute and Training School .....	300	Wm. M. Smith, Sec'y.
Lend-A-Hand Mission Library .....	300	Italia W. Thayer.
Pilgrim Institute Library .....	1,623	Miss Kate MacInnes.
Polish Progressive Library .....	900	Andrew Mendel.
*Sherwin-Williams Co.....	300	Miss Caroline Nowak.
†Y. M. C. A. Reading Room.....		
Y. W. C. A. Reading Room.....		

## COLUMBUS.

**LIBRARY OF THE OHIO INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.**

The library of the State School for the Blind at Columbus, Ohio, being adapted for its special purpose, necessarily stands somewhat alone in character and management when compared with others.

This library forms a part of the school to which it belongs. It occupies a large double room, the two parts of equal size, square and connected by two arches, one at each end of the dividing wall. The rooms are light and sunny, and the walls alone are lined with cases, leaving the center open. Raised and dissected maps, writing appliances, small desks and chairs compose the furnishings.

All reference books, such as encyclopædias, dictionaries and statistics are in seeing print; also the current magazines and papers taken by the school. These are read to the pupils by the Librarian.

There are over three and a half thousand volumes in the raised print. Two systems of print are used, the Line and the New York Point. The Line System is identical with the seeing print, only raised. The Point System consists of six points the combination and arrangement of which form the letters of the alphabet and certain word-signs which abridge space and save time. The books are large, being uniformly fourteen

\*These libraries are operated as stations of the Cleveland Public Library, but so much of their success is due to the hearty cooperation of the firms that they are included here.  
†A station of the Cleveland Public Library is also operated in connection with this library.

inches long and thirteen inches wide, and averaging four inches in thickness. It requires eleven volumes of this size to contain one copy of the Bible in the Point System. They are printed on one side of the page only. While bulky, they are not heavy, as the volumes are bound after the manner of a scrap-book having extra blocks in the binding to hold the leaves apart and prevent crushing the raised print.

Being a school library, the department of text-books is important and follows the scale of progression in the several branches taught in the school. Besides the common school books, it has high school text-books, including German, Latin and Higher Mathematics. The list of musical works and reference books in that line is especially good. The department of children's books is well selected and most used. The other departments follow very closely the lines of other libraries, excepting that Bibles are an important feature.

This library dates from the founding of the school but has been a department of itself only since 1874. It is both a reference and a circulating library, as the books are used in the room, in the school, and are sent throughout the city and state upon application. The use of the books is free, but the borrower must pay transportation when such is necessary.

The books are bought by a National appropriation which is divided pro rata among the schools for the blind in the United States, and in this case amounts to about eight hundred dollars annually. The appropriation comes through the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky., from which firm all books are purchased excepting the Bibles. These are bought by the school outside the appropriation.

PAULINE G. GRAY, *Librarian.*

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## COLUMBUS.

### LIBRARY OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

The growth of the University Library has of late years kept pace approximately with the expansion of the institution as a whole; but for a long time it was slow—almost imperceptible. Its history falls naturally into three periods, suggested by the three locations in which the collection of books has been kept. These are:

1. Room on first floor, University Hall, 1873-1884.
2. Rooms on third floor, University Hall, 1884-1893.
3. Rooms in Orton Hall, east side, 1893.

Besides these, it is interesting to note that there was a sort of prehistoric period, the first proffer of books (or money to buy books) having come from Mr. John G. Deshler, of Columbus, on April 23, 1872, more than a year before the college was opened for instruction. The first

purchases seem to have been a collection of entomological works from the library of the late Mr. Fay, of Columbus, and a set of reports on the Natural History of New York. These were supplemented somewhat later by donations of books from Hon. H. C. Noble and Mr. W. S. Sullivant, the eminent botanist. With these and a few books contributed by individuals in and out of the college, the students and professors were forced to be—not content, but resigned to a policy of "requests" and waiting. The little assemblage of volumes were stored behind glass doors in walnut cases in Room 1 of University Hall, and placed in charge of the Professor of English and Modern Languages, Joseph Millikin, of gracious memory. Students had access to the shelves under simple regulations; and on certain days the library was open for the withdrawal of books. In 1876, Professor J. R. Smith, of the Department of Ancient Languages, became the librarian, and held the position until 1881, when he was succeeded by Professor S. C. Derby, of the Department of Latin, during whose incumbency the library outgrew its quarters, and entered upon the second stage of its growth, being removed to the third floor of University Hall in the summer of 1884.

The annual reports of those early years vividly suggest the precarious condition of the infant library, in the absence of a regular appropriation; a condition shared, of course, with the institution as a whole, but recognized and deplored by the President and most of the Faculty. In 1874, Hon. Joseph Sullivant, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, urged an appropriation for books; and repeated the recommendation in several succeeding reports. The same note was struck with varying degrees of emphasis, by Presidents Orton, W. Q. Scott and W. H. Scott, and by Librarians Millikin, Smith and Derby.

President Orton (8th annual report) says: "I trust that the needs of the library will not be overlooked," and makes another plea for an appropriation in his 9th report (1879).

President W. Q. Scott, in his two annual reports of 1881 and 1882 calls attention to the requests from all sides for books for the library as "reasonable."

President W. H. Scott (annual report, 1883) complains of contracted space: "No room on the shelves for the books, nor on the floor for the students who come to consult them;" and yet "the cry for more books comes from every direction."

These requests had been heeded by the Board of Trustees; and appropriations, probably as liberal as circumstances warranted, were made from year to year, ranging from \$200 to \$600. In 1883, Librarian Derby made a very strong report on the condition and needs of the library; the result of which was that in June, 1884, a committee was appointed to estimate the cost of cases, shelving and furniture, and of the removal of the books; and to suggest a proper sum to be appropriated. In pursuance of the recommendation of this committee, the library was

transferred, during the summer of 1884, to rooms at the east end of the third floor of University Hall; and an appropriation of \$5,000 was asked and received from the Legislature. Of this sum, \$600 was applied to the expenses of removal. The number of volumes on the catalogue list at the time of removal was about 3,000. This may be regarded as the end of the first period of the library's development.

The plans for equipping the rooms upon the third floor of University Hall for the reception of the library were put into practical shape by the mechanical skill and efficiency of Messrs. S. P. Watt and Frank A. Ray, both of whom afterwards became graduates of the University. Upon the installation of the books in their new quarters, a card catalogue was planned, and its execution at once begun. Of the \$4,400 left from the library appropriation, nine-twentieths were expended in the purchase of works of reference and books of general interest, eleven-twentieths were divided among the various departments, the several professors selecting the books for their departments. The general books and works of reference were selected by the President and Librarian. Department libraries were recognized and books were assigned to some of them. In 1885-86 the work of the card catalogue was continued. More attention was given to the completion of sets of periodicals. The President showed great interest in the growth and efficient working of the library, whose interests he never failed to promote during his administration, 1883-1895.

During 1885-86 and the following year important additions were made to the list of periodicals, and the more valuable of them were bound and added to the library, whose value was considerably increased also by purchases of works in American History, and by the acquisition of a complete set of the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers. During 1887-88 more sets of periodicals were completed and Congressional documents procured sufficient to include a continuous record of the proceedings of Congress from 1789 to 1887.

The reading room of the library was extensively used as a place of study by students between recitations, somewhat to the detriment of its use as a library. This source of embarrassment continued as long as the library remained in University Hall.

The most important event in the history of the library for 1888-89 was the creation of a Library Council to have general control of the library. The year was marked, also, by the loss of at least 430 volumes through the burning of the Chemical Laboratory, February 12, 1889. One hundred periodicals were regularly received at this time and 50 of them were bound and added to the library. Through the generosity of the German Library Association 337 volumes, important for the study of the German language and literature, were presented to the University. In the following year the books destroyed by the burning of the Chemical Laboratory were replaced. The need of more room and of a fire-proof building for the storing of the library was strongly urged by the Library

Council. No great change in the number of periodicals or in the policy of completing sets of them was made for several years.

In 1890-91, by the efforts of members of the class of 1887, a number of valuable works were presented to the University as the basis of a Shakespeare Collection. Otherwise, there was nothing noteworthy in the steady progress of the library and its improving administration, which had during the year 1892-93 the services of Professor J. R. Smith as Librarian in Chief, Professor Derby being absent for the year. With the removal of the library to its new and more commodious quarters in Orton Hall ends the second period of its existence, and then begins its third period and an era of larger and more useful life.

The east side of Orton Hall had been designed by the architect with a view to housing the library for a number of years. It consisted of two large rooms, 70 x 40 feet, and three smaller rooms. The large room on the main floor was 30 feet high, and the north end was designed to accommodate a three story stack, the floor of this part of the room being of double strength. A large and very handsome oak screen separated the stack portion of the room from the reading room portion. Of the small rooms, two were on the first or basement floor and were designed for work rooms, but not being easy of access, and one being perfectly dark except when lighted artificially, it was necessary to abandon all thought of using them as work rooms and to give them up to storage entirely. The small room on the main floor opening out of the main library room was the Librarian's office.

In designing the equipment of these rooms for the reception of the library, it was decided to put in only one story of stack at first, since that would shelve the books the library then possessed and give some room for growth. This stack was purchased from the Library Bureau, being one of the first stacks erected by that firm. It is still in use, although it would now be scarcely recognized as an L. B. stack, so different is it from the one on the market. Tables, desks and chairs were also purchased from the Library Bureau, together with some special furniture, such as periodical and atlas cases.

It was understood that the building would be ready for occupancy during the summer, and the books had all been cleaned and were ready to move in August, but owing to the delay of the contractor in completing the building, they could not be put in place till November. It was thought best by the Library Council not to have the shelves open to all the students, and Seniors only were granted the privileges of coming freely "behind the counter." During the first few years very little use was made of the large room on the first floor below the main room, and in 1894 the north end was partitioned off from the rest, and until 1899 was used as a recitation room by the College of Law.

In 1896 the question of enlarging the stack arose. More shelf space was needed. But more reading room space was also needed, and it

was finally decided that an addition to the stack would not meet all the requirements. Since the main room used by the library would undoubtedly be used for the museum when it would be moved from Orton Hall to a building of its own, it was thought that a gallery built around the room would be a permanent improvement to the building and at the same time would give temporary relief to the library by giving both shelf space and reading room space. In June, 1896, the Board of Trustees decided to build such a gallery, and it was to be put in place during the summer. Again owing to the failure of the contractors to do the work within the time specified, the library was in great confusion during the fall term. By Christmas time, however, everything was in order again. The balcony has proved a pleasing addition to the main room, and also made possible the free access to the shelves of all the students. In providing cases for the balcony no attempt was made to put in elegant ones, simple oak cases of a special design being built in Columbus and having served a temporary purpose very well.

As the library has grown, new furniture has been added from time to time, and a considerable shifting of cases has been necessary. In 1899 the partition dividing the large room on the first floor was removed and the entire room given back to library uses. It has been used especially for shelving documents — national, state and municipal. Rooms for administration have had to be improvised and changed from time to time by arranging cases to screen the workers from interruption.

During the eight years the library has occupied the rooms, they have proved in the main pleasant and convenient. But the time has come when they are too small to serve the most ordinary uses of the library. It was in the 1897 report of the Librarian that the pressing need of a library building was first urged. Since then it has been mentioned repeatedly in both President's and Librarian's reports.

Up to June, 1893, the library had not been considered a separate department of the University but was attached to some other department. Necessarily, it was a secondary consideration with the professor in charge whose first interest was of course centered in his teaching. It was fortunate for the library, however, that it fell into the hands of such men as Professor J. R. Smith and Professor S. C. Derby. Book lovers themselves, and with clear ideas of the whole range of literature, they established the book collection on a firm basis and did much to give that high character to the University Library of which we are justly proud. But librarianship is a profession in itself and to ask one man to be both librarian and professor of a subject other than bibliography was found to be laying too heavy a burden upon him. Accordingly, at the time of the removal to new quarters in Orton Hall, the library was made a distinct department in charge of a librarian, Miss Olive Jones, who was a member of the general faculty.

At the time of the removal the accession record showed that there were 12,721 books in the library. On June 30, 1901, the record is 40,580, showing an increase during the last eight years of 27,859. As these figures show, the growth during this time has been a strong, healthy one, but by no means has it been as rapid as the needs of the University demand. Most of the increase has come from purchases made with money regularly appropriated by the Board of Trustees. These annual appropriations have gradually increased in size until \$5,000 for books, periodicals and binding is now looked upon as the least that can be given for one year, and the Faculty has made an earnest request that the sum be enlarged as much and as rapidly as possible.

A large number of volumes have come from the United States government. The University Library is not a depository for United States documents. In designating such depositories the University has been passed by and now Ohio has her full quota. Many of the cloth-bound volumes came to the library, but the set of sheep-bound documents, which contains valuable committee reports not to be obtained in any other way, was not on our shelves. In March, 1899, Professor Geo. W. Knight addressed a letter to Captain Alexis Cope, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, calling his attention to the great loss the library was sustaining in not possessing these books and suggesting that something might be accomplished through President McKinley. Secretary Cope at once wrote a strong letter to the President, stating that the University was not obtaining from the government the gifts to which it ought to be entitled, and asking that if possible something be done to change the existing condition of affairs. President McKinley, who still retained a warm interest in the University, gave the matter his immediate attention, with the result that about half of the sheep-bound documents were sent to us from Washington. Additions to the set have been made since, so that it is now nearly complete.

Gifts have also come to the library through the efforts of the University Library Association. This is an organization the object of which is "to work for the welfare of the Ohio State University by augmenting the University Library," and from it the Library expects to derive much benefit. Mr. Paul Jones, wisely feeling that the library was the point on which outside effort for the advancement of the University could best be centered, was the originator of the organization and is its president. The Association is composed of those specially interested in the University and naturally contains many alumni. Some of the volumes added through the efforts of the Association are rare old volumes, a number presented by Mr. Hylas Sabine having come from the library of Daniel Webster and containing his autograph. Special mention should be made of the books presented by Mr. George T. Spahr from his father's library in response to the request of Mr. Jones, acting for the Association. The alumni have shown an interest in the library, as is shown

by the appropriation by the Alumni Association of money to issue circul-lars calling attention to the many needs of the library.

Special mention should also be made of a gift relating to the history of the Quakers in America. Through the interest and active effort of Mr. J. J. Janney of this city, the Miami Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Ohio donated a collection of books illustrative of the influence of the Quakers in American history, and especially during the colonial period. When completed the collection will have cost \$150, and will be of the highest service, as it touches a field of American history in which our library was seriously deficient. In addition, Philadelphia Yearly Meetings of both branches of the Society of Friends have donated a considerable number of volumes of historic and doctrinal character, thus supplementing the gift of the Miami Quarterly Meeting.

A very notable gift was that of Mr. William Siebert who bequeathed the majority of the books in his library to the University. These books were to form the basis of a "Siebert Library of German History" which is now being increased by his brothers, Mr. John Siebert and Mr. William Siebert. Over \$400 worth of books have been already added, and it is understood that additions are to be made annually. As the title indicates the library is composed of works on the history of Germany and the Germanic states. Aside from general histories, the library contains a large number of books on local history and topography, many of which are extremely rare and valuable.

Another notable gift has come from Mr. Joseph H. Outhwaite. Early in 1901, Mr. Outhwaite signified his wish to send a collection of government documents, specially bound, to form an Outhwaite alcove in the library, and the gift was accepted by the Board of Trustees. When the books came to the University they were found to contain a beautifully bound set of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion together with a set of the Official Records of the Navy. Nothing could form a better foundation for a collection of works on the Civil War, and acting upon a suggestion from the University, Mr. Outhwaite abandoned the idea of an alcove and in its place decided to form a library of books on the Rebellion.

In 1894 the library of the College of Law was brought from the Court House where it had been kept, and was incorporated with the University Library. Up to that time the collection had consisted almost entirely of the books which had belonged to the late Hon. Henry C. Noble and had been given to the College of Law by Mrs. Noble; but just before they were brought to the University, Mr. Emerson McMillen very generously gave \$3,000 for the purchase of law books. These two gifts, approximating 3,000 volumes, formed the nucleus of the law library. Since that time the books of the late Mr. L. J. Critchfield have been presented to the University, and the Supreme Court of Ohio

has been very generous in giving and keeping up four sets of Ohio State Reports. These gifts, taken in connection with the purchases made with money appropriated by the Board of Trustees, form a very good working library in law.

The use of the library has greatly increased during this period, and with the increased facilities that will come when a building specially designed to fit library needs has been placed on the campus we may hope that the library will become what it ought to be, the center of university life.

NOTE.—The history of the first period of the library's development was written by Professor J. R. Smith, that of the second by Professor S. C. Derby, and that of the third by Miss Olive Jones.

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## COLUMBUS.

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### PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The origin of the Public School Library, or rather that of its predecessor, the Ohio School Library, is lost in obscurity and doubt. Experimental in its nature at the beginning, as similar enterprises are very apt to be, the early records were loosely kept and in time disappeared, so that they cannot now be consulted. It would be extremely interesting to know the precise date of its organization, to look over the first list of books placed on its shelves, or to have access to many of the minor details embraced in library work, but in the absence of the aforesaid records, this satisfaction is denied us.

Since all the school libraries in Ohio were called into existence and were provided for by the general laws of the State, to within a comparatively recent period, the history of one is that of all—or nearly all—and becomes, of necessity, a general sketch of them during that time. The necessity of a popular education as the foundation of American citizenship and the safest means of perpetuating American institutions, was recognized at an early day by our forefathers, and was wisely met by the establishment of our public school system, which has been gradually developing and approaching nearer to perfection since that time, until now it offers an almost universal education to the American youth. Ohio began making provision for this system soon after admission into the Union; and the desire to aid and improve it led our legislators to frame a law authorizing the collection of money by taxation for the purpose of furnishing the schools library facilities. As early as 1838, educators and others interested in education began agitating the question, until the legislature finally passed a law on February 28, 1846, which provided in

**SECTION 1.** "That each legally constituted school district in the State is hereby authorized to raise money for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a common school library and apparatus for the use of the children and youth therein."

**SECTION 2.** "No greater sum than thirty dollars the first year, or ten dollars in any subsequent year, shall be expended for the purpose aforesaid"

**SECTION 3.** "Any sum of money raised by virtue of this act, shall be raised at a meeting of tax-payers of said school district, called for that purpose, and shall be assessed, collected and paid over as other school taxes are."



\*COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

**SECTION 4.** "Such library and apparatus shall be used by said children and youth, under such rules and regulations, as from time to time shall be adopted by the directors of the proper district."

It required considerable courage to enact such a law under the commercial and financial conditions existing at that time. Great credit is due to the men who rose above the complaints and objections that were brought against it: who gave an impetus to popular education that continues to carry the system to a more elevated standard; and whose influence for good is still active at the present time.

From 1846 to 1852 the records are silent. In the annual report of Mr. William Trevitt, Secretary of State, on the condition of Common

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\* Cut furnished through courtesy of the Columbus Railway Co.

Schools for the year 1852, there is printed a table of statistics giving, among other things, the value of district libraries (as they were then called) and of apparatus. For Columbus the value of the district library is fixed at \$500, and that of maps and apparatus at \$550. In going over these records, it is surprising to find so many districts negligent in making their reports, although required by law to make them, so that it is almost—if not quite—impossible to follow the development and growth of these libraries.

In the report of the same officer for 1853, the amount of the school library fund (assessed), as far as returned was \$59,339.69½ for the State of Ohio. In the same document appears the first definite statement of the libraries and apparatus in Columbus, under the "report of the Board of Education of Columbus, to the auditor of Franklin County for the school year 1852-3, ending June 30, 1853.

The High School has some 200 volumes of text books, and works of reference worth \$150, and a choice library of general reading of 450 volumes, just purchased at a cost of \$300.....	\$450 00
The first grammar school has a library of 370 volumes purchased at a cost of \$152, and 160 text books valued at \$38.....	190 00
The second grammar school has 360 volumes purchased at a cost of \$140, and some 50 text books worth \$30.....	170 00
The third grammar school has a library of 200 volumes and some 40 text books valued at.....	90 00
<hr/>	
Total 1830 Volumes, value.....	\$900 00
The maps and apparatus are valued at \$550.	

The year 1853 was one of great importance to school libraries. A law passed on March 14 of that year created the office of State Commissioner of Common Schools, modified the law of 1846 in many particulars and provided under Sec. 51: "As soon as the revenues, to be raised as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of furnishing the common school with libraries and apparatus, will admit, it shall be the duty of the said commissioner (the State Commissioner of Common Schools referred to above) to purchase the same, and the books and apparatus so purchased shall be distributed, through the auditor's office of each county to the board of education in each township, city or incorporated village according to the enumeration of scholars."

SECTION 58. For the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools of the State, and for the purpose of sustaining and increasing such libraries, and keeping up a supply of school apparatus in the schools as aforesaid, from time to time, as may be considered necessary, in order to offer equal facilities to the said schools in this respect, as nearly as practicable, there shall hereafter be assessed, collected, and paid annually in the same manner as the state and county revenues are assessed, collected and paid on the grand list of property taxable for State purposes, a State tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation, to be applied exclusively for the purpose aforesaid, and the at-

tendant expenses, under the direction of the Commissioner of Common Schools. In purchasing the libraries for the common schools, no books of a sectarian or denominational character shall be purchased for said libraries.

It was evidently assumed that the State Commissioner of Common Schools was best fitted to make the selection and purchase of the books for these libraries. The number of books issued in those days was limited and the selection was not very difficult. Nevertheless Mr. H. H. Barney, then Commissioner, did not feel like assuming the entire responsibility in this matter, as will appear later on. Today, the large number of publishing houses, the tremendous output of publications of all kinds and on all subjects, and the different and ever-varying conditions existing in cities, villages and school districts in all parts of the State, would multiply the difficulties and bring out many serious objections to such a plan.

In his first report—1854—Mr. Barney says:

Two thousand copies of each of the following books were distributed in 1854 to the counties of the State, in proportion to the number of youth of school age residing in each:

The Swiss Family Robinson, or Adventures of a Father, Mother and Four Sons, on a Desert Island. Engravings. 2 vols.

Adventures of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky Rifleman. By the author of "Uncle Philip."

The Young Sailor. A Narrative Founded on Fact. By Mary S. B. Dana.

The Sunshine of Greystone, a story for girls. By E. J. May. Engravings.

Adventures of Hernan Cortez, Conqueror of Mexico. By "Uncle Philip."

Masterman Ready; or, the Wreck of the Pacific. By Capt. Francis Marryat.

Abbott's History of Alfred the Great. Engravings.

Conquest and Self-Conquest; or, Which is the Hero? By Miss Mackintosh.

Abbott's History of Madame Roland. Engravings.

Live and Let Live; or, Domestic Service Illustrated. By Miss C. M. Sedgwick.

Benjamin Franklin: His Autobiography, continued by Rev. H. H. Weld. Copiously illustrated.

Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. By Benson J. Lossing.

Howe's Mechanics. Lives of Eminent American and European Mechanics. By Henry Howe. 50 engravings.

Hallam's Middle Ages. View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages. By Henry Hallam.

Alice Franklin. By Mary Howitt.

Frank. By Maria Edgeworth. 2 vols.

Russia as it is. By Count A. de Gurowski.

Elements of Geology. By Professors Alonzo Gray, and C. B. Adams.

Layard's Ninevah. A popular Account of Discoveries at Nineveh. Engravings.

Curran and his Contemporaries. By Charles Phillips.

The Crofton Boys; a Tale for Youth. By Harriet Martineau.

Adventures of Captain John Smith, the Founder of the Colony of Virginia. By the author of "Uncle Philip."

The Adventures of Henry Hudson; by the author of "Uncle Philip."

Life of Francis Marion. By William G. Simms. Engravings.

The Merchant. Illustrative of Success in Life. By Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill.

The Sketch Book. By Washington Irving.

Life of General Lafayette. By William Cutter. Portrait.

History of Ohio. By James W. Taylor. First Period, 1650 to 1787, or from the Earliest Indian and French Occupation to the Organization of the Northwest Territory.

Similar editions of the following books have also been transmitted to the County Auditors, being a portion only of the distribution for the year 1855:

History of England. By Charles Dickens. 2 vols.

History of Hannibal, the Carthaginian. By Jacob Abbott. Engravings.

Moral Tales. By Mrs. Maria Edgeworth. 2 vols.

Rodolphus; a Franconia Story. By Jacob Abbott. Engravings.

The Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith.

Sanford and Merton. By Thomas Day.

Abbott's History of Marie Antoinette. Engravings.

Boyhood of Great Men; Intended as an Example for Youth. Engravings.

Two Years before the Mast; a Personal Narrative of Life at Sea. By R. H. Dana, Jr.

Letters to Young Ladies. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Life of Washington. By Jared Sparks.

Dr. Smith's History of Greece. From the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. Edited by Prof. Geo. W. Greene. Engravings.

Tyler's Universal History. From the creation of the world to the decease of George Third. 6 vols.

Ranke's Civil Wars and Monarchy in France, in the 16th and 17th Centuries; a History of France principally during that period.

Hildreth's Theory of Politics: an inquiry into the Foundations of Governments, and the Causes and Progress of Political Revolutions.

Life and Letters of Barthold George Niebuhr. By the Chevalier Bunsen.

Elements of Agriculture. By E. Waring, Jr.

Life of Nelson. By Robert Southey.

Richardson's Arctic Searching Expedition; a Journal of a Boat Voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea, in Search of Sir John Franklin.

Life and Travels of Mungo Park.

The Lawyer. By Louisa C. Tuthill.

Pioneer Settlers of Ohio. Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Early Pioneer Settlers of Ohio, with Narratives of Incidents and Occurrences in 1775. By S. P. Hildreth, M. D.

Monasteries of the East; embracing Visits to Monasteries on the Levant. By Curzell.

Marco Paul's Travels and Adventures. City of New York. By Jacob Abbott.

The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties; its Pleasures and Rewards; illustrated by Memoirs of Eminent Men. By George L. Craik. 2 vols.

Abbott's History of Queen Elizabeth. Engravings.

Life of Sir Isaac Newton. By Sir David Brewster. Engravings.

Ellen Linn; a Franconia Story. By Jacob Abbott. Engravings.

Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel Defoe. Engravings.

Abbott's History of Julius Cæsar. Engravings.

Never too Late. By Charles Burdett.

The Son of a Genius. By Mrs. Hofland.

Plutarch's Lives; translated by Langhorne. 4 vols. -

Creasy's Decisive Battles. The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World. By E. S. Creasy.

Life of Christopher Columbus. By Washington Irving.

Abbott's History of Cyrus the Great. Engravings.

Farm Implements, and the Principles of their Construction and Use; an Elementary and Familiar Treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to Agriculture. By Jno. G. Thomas. 200 illustrations.

Stephen's Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland. 2 vols.

Lives of the Brothers Humboldt, Alexander and William; translated from the German, by Juliette Bauer.

Glimpses of Spain. By. S. T. Wallis.

Nile Notes of a Howadji. By. G. W. Curtis.

Thatcher's Indian Traits; being Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Characters of the North American Natives. 2 vols.

Circumnavigation of the Globe; an Historical Account of the Progress of Discovery in the Pacific Ocean, from the voyage of Magellan to the death of Cook.

The Whale and his Captors, or Whalemen's Adventures, and the Whale's Biography. By Rev. H. T. Cheever.

The Mechanic. By. Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill.

Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns. By Mrs. Jameson. 2 vols.

The Young Man's Book; or Self Education. By William Hosmer.

"To aid the county auditors in making out a legal apportionment of books among the townships or special districts of their respective counties, from ten to one hundred copies each of the following works have been purchased and distributed:

Bancroft's United States. History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent. By George Bancroft. 6 vols.

Lossing's Pictorial Revolution. The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution; or, Illustrations, by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics, and Traditions of the War for Independence. By Benson J. Lossing. With several hundred engravings on wood, by Lossing and Barrett, chiefly from original sketches by the author. 2 vols.

Prescott's Mexico. History of the Conquest of Mexico, with a preliminary View of Ancient American Civilization, and the Life of the Conqueror Hernando Cortez. By William H. Prescott. 3 vols.

The Grinnell Expedition. The U. S. Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin. A Personal Narrative. By Elisha Kent Kane, M. D., U. S. N. With numerous illustrations.

Select British Eloquence; embracing the best Speeches entire, of the most Eminent Orators of Great Britain, for the last two centuries; with Sketches of their Lives, an Estimate of their Genius, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D.

Thiers' French Revolution. The History of the French Revolution. By M. A. Thiers, late Prime Minister of France. Translated with Notes and Illustrations from the most authentic Sources, by Frederick Shoberl. 4 vols.

The Poets and Poetry of Europe. With Introductions and Biographical Notices. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederick H. Hedge. With Portraits.

The Poets and Poetry of America to the middle of the Nineteenth Century. By Rufus W. Griswold.

The Prose Writers of America. With a Survey of the Intellectual History Condition, and Prospects of the Country. By Rufus W. Griswold.

Lynch's Dead Sea Expedition. Narrative of the Dead Sea Expedition. By Captain Lynch.

Morning Stars of the New World. Christopher Columbus, Americus Vespucci, Ferdinand de Soto, Sir Walter Raleigh, Henry Hudson, Captain John Smith, Captain Miles Standish, Lady Arabella Johnson, John Eliot, William Penn. By H. F. Parker.

Washington and His Generals. George Washington—Major Generals, Putnam, Montgomery, Arnold, Stark, Schuyler, Gates, Steuben, Wayne, Conway, Mifflin, Ward, Heath, Greene, Moultrie, Knox, Lincoln, Lee, Clinton, Sullivan, St. Clair, Marion, Stirling, Lafayette, DeKalb, and others. By J. T. Headley. 2 vols.  
Life of Patrick Henry. By William Wirt.

Pencilings by the Way: Written during some years of Residence and Travel in Europe. By N. Parker Willis.

Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, on Board an American Frigate. By N. Parker Willis.

Guizot's History of Civilization. The History of Civilization, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. By F. Guizot. Translated by W. Hazlitt. 4 vols.

Gibbon's Rome. The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon. 6 vols.

Physical Geography. By Mary Somerville. With Notes, etc., by W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M. D.

Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest; with Anecdotes of their Courts. By Agnes Strickland. 6 vols.

Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians. A Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians. By Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson. 500 Engravings. 2 vols.

Astoria; or Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains. By Washington Irving.

Pictorial History of England. Being a History of the People as well as the Kingdom. 4 vols.

Bayard Taylor's Africa. A Journey to Central Africa; or, Life and Landscapes from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile. By Bayard Taylor.

The Mexican War: a History of its Origin, and a detailed Account of the Victories which terminated in the Surrender of the Capital. By Edward D. Mansfield.

Legends of the West. By James Hall.

Twice-Told Tales, Nathaniel Hawthorne. 2 vols.

Six Months in Italy. By George S. Hilliard.

The Earth and Man: Lectures on Comparative Physical Geography, in its Relations to the History of Mankind. By Arnold Guyot.

Headley's War of 1812. The History of the Second War with Great Britain. By J. T. Headley. 2 vols.

The Women of the Revolution. By Mrs. E. F. Ellett. 3 vols.

Pioneer Women of the West. By Mrs. E. F. Ellett.

Home Life in Germany. By C. L. Brace.

Chambers Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. Edited by Wm. Chambers. 10 vols.

Longfellow's Poems. Poems, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. 2 vols.

Dana's Poems. Poems by Richard Henry Dana.

New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States. By T. Baldwin and J. Thomas.

Manual of Elementary Geology; or, the Ancient Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments. By Sir Charles Lyell. With five hundred wood cuts.

Greece and the Golden Horn. By Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D.

Stephen's Central America. Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan. 2 vols.

A winter in Madeira; and a Summer in Spain and Florence .By John A. Dix.

Johnson's Works. The Works of Samuel Johnson, LL. D. 2 vols.

The Behavior Book: A Manual for Ladies. Miss Leslie.

Van Santvoord's Chief Justices. Lives and Judicial Services of the Chief Justices of the United States. By C. Van Santvoord.

Ure's Dictionary. A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: Containing a Clear Exposition of Principles and Practice. By Andrew Ure, M. D. With 1,600 Engravings. 2 vols.

Lyell's Geology. Principles of Geology; or the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants considered as Illustrative of Geology. By Sir Charles Lyell.

Cyclopædia of Universal Biography. By Parke Godwin.

Cyclopædia of the Useful Arts, including Agriculture, Architecture, Domestic Economy, Engineering, Machinery, Manufactures, Mining, Photogenic and Telegraphic Art. By T. Antisell, M. D.

Kane's Chemistry. Elements of Chemistry, including the most recent Discoveries and Applications of the Science to Medicine and Pharmacy, and to the Arts. By Robert Kane, M. D. With Additions and Corrections, by John William Draper, M. D.

Chamber's Cyclopædia of English Literature. A Selection of the Choicest Productions of English Authors, connected by a Critical and Biographical History. 2 vols.

Brande's Encyclopædia. A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art; comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every branch of Human Knowledge. Edited by W. T. Brande, F. R. S., and Jos. Cauvin.

Thesaurus of English Words, so classified and arranged as to facilitate the Expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. By Peter Mark Roget. Revised and edited, with additions by Barnas Sears, D. D.

Muller's Physics. Principles of Physics and Meteorology. By J. Muller. 538 Engravings.

Weber's Universal History. Outlines of Universal History. Translated from the German of Dr. Geo. Weber, with additions by Dr. M. Behr.

The Animal Kingdom, arranged after its Organization, forming a Natural History of Animals, and an Introduction to Comparative Anatomy. By the late Baron Georges Cuvier. With over 300 engravings.

Hand Books of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. By Dionysius Lardner, D. C. L. 3 vols.

Smith's New Classical Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography, Mythology, and Geography. Edited by Charles Anthon.

Modern Atlas of the Earth. Containing 34 colored Maps, and an Alphabetical Index of the Latitudes and Longitudes of 31,000 places.

Outlines of English Literature. By Thomas B. Shaw. With a Sketch of American Literature, by Henry T. Tuckerman.

Hildreth's United States. History of the United States, to the close of the Sixteenth Congress. By Richard Hildreth. 6 vols., 8 vo.

Brougham's Eminent Statesmen. 2 vols.

The above list is given in full and is copied verbatim. It is valuable mainly in that it gives us an insight into the character of the books making up the school libraries nearly half a century ago. Just what proportion of this list, or which of the books contained therein, were received by the Public School Library, cannot be determined now; some of them are on its shelves today.

The amount collected in the State for the school library fund was \$55,904.45. During 1854-5 the number of volumes distributed was 258,926, at a cost of \$150,787.08.

In 1856 the legislature called on Mr. Barney for copies of all contracts made by him in relation to the purchase of books with the library fund. Also, to report the number of volumes purchased and the prices paid therefor. In reply he said that he had purchased 321,793 volumes at a cost of \$198,092.54, and globes and apparatus amounting to \$15,849.49. In his report for the same year he gives some attention to the objections urged against the law, "that it vests the power of too much patronage in the State Commissioner, and that no one man's taste, judgment, experience, etc., are competent to make a proper selection of books for the libraries of an entire State." In this reply he makes use of the name Ohio School Library in designating what had previously been called district libraries. He also admits having asked the aid and advice of educators and boards of education in making the selection and purchase, and continues:

Again, owing to occasional misapprehensions of the instructions given to boards of education, in a *circular letter* sent from this office June 14, 1855, the purchases of books and apparatus made by boards of education, taken in connection with those made by the undersigned, have exceeded, by some \$5,000, the amount of the library and apparatus moneys collected in 1856.

By said instructions, certain boards of education were authorized to purchase books and philosophical apparatus to the amount of their respective shares of said library and apparatus funds, provided it were done, and notice thereof communicated to this office, by the first day of January, 1856.

The fact is, that these reports required by the Commissioner were not promptly made, and this fatal delay gave rise to a deficit which seemed to emphasize the validity of the objections to the law. The seed of dissatisfaction had been sown and had found a fertile soil in which it grew and flourished. Even unto this day the opinion prevails in some quarters, that to withhold or reduce the funds of the public library is so much saved to the taxpayer, and is therefore economy—though whether true or false economy is not deemed worthy of consideration. As a consequence of the investigation, the legislature suspended the collection of the tax for libraries and apparatus for one year on April 11, 1856.

Although the suspension was for one year only, the effect of this action was felt for several years, during which the collection of this tax stopped. In his report for 1857 Mr. Smyth, then Commissioner, says:

It is well known that sections 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62 of our general School Law, which relate to libraries, have been inoperative for the last two years, through the action of the late Legislature. Not until 1859 was any attempt made by the legislature to revive the law: at least the records show none. In that year the legislature appropriated for the furnishing of school libraries and apparatus, agreeably to the laws on the subject, a sum not exceeding the amount of tax collected for that purpose.

The approach of the Civil War and the accompanying financial depression gave the opponents to the expenditure of money for libraries

another opportunity to economize, but this time with a better reason; and on March 10, 1860, the law authorizing the collection of taxes for school libraries was repealed.

Things continued in this state until 1864, when a law was passed providing for the collection of the several libraries, and their consolidation into one central library; but no money seems to have been raised.

On March 18, 1867, a law was passed allowing boards of education to levy a tax of one-tenth of one mill for school library purposes, to be expended by the Board; and authorizing the board to appoint a librarian.

A law passed on March 31, 1871, authorized boards of education to make rules and regulations for school libraries, and to appoint a librarian.

On April 8, 1881, the last law on the subject of libraries was passed. This law is in force today, and governs the operations of school libraries. It covers several sections in the Ohio Statutes, and provides in

Sec. 3995. In any district the board of education may appropriate money from the contingent fund for the purchase of such books, other than school books, as it may deem suitable for the use and improvement of the scholars and teachers of the district, and in the purchase of philosophical or other apparatus for the demonstration of such branches of education as may be taught in the schools of the district or for either of such purposes; but not more than one-half of the amount herein authorized to be appropriated shall be expended in the purchase of such apparatus; such appropriation shall not exceed in any one year, twelve hundred dollars in city districts containing cities of the first grade of the first class, three hundred dollars in other city districts of the first class, one hundred and fifty dollars in city districts of the second class, and seventy-five dollars in other districts; and the books so purchased shall constitute a school library, the control and management of which shall be vested in the board of education. The board of education of any city of the second class, fourth grade, having a free public library, organized in pursuance of law, may allow such free public library association the use and control of the public school library; subject, however, to such rules, regulations and restrictions as said board of education may prescribe for the use and control thereof.

Sec. 3996. For the purpose of increasing and maintaining the school library of city districts, except in those city districts containing cities of the first grade of the first class, the board of education may levy annually a tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation of the taxable property thereof, to be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as other school taxes of such district.

Sec. 3997. The amount of such tax, when collected, shall be expended, under the direction of the board, for the purchase of such books as are suitable for public school libraries, the bills for which, with the attendant expenses, shall be certified to by the president and clerk and paid by the treasurer of the school fund.

Section 3998 provides for the appointment of a librarian, and for rules and regulations governing the library.

In 1852 the Public School Library (known as a district library) was valued at \$500. Between the passage of the law in 1846 to the close of 1852, when the value of the district library was \$500, there is a period of nearly seven years. The law provided for an expenditure of \$30 the first year, and subsequently not more than ten dollars in any one year. Had the library been organized as soon as authorized by

this law, the money collected during this time would aggregate \$90 only for books and apparatus. It seems conclusive, therefore, that the library began its existence in 1847 at the latest, and that in estimating its value the donations, whatever they were, and the book-cases as well, helped to make up this sum. On June 30, 1853, it contained 1830 volumes and was valued at \$900. In 1864, or shortly thereafter, the several libraries composing it were collected and consolidated into one central library; those located in the grammar schools being transferred to the Columbus High School, and placed under the care of the Principal. Any one who will take the trouble to look over the list of books purchased for and distributed to these libraries, will come to the conclusion that these books, as a rule, were not adapted to the capacity of the pupils in the elementary or grammar schools, and that the disposition as above, was a sensible one. But libraries require constant care and attention; they do not run of themselves. The Principal had the supervision of the entire building, and in addition was compelled to teach certain classes in the school. He had, therefore, no time left to give to the library in his charge, nor could he, under the circumstances, give it a definite and consistent policy. With the best intentions on his part, the library could not be made to do the most effective work. And while the library grew, slowly and gradually, and was constantly used by the students, there could be no system, no charging, no returning at the proper time, no thorough administration. Hence books were continually being lost to the library, although it must be admitted that the influence exerted by the use of these books was always for good to a marked degree, even when they found their way into private libraries and the homes of the pupils.

Recognizing these facts, the Board of Education of Columbus decided, after mature deliberation, to transfer the Public School Library from the High School to the Public Library, which was organized in 1873, and place it in charge of the Board of Trustees and the Librarian of that library. As to the time of the transfer, the records are slightly mixed. In the annual report of the Board of Education for 1890, the Committee on Public School Library says: "At the opening of the City Library, March 1, 1873, the Board of Education placed therein 358 volumes; August 21, 1874, 100 volumes; September 28, 1875, 219 volumes; making in all 677 volumes; these consisted principally of juvenile books transferred from the High School Library." A number of volumes, probably 1,000, were retained by the latter and were not transferred. The records of the Public Library, on the other hand, do not mention the school library, until the annual report for 1875-1876, in which the number is given as follows: English 467, German 60, total 527. The difference between the two statements probably represents the books worn out and rendered useless. This condition prevailed until 1890. During the interval the Public School Library lost—to a considerable extent—its

character as a school library, and assumed—to the same extent—that of a public library. This is no detriment, provided the former is not sacrificed beyond a certain limit; for the public library is, or should be, an educational institution, prepared to take up and continue the education of the children after they leave the school. That means between 85 and 90 per cent of the children attending the elementary schools. Somewhat prior to 1890 the question of separating the two libraries and housing the Public School Library in its own building, was taken up and discussed; and in 1891 this change was consummated, but not without some difficulty. At the close of the school year, August 31, 1891, the school library contained 16,796 volumes according to the register. But many of the books were so badly worn that they had to be condemned and withdrawn from circulation, leaving 12,553 as the actual number of books with which the Public School Library started upon its separate and independent career under its recently appointed librarian, Mr. J. H. Spielman, who unfortunately died in 1896. The Board of Education filled the vacancy by the appointment of the present librarian, who took charge on November 1, 1896.

The first departure in Mr. Spielman's administration was to classify the library according to the modern Dewey decimal system; the next, was an effort to make the library regain some of the school character it had lost. In both he succeeded admirably, so that today the Public School Library is a public library and also a school library, in every sense of the two terms. It still lacks a good, large reading and reference room and a children's reading room. There is no age limit. Its school work consists, first—in having a reference library in each of the thirty-three elementary buildings, the four high schools (one of which is a mixed school at present, containing both high school and elementary pupils; it was opened at the beginning of the current school year), and one Normal School, to which additions suitable to the grades contained therein, are made annually.

Second—In furnishing the normal and high schools such books from its reference, circulating and supplementary departments, as teachers and pupils can use to the best advantage in supplementing the text books used and the studies pursued. These books are selected by the teachers and retained in the buildings, during the entire session if necessary. Nearly 1,500 volumes were thus sent to the three High Schools last year.

Third—In having a supplementary reading department of nearly 15,000 volumes for the elementary schools, carefully selected with the approval of the Superintendent and Principals, adapted to all grades, and covering government and political history, elementary science, literature, history, geography and biography. Four weeks' use in the schools constitute an issue of the books in this department. They are issued generally in lots of twenty-five copies at one time.

Fourth—In operating a series of branch libraries for the children in nineteen of the out-lying elementary buildings, and three special branch libraries in the departments of literature in the high schools. The number of volumes in the elementary schools varies from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five, and the books can be changed at any time to suit the acquirements.

My acknowledgement is due to Mr. J. J. Janney, who rendered valuable assistance in collecting some of the above data.

Population, census of 1900, 125,560. Value of the tax duplicate, 1900, \$67,000,000. For several years past the library has not received any levy, but an allotment from the contingent fund has been allowed it by the Board of Education. The amount allotted for both the last and the current years was \$4,000, exclusive of salaries. Volumes in the Library, April 30, 1901, 47,418; circulation last year, 168,302 volumes; periodicals and reference books used, 237,888; total service, 406,190 issues.

MARTIN HENSEL, *Librarian.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 6th, 1901.

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## COLUMBUS.

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### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

In this short history of the Public Library and Reading Room it will not be inappropriate to briefly sketch the various attempts which led to its final establishment. The records of the various committees and associations which labored for the public welfare in this particular field are incomplete and widely scattered, and as a complete roster of those who constituted the committees furthering these attempts cannot be secured, the naming of a few would be an injustice to the many who gave so freely of their time and money. But the facts as here set forth are believed to be accurate, and are based largely on an article prepared some years ago by Mr. O. C. Hooper.

The record of what was probably the first effort toward the establishment of a library in Columbus, is found in the Columbus Gazette (now the Ohio State Journal) of the date of May 17th, 1821, stating that "the apprentices of Columbus have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of establishing a Library solely for the benefit of apprentices. They have framed a Constitution, elected their officers, and have collected what books their scant libraries afforded, which are but few." This was nine years after the town of Columbus was platted under the agreement that the Capital should be here located, and indicates that even in the early days of pioneer hardship the people were alive

to the good to be derived by bringing the scattered individual collections of books together, that all might receive benefit from the whole. We can find no further reference to this association, but that it did accomplish good during its existence cannot be questioned.

The next effort is indicated by an advertisement appearing in 1825, stating that Thomas Johnson was conducting a Circulating Library, open to the public upon the payment of a small fee.

About 1835 the Columbus Reading Room and Institute was established and operated on a more elaborate scale than formerly had been attempted. Suitable rooms were rented and furnished, and newspapers and periodicals were extensively subscribed for, and provision was made for a lecture course,— the funds for its maintenance probably being largely derived from patronage of the lectures. As announced in the "Journal" of that time, "the Reading Room is regarded as a pleasant resort and an agreeable place to introduce one's friends and also respectable strangers who visit the city." A final appeal for more liberal patronage appeared in the "Journal" of April 30th, 1839, which evidently was unsuccessful, as the rooms were shortly closed.

Soon afterward, the Western Lyceum was organized, its efforts being chiefly directed toward continuing the lecture idea. Reading Rooms were furnished and a Circulating Library operated, but the institution seems to have been short-lived, and was succeeded by the famous Franklin Lyceum, which was organized December 14th, 1846, the purpose of which was "to establish a system of public lectures and a Library." With this organization were connected many men of prominence in the state and nation, and the energies of the society seem to have been chiefly expended in lectures and debates, and the Library feature not largely developed. The Lyceum flourished for six years and went the way of its less pretentious predecessors. It was succeeded by the Columbus Atheneum which was organized in January, 1853, largely by the supporters of the Franklin Lyceum. In announcing the new enterprise, the "Journal" of that date says: "A large, neat and convenient reading room is provided in the east wing of the Court House. Attached are two rooms, one for a library and the other for specimens of minerals and metals and curiosities — the nucleus of a museum. The reading room is well supplied with newspapers and magazines: easy chairs and plenty of reading make this an attractive point for visitors . . . Columbus needs and must have something of the kind. The wants of our young men demand it. We should offer them some better, more manly place of resort than the saloon and the gambling hell." (As true to-day as it was in 1853.) In May, 1853, the Atheneum's Library and Reading Room were moved to "the Northeast corner of the Journal building, entrance on Pearl street" (across corners from the site of the present City Hall where the Public Library and Reading Room is now located). The formal opening exercises of the Atheneum were held



COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY - DELIVERY COUNTER.

May 12th, 1853, at Ambos Hall, with addresses by Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Samuel Galloway and others. The institution prospered at first, and interest was kept up by bringing lecturers from a distance during the winter of 1853-4. The following are noted in the old record: Hon. S. S. Cox, "The Satanic Element in Literature;" John G. Saxe, "Poets and Poetry;" Bayard Taylor, "The Arabs," and later on "Japan;" P. T. Barnum, "The Philosophy of Humbug." His lecture was vigorously assailed by newspaper card-writers both before and after his visit but the Library idea benefitted by the free advertising given, and it is a matter of record that Barnum's effort was the only financially successful lecture of the season. In 1856 Hon. Allen G. Thurman was elected President and Rev. D. A. Randall, Vice President. Among the lecturers of this winter course were Hon. Thomas Ewing, Wendell Phillips, Donald Mitchell (Ik Marvel), George Sumner (brother of U. S. Senator Sumner); Ralph Waldo Emerson and Charles Mackay. The lecture feature was soon discontinued and the institution soon ceased to exist as originally planned. Its collection of books was, however, preserved intact and, as will appear later, were presented to the Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Room.

The Public Library and Reading Room is the direct result of a meeting of citizens called to meet June 15th, 1871, at the City Hall. There was both a public need and a legal opportunity for the establishment of a Free Public Library. Hon. John W. Andrews presided and remarks pertinent to the subject were made by Joseph Hutcheson, who was one of the strong pillars of the Atheneum movement. The following were appointed a committee to petition the City Council to take the necessary action, and provide quarters for the Library it had power to create: J. R. Swan, S. S. Rickley, Charles Breyfogle, James Westwater and Dr. Wm. E. Ide. There seems to have been a strong belief that the object sought would be obtained through the liberality of a wealthy citizen and this seems to have temporarily diverted the Committee from its purpose. After watching this beautiful bubble for three months, it burst, and another citizen's meeting was called and a committee appointed consisting of J. Sullivant, John G. Mitchell, L. J. Critchfield, A. S. Gleen and Henry C. Noble. This committee reported a method of procedure which was practically the plan upon which the present Public Library and Reading Room was subsequently organized. It noted the fact that Council had full power by ordinance to establish and maintain a Free Public Library and Reading Rooms, and manage and control the same, and suggested that the management of the Library be vested by Council in a Board of Trustees consisting of four citizens elected by the Council, and that, ex-officio, the Mayor, President of the City Council, and President of the Board of Education also serve with the Trustees. This report was unanimously adopted and sent to the Council with a request for early and favorable action.

The desired ordinance was passed by the City Council January 15th, 1872, and immediately thereafter at this same session, the Council elected as Trustees for one year Messrs Wm. B. Hayden and Otto Dressel, and as Trustees for two years Messrs. John W. Andrews and A. S. Glenn. A further meeting of citizens was held January 18th, and the following committee was selected to co-operate with the Trustees in the establishment of the new enterprise: Luther Donaldson, P. W. Huntington, Charles Breyfogle, John G. Thompson, Henry C. Noble, F. A. Marble, James Patterson, Isaac Eberly and L. G. Critchfield. The Board of Trustees held their first meeting February 19th, 1872, with all the members present, viz: Hon. James G. Bull, Mayor; Luther Donaldson, President City Council; Frederick Fieser, President Board of Education; Wm. B. Hayden, A. S. Glenn, John W. Andrews, Otto Dressel. The organization was effected as follows:

President..... JOHN W. ANDREWS.

Secretary..... OTTO DRESSEL.

Treasurer..... A. S. GLENN.

Mr. Andrews continued to serve as President until June, 1891. Among the first acts of the Board was to enter into correspondence with the surviving Trustees of the "Atheneum Library," with a view to securing control of the 1,200 volumes belonging to the defunct organization as a nucleus for the new Library. Their efforts were successful as is evidenced by the following letter which is recorded in their "minutes of proceedings":

FLORENCE, March 26, 1872.

*P. W. Huntington, Esq.*

DEAR SIR —I have just received your favor of the 1st inst., enclosing a note from John W. Andrews, Esq., stating that a room had been assigned in the City Council in the new City Hall, in which is to be established a free public library of the city of Columbus, and that it is desirable that the books belonging to the Columbus Atheneum shall be turned over to the new library. These books, I suppose, are technically under the control of the three surviving directors, viz: Mr. J. J. Janney, Dr. W. E. Ide and myself. I suppose there will be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of these gentlemen to the transfer. As for myself I have to say, that it has always been my wish to have these books preserved and disposed of in the manner here contemplated, and that the original object, for which many of them were donated, should be faithfully carried out. It so happened that during the last year that the Atheneum was kept open, its income was insufficient to defray its expenses, and some debts created before were unpaid. My advances from time to time to meet these obligations, in the hope of keeping the institution alive, would at this time, adding interest, amount to over six hundred dollars. Trusting that the new library is organized upon a basis that will insure its permanence and success, I will donate to it my claim upon the Atheneum, and give my consent to the transfer of books belonging to it. Any formal transfer that may be deemed necessary to carry out the object may be made, I do not doubt, by Mr. Janney and Dr. Ide, and their action shall have my approval. With my best respects to Mr. Andrews, and heartily wishing for the best results, I am

Truly yours,

Jos. HUTCHESON.



COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY — READING ROOM.

As one of the directors of the Columbus Atheneum, I fully concur in the transfer of the books belonging to that institution, as proposed by Mr. Hutcheson in the foregoing note.

J. J. JANNEY.

I concur in the above.

W. E. IDE.

Rev. J. L. Grover was employed to make a catalogue of the books thus secured and remove them to the rooms of the Public Library, which work he completed during the summer of 1872.

In April, 1872, a "successful men's" banquet was held, and the Committee in charge found they had a surplus of \$49.00. This was donated to the Library — its first cash donation. The work of fitting up the rooms with the necessary shelving and newspaper racks progressed during the fall and winter, and the Trustees had everything in first-class shape for the formal opening which took place March 4th, 1873, pursuant to the following notice given by the Trustees:—

**OPENING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM OF COLUMBUS, AT THE CITY HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873, — 8 P. M.**

We take pleasure in announcing that the Public Library and Reading Room of Columbus, now completely and well furnished, will be thrown open to the public from and after the fourth of next month. This new institution belongs to no sect, creed, class or sex in particular, but is the common property of all. All are therefore cordially invited to avail themselves at pleasure of the inexhaustible source thus furnished for intellectual enjoyment. We open with about 1,200 books, donated to the Library, and with about 50 leading newspapers and magazines, representing a wide field in the news, literature, politics, science and art of America and Europe.

The means at our disposal are limited, but we rely upon the well-known generosity and liberality of our fellow citizens to assist us in our most earnest efforts to render the Public Library and Reading Room one of the most interesting and attractive features of Columbus. The formal opening will take place at the City Hall, Tuesday, March 4, at 8 p. m. The exercises will consist of

*An Address to be delivered by John W. Andrews, Our President,*  
and choice instrumental and vocal music, to be performed by leading musicians of Columbus. For particulars we refer to the programs.

**PRICE OF ADMISSION 50 CENTS.**

Tickets for sale at all the Music and Book stores of the city. Let the people of Columbus turn out en masse, and thus prove to the world that they take a deep interest in and cheerfully encourage means for mental culture and the dissemination of knowledge.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Room of Columbus.

OTTO DRESSEL, Sec'y.

The celebration of the opening of the Library to the public was held Tuesday evening, March 4th, 1873, in the City Hall, and the following programme was carried out:—

## CITY HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4TH.

INAUGURATION CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE  
PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM OF COLUMBUS.

## PROGRAMME.

1. Overture .....  
**HEMMERSBACH'S BAND.**
2. Silent Stars — Solo Quartette.....*Beschnit.*  
**MESSRS. H. HEYDE, J. FALKENBACH, Wm. BACH and ED. BACH.**
3. Robert, toi que j'aime (from Robert Le Diable) .....*Meyerbeer.*

## ADDRESS BY JOHN W. ANDREWS.

5. Serenade .....*Abt.*  
**Wm. BACH.**
6. Theme and Variations — Violin Solo.....*David.*  
**MR. H. ECKHARDT.**
7. Longing .....*N. Millard.*  
**MISS BLANCHE RANKIN.**
8. Largo and Allegro Molto (from Quintette No. 2).....*Mozart.*  
**DE BERIOT CLUB.**
9. In Shades of Night — Tenore Solo.....*Luther.*  
**MR. H. HEYDE.**
10. Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin.....*Wagner.*  
**MAENNERCHOR AND LADY MEMBERS.**

Price of Admission.....\$0 50

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

The address of Hon. John W. Andrews, President of the Board of Trustees, was a splendid effort, reviewing the work done to establish the Library, the present conditions, and hope for the future, with a strong presentation of the great benefits to result to the community. He appealed to the citizens to assist in every practical way the growth of the Library. Among other things he said:

"I congratulate you, that in the midst of the numerous and some of them almost gigantic projects in which the people of this city are now engaged, and in the pressure of great prosperity, our City Council backed by the unanimous voice of the citizens, has established and liberally endowed a free library and reading room, free to the whole population of the city. \* \* \* This speaks well for us and shows that the people of Columbus are asking for and are determined to have something more than mere material prosperity, \* \* \* and that we seek to train up a body of well educated men and women with high moral aims and purposes. \* \* \* You will be glad to know what is the present condition of this institution: Our rooms are provided by the city, warmed and lighted at the public expense. our furnishings cost \$3000, and from the subscriptions already received and the proceeds of this concert we expect to pay for them. We owe this sub-

scription largely to the energy, and patient, persistent labor of our fellow citizen, Luther Donaldson. \* \* \* We have received through the liberality of Mr. Joseph Hutcheson and other gentlemen, about 1200 volumes, many of them valuable, which formerly belonged to the Columbus Atheneum. We are indebted to the School Board for about 350 volumes of the old Ohio School Library, and some hundred volumes received from other donors. \* \* \* Such is our beginning. We start our reading room with about fifty newspapers and twenty or thirty periodicals. Council has provided a levy of 1-10 of 1 mill. The growth of the Library will be slow, but we hope to keep up the growth in proportion to the demand. \* \* \* We look to donations from time to time, to this library, from our citizens. We hope that our men of wealth will place their monuments in it, rather than in Green Lawn Cemetery — they will be more lasting than marble or granite. A thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, furnishing an alcove of good books, which shall bear the name of the donor, will be a monument that, while perpetuating the name, will bless successive generations of citizens and will have an influence on children and children's children. Such an act shows that a man \* \* \* recognizes solemnly his obligations to society and to God.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DESHLER ALCOVE.

One week after the opening of the Library the Trustees were gratified to receive the following proposition,—a prompt and practical response to the appeal of President Andrews:

COLUMBUS, March 10, 1873.

*John W. Andrews, President Board of Trustees "Columbus Free Circulating Library and Reading Room":*

DEAR SIR: Nearly sixty years ago, our father, David W. Deshler, came to the then village of Columbus, a poor young man — a carpenter by trade. About the first work he did was to make, with his own hands, the book stands for the Ohio State Library, at the time of its establishment in 1817, under a contract between Governor Worthington and himself.

The stands remained in the old library until their removal to the present library in the Capitol, and upon improvements being made there a few years since they were all discarded — at which time one of us purchased from Governor Cox the stand herewith tendered — intending to keep it as a prized souvenir, in his own home.

While its value to us and our family is obvious, the thought has occurred that the old stand, from the fact of its having stood for more than half a century in the Ohio State Library, laden with books read by a generation now passed away, might possibly possess sufficient interest to the public to warrant your Board in placing it in your beautiful rooms, letting its age and history be sufficient answer for any incongruity.

We therefore offer it to your Board of Trustees, on condition that you will hereafter be its custodians, keeping it in your rooms, to be known as the "Deshler Alcove," to be used only as the receptacle of such books as shall be provided for it.

Should you accept our offer, it will be the duty and pleasure of ourselves and family to see that "Deshler Alcove" be ever kept supplied with good books; and, upon the advice of your acceptance of the trust, as above proposed, we will provide for its permanent maintenance by placing twelve hundred dollars of the stock of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, in trust, in the hands

of William King Deshler, Frank Work Deshler, and John G. Deshler, Jr., and the survivor or survivors of them, with power to re-invest the net increase thereof to be forthwith applied, upon receipt, to the purchase of books, not less than one tenth in value of which shall be German books, by said Trustees, for said "Deshler Alcove," so long as the Library shall remain public and free to every resident of Columbus, without distinction of race, sex, color or religion, under just and equitable rules and regulations, and so long as the conditions affixed to our offer are observed.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN G. DESHLER,  
W. G. DESHLER.

The Board adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this magnificent gift be accepted, on the terms and conditions proposed in said letter, which shall, on the part of the Trustees be fully observed; and that the President be requested to inform Messrs. Deshler of such acceptance, and to thank them in behalf of the Trustees and the city of Columbus; and that the letter of the Messrs. Deshler be spread upon the records.

The action of the Trustees was communicated to the Messrs. Deshler in the following letter by President Andrews:

*Messrs. John G. Deshler and William G. Deshler:*

GENTIEMEN: Your letter of the 10th inst., proposing to furnish shelving for an alcove in the Public Library and Reading Room of Columbus, and to fill the same with good books, and to set apart a fund of \$1,200 of Hocking Valley Railroad stock in trust, the income thereof to be applied in keeping such alcove supplied with good books in all time to come, said alcove to be called the "Deshler Alcove," has been duly received, and I am instructed by the Trustees to say that your liberal gift is accepted, and to express to you their thanks, and the thanks of the people of Columbus, therefor.

We do not think that there is any incongruity between the plain and simple structure that you present to us, and which is intended to be the basis of your gift, in honor of your departed father, and the beautiful surroundings of more costly furniture and work. It is to the early struggles and perseverance of men like him that we owe, in great measure, the means of now beautifying our city and adorning it with libraries and works of art and taste, and we are glad to have before our eyes such a memorial of the past and of an honorable and useful life. I enclose a copy of the resolutions of the Board of Trustees accepting your proposal, on the terms and conditions suggested by you,, and with many thanks remain, gentlemen,

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. ANDREWS,  
*President Public Library and Reading Room, Columbus.*

The donation has grown and prospered and on January 1st, 1901, the records showed that the Alcove has a permanent endowment of \$2,000.00, contains 3,426 volumes, and that the total issue of books from its shelves for home reading, to date, numbers 197,679 volumes.



COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY — NOBLE ALCOVE.

The bequest of the Messrs. Deshler was soon followed by a proposition from Hon. Henry C. Noble for the

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NOBLE ALCOVE.

the Trustees receiving the following:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 29, 1876.

*To the Trustees of the Public Library of Columbus:*

GENTLEMEN: I desire, in memory of my deceased father, Col John Noble, who in his lifetime was so long connected with and identified in the public affairs of this city, to constitute an alcove in your Library, to be known as "The Noble Alcove."

To that end I propose to purchase for it, as soon as I can have time to make proper selections, two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of books, and also make a permanent trust fund of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, the income of which shall be perpetually devoted to supplying books for this alcove. This income, during the lives of my wife and myself, or either of us, is to be expended for that purpose by us, after our deaths, by the Trustees of the Library, subject to the single limitation, that from this income, no book shall ever be purchased, which manifestly contains an attack upon the Christian religion.

When I am notified of your acceptance of this offer, I will prepare a formal declaration of trust, and provide the necessary shelving for this alcove.

Yours truly,

HENRY C. NOBLE.

And upon such proposition or proposal, the Trustees of such Library, on March 31, 1876, took the action and passed the resolutions shown by the following extract from the record of the proceedings of said Trustees, viz:

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM,

COLUMBUS, O., March 31, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees at the time and place above designated, a communication from Henry C. Noble was presented by the President, J. W. Andrews, expressing his desire to place in the Library an alcove in memory of his father, which is as follows:

(Here follows the communication.)

The communication being read, the following resolutions, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the proposition of Mr. Noble, be, and the same is hereby most thankfully accepted on the part of the Board and of the city which they officially represent in this regard.

2. *Resolved*, That the President of the Board, Mr. Andrews, be appointed a committee to communicate to Mr. Noble the foregoing action of the Trustees.

On said date last mentioned the said Trustees, through its President, addressed to Mr. Noble the following communication relative to the action of said Trustees, viz:

COLUMBUS, March 31, 1876.

*Henry C. Noble Esq.:*

MY DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Room to acknowledge on their behalf the receipt of your proposition to place in the Library an alcove of books in memory of your honored father, and to appropriate for the same the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The Trustees have accepted your liberal offer, upon the terms and conditions specified by you, with their thanks and the thanks of the city for your generous gift, and I enclose a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board.

Most truly yours,

JOHN W. ANDREWS, *President.*

Therewith, to-wit, on May 1, 1876, said Henry C. Noble executed and delivered to the said City of Columbus the following deed of trust, to-wit:

I, Henry C. Noble, of Columbus, Ohio, in order to constitute and maintain an alcove in the free library of the city of Columbus, in memory of my father, Col. John C. Noble, to be known as the "Noble Alcove": In pursuance of my proposition made to the Trustees of said Library, March 29, 1876, and by them accepted on the 30th of March, do hereby give, and grant to the city of Columbus, for the use of said Library, on the conditions hereinafter mentioned, fifteen hundred dollars — and the necessary shelving to contain said books — as follows: Two hundred and fifty dollars, in books purchased and to be purchased therefor; and a principal fund of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, to be invested and pre-

served as such fund; the income, thereof, alone, to be used for the purchase of books for said alcove. During the life of said Henry C. Noble, and his wife, should she survive him, he or she shall make, direct and control the investment and re-investment of said principal sum, at discretion, the same to be invested in the name of said Henry C. Noble, or his wife, as the case may be, so long as either of them lives, in trust for the said City Library; he, or she surviving him, shall have full power to change said investment at discretion; and from the income thereof purchase such books as they may select for said alcove.

At the death of said Henry C. Noble and wife, said trust fund shall be transferred to the proper authority, or person, to receive and hold the same, in trust for the same purposes, and with like power to change, said investment, whenever a due regard to the safety thereof may require; provided, said fund shall only be invested by such Trustees, other than said Noble and his wife, in safe railroad bonds, of railroads running into, or through Columbus; city bonds, or United States bonds or stocks. If from any cause said principal fund should be diminished, then the half of the income of the remainder shall be applied to restore said principal sum to the full value thereof of \$1,250, and then the whole income, again used for the purchase of books for said alcove, and so, as often as the same event shall happen; provided that no part of the income of said fund shall ever be applied to the purchase anf any book, whose avowed, or manifest purpose, is to attack the Christian religion; and provided further, that said Library shall continue to be a free public library, for all the people of Columbus, under as liberal regulations, as to persons, as now.

In case the Library should cease to be such a Library as last provided for, this donation shall revert to the donor, or his heirs or devisees. The first condition shall be enforced by the Trustees removing any such book on the complaint of any citizen of Columbus. And on failure to do so, on such complaint, said fund shall revert to the heirs or devisees of said donor.

In witness whereof, I, Henry C. Noble, do hereunto set my hand this first day of May, 1876.

(Signed) : HENRY C. NOBLE.

The principal of said trust fund was held by said Henry C. Noble until his death, December 12, 1890, and the income that had been received therefrom up to that time had, with the exception of a small balance then on hand, been expended by him in the purchase of books for said alcove. After the death of said Henry C. Noble, his widow, Elizabeth E. Noble, became the holder and Trustee of said Trust Fund, and continued as such until her death, August 7, 1895.

The direct control of the Alcove and its funds were then placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees by the passage of Ordinance No. 11,407 by the City Council on January 20th, 1896. The books of this Alcove far exceeding the shelf capacity, and the fact being called to the attention of Hon. John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior and a brother of the founder of the Alcove, he promptly and generously came to the assistance of the Trustees by paying for and having set in place three handsome modern bookstacks of quarter-sawed oak and modern design, with a total capacity of over 4,000 volumes. The original permanent fund was \$1,250, but this has been increased and now consists of \$2,300, interest-bearing securities. The Alcove contains 2,451 volumes and the distribution for home use from its establishment to January 1, 1901, numbers 76,120 volumes.

The Hubbard Alcove was presented to the Library in 1874 by Mrs. Mary N. Bliss, in memory of her father, Wm. B. Hubbard. The case to contain the books is built of walnut cut from trees on the old Hubbard property on North High street.

This Alcove had no permanent endowment until 1891, when the following action was had at a meeting of the Trustees February 24th, 1890:

**REPORT ON HUBBARD ALCOVE FUND.**

The President, Mr. Andrews, submitted to the Trustees a communication from Hon. James L. Bates, executor of the last will and testament of Mary N. Bliss, deceased, stating that she had bequeathed one thousand (\$1,000) dollars to the City Library Association of Columbus, Ohio, and requesting such action as will enable the Library to accept the trust and give a proper receipt. The following action was taken:

The Trustees have been advised by Judge James L. Bates, executor of the estate of Mary N. Bliss, deceased, of a legacy given by her to the City Library, under the name of the City Library Association, the income thereof to be expended in the purchase of books for the Hubbard Alcove in said Library, it is, on motion,

*Resolved*, That the letter of Judge Bates, with the copy of the item of said will giving said legacy enclosed therein, be sent to the Honorable, the City Council, with the request that such action shall be taken as in the judgment of the Council is called for, and will best carry out the intention of the donor therein. \* \*

Said fund was invested September 15th, 1891, at 7 per cent., which investment still continues. The Alcove now contains 365 volumes, and has distributed 12,530 volumes for home reading.

At the January, 1883, meeting of the Trustees, the following communication was received noting the

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANDREWS ALCOVE.**

COLUMBUS, O., December 7, 1882.

*To the Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Room of the City of Columbus:*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave on behalf of Mrs. Andrews and myself, as a fitting memorial of our departed son, John W. Andrews, Jr., to place in the Public Library an alcove, which the family propose at an early day to fill, and hereafter, as far as may be, to keep supplied with good books — a few of the books may be especially valuable for reference rather than for general circulation, and as to these the Trustees will please make such order as they shall deem best.

Congratulating the Trustees upon the success of the Library thus far, and with the best wishes for its growth and usefulness in the future, I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Most truly yours,

JOHN W. ANDREWS.

Whereupon it was resolved unanimously that the communication be received and placed upon this journal, and also that the thanks of the

Board be tendered to Mr. Andrews and wife, for their generous and valuable donation.

This Alcove is being added to by the family of its founder, and now contains 795 volumes, with a total credit of issues for home use of 23,203 volumes.

The next material addition to the Library came through the following communication:

#### ESTABLISHING THE BRICKELL ALCOVE.

(Ext. Rec. No. 2, page 327. Meeting of Trustees, Jan. 28, 1899.)

The following note from Mr. W. D. Brickell, proposing to establish in the Library the "Brickell Alcove," was received and read:

COLUMBUS, O., January 28, 1899.

*Col. James Kilbourne President Board of Trustees Public Library:*

MY DEAR SIR: I caused to be sent to you some 230 books for a beginnig of the alcove, to be known as the "Brickell Alcove," and from time to time I will add to their number. During the coming week, if your Board is ready to receive them, I will probably send you another two hundred.

Very truly yours,

W. D. BRICKELL.

Thereupon the following was offered by Mr. Randall and adopted:

*Resolved* That the Trustees of the Public Library receive with thanks the generous offer of Mr. W. D. Brickell to establish an alcove to be known as the Brickell Alcove. And the Trustees request the Alcove Committee to confer with Mr. Brickell concerning the carrying out of the proposition.

(Ext. Rec. No. 2, page 340. Meeting of Trustees, April 6, 1899.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 15, 1899.

*W. D. Brickell Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of January 28th, conveying to the Board of Trustees your generous proposition to establish and maintain the "Brickell Alcove" in and for the Public Library and Reading Room, having been accepted by the Board as indicated to you officially February 1st, 1899, and the Committee on Alcoves and Endowments having been instructed to perfect final arrangements with you, we would respectfully suggest that the formal declaration attached hereto, when signed by you, will be approved by the Committee on Alcoves and Endowments and reported to the Board of Trustees for final acceptance and record.

Immediately thereafter there will be provided the proper accession record for the books of the "Brickell Alcove," and the book plate stamp so that each volume may be properly credited to said Alcove.

OSMAN C. HOOPER,  
SAMUEL BLACK,

*Committee on Alcoves and Endowments.*

FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

*To the Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Room of the City of Columbus Ohio:*

GENTLEMEN: I have heretofore caused to be sent to you about five hundred books for the purpose of founding an alcove to be known as the Brickell Alcove, and purpose from time to time to add to the number of volumes already contributed by me. I desire and intend that the books already and hereafter contributed shall become and forever be the property of said city, and to that end I hereby declare that all the books so heretofore contributed and hereafter to be contributed by me or my representatives and successors in title, under my direction, shall be and remain the property of said city, a part of said Library and Reading Room, to be known as the Brickell Alcove, to be devoted to the uses of said Library and Reading Room, and to remain under the control and management of yourselves and your official successors forever.

Respectfully yours,

W. D. BRICKELL.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21, 1899.

*Trustees Public Library and Reading Room, Columbus, Ohio:*

GENTLEMEN: I wish to supplement my recent offering of books to the Library and Reading Room, which, as already stated, are intended as the nucleus of an Alcove to be called the Brickell Alcove, by presenting also the case for the same. This, I learn on consultation with the Alcove Committee of your Board, will be acceptable, and I trust that it will meet the approval of all of your Board.

The order for the case, according to specifications furnished by the Librarian, Mr. John J. Pugh, has been placed, and the case will shortly be ready for delivery.

Respectfully yours,

W. D. BRICKELL.

The Board by unanimous vote approved the action of the Alcove Committee, and the offer of Mr. Brickell to furnish a case for the books contributed by him

A handsome quarter-sawed oak bookcase, with a capacity of 1,500 volumes was received and set in place in May, and the books of the Brickell Alcove were classified and placed therein. The distribution of books from the Alcove began on June 19, 1899. The Alcove contains 1,067 volumes, with an issue to date of 10,891 volumes.

During the following year, Col. James Kilbourne who had served as President of the Board of Trustees since April 7th, 1892, through increased pressure of business and impaired health, declined a unanimous re-election on June 4th, 1900. Shortly before his declination he substantially evidenced his sincere devotion to the Library by establishing and endowing

#### THE KILBOURNE ALCOVE.

(Ext. Rec. No. 2, page 383. Meeting of Trustees, June 22, 1900.)

The Librarian submitted the following communication from Col. James Kilbourne, accompanied by the Certificate of Stock referred to therein:

COLUMBUS, O., June 11, 1900.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Room, Columbus, Ohio:*

GENTLEMEN: As you are aware, I have heretofore caused to be delivered to you 750 volumes, for the purpose of establishing an Alcove in the Public Library and Reading Room, to be known as the Kilbourne Alcove, and I further propose from time to time in the manner hereinafter designated, to add to the number of volumes already contributed by me. I desire and intend and do hereby so declare that the books heretofore contributed and hereafter to be contributed by me, shall become and remain forever the property of said Public Library and Reading Room, so long as said Library shall be continued and maintained by the authority of the city under the control and direction of the Board of Trustees as provided by ordinance No. 6261. In still furtherance of my purpose to establish an Alcove, I have caused to be placed in said Library, an Alcove in the form of a metal stack of 1800 volumes capacity, and designated as the Kilbourne Alcove, which has been definitely located by direction of your Board. It is also my desire that said stack and any future additions that may be made thereto, shall be and remain the property of the Public Library and Reading Room, to be known as the Kilbourne Alcove. In order to constitute and maintain the said Kilbourne Alcove in the Public Library and Reading Room—I do hereby give and transfer to the Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Room—the Treasurer of said Board to be the custodian thereof—fifty (50) shares of stock of the Franklin Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, to the value of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), which amount shall be regarded as the permanent fund or endowment of the said Kilbourne Alcove, and the annual income, interest or dividend from which shall be applied to the purchase of books to be selected by direction of the Board of Trustees, said books to be and remain a part of said Kilbourne Alcove. It is further understood and desired by me that should the Board of Trustees at any time regard it as for the best interest of said Kilbourne Alcove, they have full power to dispose of or sell said stock herein given, and invest or re-invest the avails from said sale in such securities or property as they may deem advisable, but in no event shall the Board of Trustees expend any part of said principal fund for the purchase of books or for any other purpose whatever.

If at any time said Library shall pass from the control of said Board of Trustees or their successors as contemplated by Ordinance No. 6261, said permanent fund, funds on hand, and books constituting said Alcove, shall revert to myself, my heirs or assigns.

JAMES KILBOURNE.

(Ext. Rec. No. 3, page 1. Meeting of Trustees, July 21, 1900.)

Messrs. Smith and Hooper, as Committee appointed to prepare resolution of acceptance of Hon. James Kilbourne's deed of gift and trust, presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved* By the Board of Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Room of the City of Columbus, Ohio, that the deed of gift of James Kilbourne under date of the 11th day of June, A. D. 1900, transferring and conveying to the said Board of Trustees the books and Alcove therein mentioned and to be known by the name of the "Kilbourne Alcove," together with the fifty shares of stock of the Franklin Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, to the value of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), the income, interest or dividend whereof is to be applied to the purchase of books for said Kilbourne Alcove, be and the same is hereby accepted

by the said Board of Trustees for and on behalf of itself, its successors, and the City of Columbus, Ohio, and that said deed of gift, said books, Alcove, and said fifty shares of stock of said The Franklin Insurance Company with the income thereof to be held, managed and controlled by the said Board of Trustees under and according to all and singular the terms and conditions expressed in the said deed of trust. And be it

*Resolved* Further that a copy of the foregoing resolution be indorsed upon said deed of trust and subscribed by the several members of said Board of Trustees, and that a like copy of said resolution likewise subscribed by the said several members of said Board of Trustees be sent to said James Kilbourne.

(Signed) :

E. O. RANDALL, *President.*

O. C. HOOPER, *Vice President.*

FLORIZEL SMITH, *Secretary.*

J. N. KOERNER, *Treasurer.*

SAML. J. SWARTZ *Mayor Ex-Officio.*

JAS. J. THOMAS,

*President City Council, Ex-Officio.*

SAML. C. BRADFORD,

*Chm. City Council Library Committee.*

This action was approved by the City Council by the passage, on August 6, 1900, of Ordinance No. 17,187. The Alcove contains 1,000 volumes, housed in a beautiful metal stack presented by Col. Kilbourne, and since its opening to the public has furnished an issue of 5,074 volumes for home reading.

#### COLUMBUS HISTORICAL AND LITERARY COLLECTION.

This valuable feature of the Public Library is the outgrowth of a suggestion by Mr. Osman C. Hooper in 1892, the purpose being "to make a collection of the books written by Columbus authors, and the addition of whatever else might be contributed or procured of local historical or literary interest. During the fourscore years which have passed since the founding of our city, much has been done which should be recalled by something more than a mere history of public events. A collection of all books written by Columbus authors would be interesting, and would show that this has been more of a literary center than is generally supposed. And the collection, for preservation of files or loose copies of old newspapers, maps, directories, pictures of Public Buildings and landmarks, published records of the City Departments, and other documents obtainable, having a bearing on the founding of the city and its growth, would be of increasing interest as the city grows older, and the future historian would find them of the greatest value. Every one is urged to contribute material which would be of public interest."

The collection now includes about 400 volumes and pamphlets, many of them containing the author's autograph. The use made of the almost complete files of City Directories and Annual Reports early proved the value of the collection. In the collection is a complete bound file of the Columbus Evening Dispatch, placed there by Mr. Wm. D. Brickell and kept up to date by him.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Public Library now contains 31,688 volumes, 9,019 volumes of which are contained in the various Alcoves already described. The distribution of books to patrons for home reading from all departments of



COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY - OFFICE.

the Public Library since its opening March 4th, 1873, numbers 2,020,568 volumes. Of this number, 862,093 were credited to the School Library while it was operated as a department of the Public Library, 1877-1892. The public spirit and wise forethought of those who established Alcoves certainly proves the truth of the words of President Andrews that "it is better to build your monument in an Alcove of good books in the Public Library, than in a shaft of granite in Greenlawn Cemetery," for of the total issue of books for home use 325,801 volumes are recorded as having been furnished from the various Alcove collections. The number of drawing members enrolled is now 13,152. The Reading and Reference Rooms are largely patronized, their use (since the opening of the new rooms in 1896) numbering 292,770 recorded visitors. There

are 140 newspapers and periodicals regularly on file. The Library is open 12 hours daily and 3 hours Sunday afternoons.

The Library is supported by a tax levied on the general duplicate of city property; in common with other taxes assessed by the City Council, and the rate varies from one-tenth to three-twentieths of one mill on each \$100.00. There is a regular standing "Committee on Public Library" of the City Council, and through them the Library Board and the Council keep in close touch with each other.

I regret that the space allotted me does not permit the publishing of a complete roster of the Trustees and Officials since the establishment of the Library. (A complete list is given in "Lee's Columbus.") Their's was a labor of love and the success of the Library in the good accomplished toward making a better citizenship brought to them the best reward.

The first President, Hon. John W. Andrews, served from the beginning in 1872 until 1890. Francis C. Sessions, who succeeded him, served until his death in 1892. He was followed by Col. James Kilbourne, during whose administration the commodious Reading Rooms were added. Upon his resignation, in 1900, Hon. Emilius O. Randall was elected President, after having served as trustee and chairman of the book committee for nearly fifteen years.

To the Rev. James L. Grover, the venerable Librarian, belongs a large share of the credit for the successful administration of the Library. He served continuously from 1872 until December 12th, 1896, on which date he attained his ninetieth year. The trustees on this occasion created for him the position of Library Counselor, relieving him from the active work of administration, and filled the vacancy by promoting the present Librarian from the position of first assistant which he had filled for many years under Mr. Grover.

The official roster of the Public Library at the present time is as follows:

EMILIUS O. RANDALL.....	President.
OSMAN C. HOOPER.....	Vice President.
FLORIZEL SMITH.....	Secretary.
J. N. KOERNER.....	Treasurer.
JOHN J. PUGH.....	Librarian.

#### *Ex-Officio.*

JOHN N. HINKLE.....	Mayor.
JAMES J. THOMAS.....	Pres. City Council.

#### COMMITTEES.

#### *Ways and Means.*

MR. THOMAS and MR. KOERNER.

### *Books.*

## MR. HOOPER and MR. KOERNER.

## *Alcoves and Endowments.*

## MR. SMITH and MR. HOOPER.

## *Membership.*

## MR. KOERNER and MR. SMITH.

## *Reading Room.*

## MR. RANDALL and MR. HINKLE.

## City Council Committee.

S. C. BRAIFORD,  
J. F. JONES,

H. P. JUNK,  
RICHARD REYNOLDS,

A. D. SHAW.

### *Assistant Librarians.*

BLANCHE C. ROBERTS,  
R

EVAN J. WILLIAMS,

## *Messenger.*

## HERBERT C. MITCHELL.

**JOHN J. PUGH,**  
*City Librarian.*

# COLUMBUS.

LIBRARY OF THE PONTIFICAL COLLEGE OF JOSEPHINUM.

This library was established by Rev. Joseph Jessing in 1873. It contains 20,470 volumes distributed as follows:

Three fourths of the volumes were printed in Europe; and three hundred of them before the sixteenth century.

MAX J. PHILIPP, Librarian.

## OTHER LIBRARIES IN COLUMBUS.

## INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED YOUTH.

DR. G. A. DOREN, SUPERINTENDENT.

This institution has a well equipped library. In the medical department are 750 volumes; in the children's department are 2,305 volumes.

## OHIO PENITENTIARY.

The Ohio Penitentiary has a carefully selected library of over 2,000 volumes. Rev. D. J. Starr, chaplain of the Penitentiary, is librarian.

## STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In recent years many additions have been made to the library of the society. It contains publications of other historical societies and many historical periodicals. It now numbers about 1,200 volumes.

## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Pupils and students in this institution are naturally great readers. The library is supplied with choice literature and extensively used. About 3,000 volumes are on the shelves. Superintendent J. W. Jones is librarian.

## OLD NORTHWEST GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Old Northwest Genealogical Society has already accumulated 755 books and pamphlets. Every item of the collection is of genealogical value. Dr. L. C. Herrick is librarian.

## RAILWAY Y. M. C. A.

In the reading rooms of the Association is a small library. About fifty carefully selected periodicals are kept on file. E. Dow Bancroft is secretary.

## STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Starling Medical College has the oldest and largest medical library in Columbus. It numbers about 6,000 volumes. Dr. Adolph Feiel is librarian.

## COLUMBUS Y. M. C. A.

## W. T. PERKINS, SECRETARY.

The Association has a modern and thoroughly equipped reading room. About one hundred periodicals are kept on file. In this room is also kept a small library of choice books.

## OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

Although but recently established, the Ohio Medical University library has on its shelves 1,200 books and pamphlets. Miss Frances Hayden is librarian.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health has a library of about 3,000 volumes for the use of the department. Dr. C. O. Probst, Secretary of the Board, recently had Dr. G. E. Wire classify the books and pamphlets. The collection of books on sanitation and related subjects is especially strong.

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture has in its library about 7,000 volumes. These constitute an excellent up-to-date reference library on agriculture. The collection includes many bound periodicals. Under the direction of the librarian, Mrs. J. R. Cheetam, the books have recently been classified by the Dewey decimal system.

## CAPITAL UNIVERSITY.

The Capital University and Theological Seminary has a fine collection of books in the German language. The library numbers about 8,000 volumes. Prof. A. Pflueger is librarian.

## LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This Association has a library of 4,500 volumes in the court house of Franklin county. The library is open to members of the Association. Librarian, Chas. T. Keech.

## GIRLS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

This institution has a fine library of 2,500 volumes. It is open for purposes of reference to teachers and students. Miss Lucretia M. Phelps is librarian.

## CORNING.

## CORNING BOOK EXCHANGE

In March, 1895, thirteen members organized the Corning Book Exchange and loaned it twenty-six books. These were kept on the shelves of the Sunday Creek Coal Company's store. No money was then paid in. At the end of three months each member replaced the two books he had loaned by two others. Seven new members were admitted and each member then belonging contributed twenty-five cents, which was expended for books.

At the end of each six months we admitted new members and each member of the Exchange paid twenty-five cents dues. The money received was invested in books. The membership is now seventy-five. The borrowed books have all been returned, and with the dues more than 500 volumes have been bought.

An admission fee of \$2.00 is charged. If a second member of a family wishes to join, only fifty cents is charged as admission fee. Dues

are twenty-five cents, payable June 1st and January 1st, making fifty cents for the year.

Most of the books are works of fiction. A few volumes are historical. About one hundred are for children. One-half of the books are kept at the Sunday Creek Store. The remainder are on the shelves of Garrison and Roof's Hardware Store. No one receives any remuneration for handling the books.

Since May, 1900, Miss Sarah M. Holcombe has had the management of the Corning Book Exchange. Previous to that time I had the work in charge. All members seem to have the good of the Exchange at heart, and are ever willing to aid the management.

AUGUSTA P. SMITH.

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## DAYTON.

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### PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1805-99.

*The First Library in Dayton.*—Prior to 1835 the public library, in the sense in which we now understand the term, did not exist. For nearly a century before, throughout the colonies and under the various state governments, membership or association libraries, lyceums, etc., existed and were by law exempt from taxation. These libraries were "public" only in the sense that any person who cared to pay for the privilege might draw books from them. The New York law establishing a district school library system was the first to provide at public expense for free books to be loaned without cost to the borrower. That was the beginning of the free public library of to-day.

The first "public" library incorporated in the State of Ohio was that of the "Social Library Society of Dayton" in 1805. It charged an annual membership fee of three dollars. The rules and regulations or "Constitution" have been reprinted from the only copy of them known to be in existence. The incorporators were Rev. William Robertson, Dr. John Elliott, William Miller, Benjamin Van Cleve, and John Folkerth. In 1835 the whole collection was sold at auction and the library ceased to exist.

Several other "public" libraries of the same character flourished between the years 1835 and 1847. In the latter year the Dayton Library Association was formed. This was also a membership library, but a much more prosperous one than its predecessors. It continued in operation until 1860 when all its books, and property in furniture and fixtures, were transferred by gift to the Public School Library and placed under the control of the Board of Education.

*The Public Library.*—Our free public library of to-day is the out-growth of the union of these two libraries. The Public School Library grew out of the provisions of the Ohio School Library law of 1853 (modeled after the New York law referred to above), which provided for a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar valuation to be devoted to library purposes. The purchase and distribution of books were placed in the hands of the State Superintendent of Instruction. Instead, however, of distributing to the several districts the quota books which should fall to the share of the Dayton schools, it was decided to keep them in one col-



DAYTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

lection and establish a central library. After receiving such books from the purchases of the State Superintendent as were suitable, he was requested to pay in money any balance due the city. The amount received from this source was \$1,400 with which 1,250 volumes were bought.

*Location.*—The Library was opened in 1855, on the second floor of the U. B. Building, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. In 1858 it was removed to the Central High School, on the corner of Fourth and Wilkinson, the present site of the Central District School. When, in 1860, the Public School Library came into possession of the property of the Dayton Library Association, it moved into the rooms of the latter in the Phillips Building, on the southeast corner of Main and Second.

Here it remained until removed to the old City Hall on the site of the present building. During the rebuilding of the latter, the Library occupied the second story of the old *Journal* building on Main street, and in 1876 resumed its quarters in the new city building, the west end over the market-house having been handsomely fitted to receive it.

In January of 1888 the Library building, erected in Cooper Park, was completed, and on the twenty-fourth of the month the Library was opened to the public in its present home.

*Support.*— Founded under the provisions of the State law, with the single exception of the gift of the Dayton Library Association's collection of books, it has depended wholly for increase and support upon public taxation. When the tax levy of one-tenth of a mill provided under the State law of 1853 was suspended in 1856, its support was continued until 1860 by appropriations from the funds of the Board of Education. In that year the legislature passed an act under which the Board was empowered to levy one-tenth of a mill for the support of the Library.

*Management.*— From 1856 until 1887 the management was under the direction of a committee of three appointed annually from the Board of Education. In March, 1887, an act of legislature was passed establishing the Library Board. This was amended in 1892, and in 1893, under the act incorporating the Museum, the Library Board became the Public Library and Museum Board. The text of these successive acts is given herewith. Until the amended library law of 1892, the president of the Board of Education was a member *ex-officio* of the Library Board, and also acted as its president. The first Library Board was convened April 23, 1887.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DR. W. J. CONKLIN,  
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FREDERICK KOCH.....	Regular Library Assistant.
MINNIE E. ALTHOFF.....	Regular Library Assistant.
ETHEL P. H. HOSKINS.....	Regular Library Assistant.
MATILDA M. LIGHT.....	Regular Library Assistant.
EDITH OTTER.....	Bindery Assistant.
ROBERT SULLIVAN.....	Messenger.
JOHN McCANDLESS.....	Messenger.
Wm. RUEGER.....	Messenger.
JOSEPH KIMMEL.....	Messenger.
HARRY CHAMPION.....	Messenger.

## OTHER LIBRARIES IN THE CITY.

1. National Cash Register Library, in conjunction with South Park Branch of the Dayton Public Library.
  2. Law Library, Court House.
  3. Catholic Gesellen Verein Free Circulating Library, Fifth and Pine Streets.
  4. Y. M. C. A. Library, 32-34 East Fourth Street.
  5. Steel High School Library.
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## DELAWARE.

## DELAWARE CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Delaware City Library Association was incorporated on the 23rd day of February, 1899.

The question of establishing a free public library in Delaware had been agitated from time to time for many years.

A corporation for this purpose was organized as long ago as 1855, but it was then found impracticable and the project was abandoned. The subject was agitated frequently at different periods, but all efforts were spasmodic and without results. Some years ago, however, twenty-six enterprising ladies organized themselves into a reading circle, and maintained a small circulating library, consisting of about thirty volumes, that were passed around and read by the members of the club. These ladies subsequently formed themselves into a library association. This association was unincorporated. They asked for donation of books and secured additional members. The membership fee was fixed at fifty cents a year. It opened its library November 12, 1897, in the private office of Dr. W. H. Hague, who loaned the association the use of his book case, and tendered to the ladies the use of his office as a place of meeting. The extent of the library, at this time, was ninety-seven volumes, and the association consisted of thirty-five members. Strenuous efforts were made to increase the membership, and to add to the number of books, but it was found difficult to enlist attention and secure support. The ladies met with great discouragement on every hand. With the small means at their command, their progress was very slow, and the opening of a reading room, which they regarded as very desirable, was simply out of the question. They made a canvass of the city, which resulted in increasing the membership to one hundred and ten, and in April, 1898, the library, by the courtesy of Mr. C. D. Young, was placed in his jewelry store. It was subsequently transferred to a small room, rented for the purpose, and the association continued to operate a circulating library among its members, until the present public library was opened.



DELAWARE CITY LIBRARY.

Some idea of the difficulties and discouragement under which the ladies labored can be formed from the fact that the total receipts for the entire year preceding the incorporation of the present library association, from all sources, was less than two hundred dollars. It was perfectly apparent that if the library was to be made generally useful, something must be done to interest the public in it, and to establish it on a more permanent basis.

Under the auspices of the ladies library association, a meeting of the citizens of Delaware was held July 21, 1898, at St. Peter's Church, with the view of enlisting public interest and attention to the importance of the enterprise. At this meeting the matter was generally discussed, and a committee appointed to consult with the city council to ascertain whether the organization of a free public library and reading room could be secured through the action of the city authorities, under the act providing for the creation of public libraries, and also to fully investigate the whole subject, and report at a future meeting the best method to be pursued.

The next public meeting was held at William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, September 13, 1898, and the committee formerly appointed, among other things, reported that after consultation with a committee from the city council, it was found impracticable to induce that body to establish and maintain a free public library and reading room, and recommend that the most feasible method to be adopted would be the incorporation of an association to be known as The Delaware City Library Association, for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining, in a public place in the city of Delaware, a public library and reading room, free to all the inhabitants thereof, and to all persons residing within the territory known as the Delaware City School District;" the necessary funds to be secured in such manner as might be authorized by law, and by such other means as such association might deem advisable, and recommended that immediate steps be taken to secure the incorporation of such an association. The report of the committee was adopted. The ladies were requested to consider the propriety of incorporating their association for the purpose, and a committee was appointed to look up a site for such library. The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the president.

Subsequently, a public meeting, called by the president, was held at the St. John's English Lutheran Church October 20, 1898. At this meeting the ladies library association reported that they would incorporate as requested, when the time would justify such action.

It was made known, quietly, to the officers of the ladies library association, and to the committee to look up a location for the library, that Mr. Sidney Moore, one of Delaware's leading citizens, had decided to erect a building, and present the same to Hiram Lodge, No. 18, of Free and Accepted Masons, and that he intended in behalf of himself and

wife to reserve therein a room for the use of the Delaware City Library Association; the association to be at the expense only of finishing, fitting up and furnishing the same.

Thereupon the ladies of the library association immediately procured articles of incorporation, which were presented at the next public meeting of the citizens, held at the Presbyterian Church, March 16, 1899. The articles of incorporation were approved at this meeting, and the proposition of Mr. and Mrs. Moore gratefully accepted.

Mr. Sidney Moore, and Mrs. Sarah A. Moore, his wife, by perpetual lease, conveyed the library room to the association, conditioned "to continue as long as the association shall keep up and maintain therein a public library and reading room, and pay such part of the insurance on the Masonic Temple as the value of the part so used and occupied by the library association bears to the whole building."

Sufficient funds were secured by membership fees, subscriptions and donations to finish the room, to provide for heating and also lighting the same with both gas and electricity, and to furnish it with the most approved and modern style of library furniture.

The ladies turned over to the new association the books they had accumulated, consisting of five hundred and thirty-five volumes.

The Board of Education of the Delaware City School District have loaned the use and control of such portion of the public school library as is not needed for daily use and reference, upon the condition that the books be received for by the association and labeled "From High School Library," subject to return, however, at any time the Board of Education may so direct, and upon condition that all books purchased by the funds received under the tax levied by the school board shall be marked and labeled "From Board of Education Tax Levy," and upon the further condition that in case the association shall cease to maintain a public library, said books shall be returned to the Board of Education to become a part of the High School Library. The books so turned over consisted of three hundred and seventy-five volumes, making a total of nine hundred and ten volumes on the shelves of the new library when it was opened to the public on the evening of April 5, 1900.

The Dewey system of classification and cataloging the books is used in the administration of the library. It will be seen from the report of the committee on the best method to be pursued in the organization of the library and reading room, that it was intended to bring the organization within the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize cities of the fourth grade of the second class to levy a tax for the maintenance of a free public and school library," passed February 15, 1898, which requires school boards to levy a tax of not less than three-tenths nor more than five-tenths of one mill on the dollar, to be used by the library association in the purchase of books and periodicals, and for running expenses.

Under this act, the Board of Education levies three tenths of one mill on the dollar, and through this source, the library receives, and will receive annually between eleven and twelve hundred dollars. The association is thus enabled to add to its number of books, and to fully supply the library with papers, periodicals, and to meet running expenses.

The library now consists of 1,359 volumes, 31 periodicals, and receives 8 daily papers.

Through the perseverance of the ladies, the generous gift of Mr. Sidney Moore, and Sarah A. Moore, his wife, the hearty co-operation of the School Board, the active assistance of a large number of her public spirited citizens, and the beneficent act of the General Assembly, herein-before referred to, Delaware city now has a public library and reading room established on a permanent basis.

NELLIE F. PRATT, *Librarian.*

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## DELAWARE.

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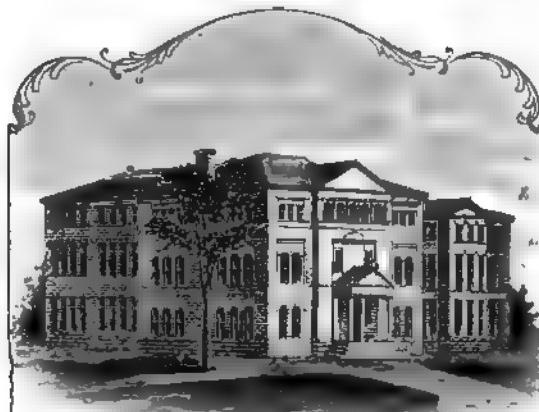
### OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

It would seem that no college could exist, even for the short period of a year, without a library. Under present educational demands, this could not be done; but the old regime, which required little more than text-book knowledge, was content with a narrow field. The supersession of the formal recitation by the lecture, and the consequent broadening of the domain of acquirement made imperative the early gathering of collateral material and historical and reference data. In the early days of our University life, the purchase of collateral books by the student himself was proportionately larger than at present. There was no sanc-tum without its little shelf of choice books, bought at personal sacrifice, and, for that reason, more deeply prized.

The first ten years of our history as a University were years of struggle and limited outlay. Buildings, equipment, and instructors were first essentials. The purchase of a library was not to be dreamed of until these had first been secured. During these years, however, the need was not only recognized, but steps were taken toward meeting it. The agents of the University were authorized to solicit books wherever they could, and 700 volumes of fairly well-chosen literature were the result of their efforts.

In 1853, a friend, Mr. William Sturges, of Zanesville, Ohio, offered to give \$10,000 for books if the Church would build a library building costing \$15,000. By this time about 3,000 volumes had been acquired by gift and solicitation, but many were duplicates, and quite super-seded by newer publications. In a short time after the offer of Mr. Sturges, sufficient pledges were secured for the erection of a building which was begun in 1855, and dedicated in 1856.

Meanwhile, President Thomson visited Europe, and purchased a valuable library of about three thousand volumes with the money — \$6,600 — paid by Mr. Sturges. But this foundation by Mr. Sturges, valuable as it was at that early date, now constitutes but a small part of the present library of the University. A large per cent. of the books in the present library are the contributions respectively of Dr. Joseph M. Trimble and Wm. A. Ingham, members of the Board of Trustees. After Dr. Ingham's death, his widow placed in the library about five hundred of his private books. The widow of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott gave the bulk of his private library, rich in patristic and controversial literature; the widow of Dr. James F. Chalfant, of the Cincinnati Conference, gave his select library, consisting largely of philo-



SLOCUM LIBRARY — OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE.

sophical books; the late Benjamin St. James Fry, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, Mo., left his unique library of Methodist Church history to the University. The late Bishop Isaac W. Wiley bequeathed to the University his valuable library, in memory of his son, who died in September, 1883, while a member of the senior class. The friends of the late Rev. John N. Irwin, B. D., an honored and scholarly alumnus of the class of 1870, purchased his valuable library for our use. The late John O. McDowell, M. D., an alumnus and trustee of the University, bequeathed his select library of over three hundred volumes as a foundation for a medical library. This has been supplemented by a donation from Mrs. Philip Roettinger, of Cincinnati, of about two hundred volumes, from the library of her father, the late A. C. McChesney, M. D., of Cincinnati. These bequests of professional, theological and medical literature are especially notable as gifts which point to the coming post-graduate departments of the University.

John W. King, Esq., an alumnus and long a valuable trustee, has undertaken to secure for his Alma Mater complete sets of all the great

quarterly reviews and monthly magazines of the English field of letters; and has already placed about four hundred volumes of this choice literature upon our shelves. The Rev. David H. Moore, now bishop, has furnished for the University Library a complete set in nine large volumes of Hubert Bancroft's History of the Pacific States and Mexico.

Several of the University clubs, especially the Delaware Association of Alumnae, have contributed liberally to the riches of our stacks; and other individuals have made special additions of books in English literature, historical research, criticism, and art, for seminar work in the several departments. Being a depository, the library has received for many years copies of all the publications of the United States and of the State of Ohio. Thus a continual growth has marked the history of the library from the beginning. If we have not been richly dowered with this world's treasures, we have been blessed with generous friends. The interest and generosity of our alumni and friends generally have been all the more necessary in that we are compelled to plan without an endowment. From a small bequest and varying amounts arising from post-graduate and special examination fees,—possibly \$400 a year,—the library has made its yearly purchase of books. Until within the last three years, the amount was much smaller.

To glean the best, and only the very best, from each field of thought, is not an easy task. It is far easier to buy in the lump than in the single vein. The greatest special need of the University now is of a liberal endowment, with a good, annual income, for the regular enlargement of the library, as the current wants of the various departments suggest. It is hoped that the efforts now being made to this end may result in speedy success. About \$300 a year is appropriated by the Board for the purchase of magazines and periodicals, and our reading room is well supplied with the best publications of the time. Up to three years ago we had a small, inadequate reading room, poorly heated in winter and poorly lighted all the time, and so inseparably associated with the memory of college courtships of the past forty years, that serious, high-grade work was well-nigh impossible under the conditions afforded. Then, too, the books were classified and shelved according to the name of the donor. And the books themselves were painfully inadequate. In 1898, Slocum Library, a beautiful stone building, was dedicated, and to-day we have a library building adequate in every appointment, and planned in view of the growth and enlargement of the University for years to come. Heat, light and ventilation are perfect: the rooms are large and accessible, and well adapted to the rather complicated work of an up-to-date library. The reading room presents each day a busy scene. The books have been classified and shelved according to the Dewey system, and a new card-catalogue is under way.

Since entering our new home the accessions to the library have been constant and valuable. The late Dr. M. J. Cramer, ex-consul to

Germany, has bequeathed his really valuable library of five thousand volumes. John Wms. White, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Harvard, of the class of 1868, purchased abroad a library of two thousand volumes, which constitutes a working library for the Greek Seminar. The Latin Seminar has also a fine beginning. When our Seminar rooms, of which there are 11, are supplied with a working library, we shall have facilities for special work second to no college library in the middle west.

When we moved into the new building two years ago, there were 19,300 volumes on our shelves in the general library, and 5,570 volumes in the several department libraries, making a total of 24,870 volumes. While the library was being built, and largely because of the interest this fact stimulated, books numbering nearly 7,000 volumes were received. Among these additions were many of the most valuable books now on our shelves. During the first year in the new building, 1898-99, there were 811 accessions, and during the college year 1899-00, 3,427 volumes were added, making the total number in the library 35,108. In the last three years, therefore, 11,000 volumes have been added to our library, and they constitute in important respects our real wealth of books.

Statistics of the use of the library give some hint of the great service the library is rendering in the work of the college. During the first year in the new building, the increase in the number of books issued was astonishing — the circulation during the third term being just three times as large as that of the first term. Last year 2,900 more books were issued than the year before — a gain of forty per cent. Now that our new card-catalogue is far enough along to be of service, we expect a larger increase in circulation during the present year.

There are many bright prospects before us in our future as a college, but none are more immediate or more sure than the prospect of a well-stocked library, keeping pace with our growing needs.

TRUMBULL G. DUVALL, *Librarian.*

LINDA M. DUVAL, *Asst. Librarian.*

## EAST LIVERPOOL.

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY AT EAST LIVERPOOL.

In 1899 G. Y. Travis, Esq., one of East Liverpool's attorneys, agitated the question of asking Mr. Carnegie to donate a library for our home city. Knowing that Mr. Carnegie had spent a short period of his earlier days in this city and also that he had relatives living here, Mr. Travis quietly wrote Mr. Carnegie making the above request, and a short time after was really surprised by receiving a reply stating that "if the city would furnish a site on which to erect a building and would guarantee \$3,000 per year to maintain a library, he would furnish \$50,000 for

a building." The matter was immediately brought to the attention of the citizens and city council and the need of such an institution in our growing city of almost 20,000 population. As a test of the desire of the citizens as to whether the city should accept Mr. Carnegie's proposition the council advised an election which resulted in the city authorizing the purchase of a \$20,000 site, the property of the Bradshaw heirs, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets (centrally located) and \$3,000 a year to maintain the institution. The city council then appointed a Library Commission, which consists of George Peach, President; J. H. Brooks, Esq., Secretary, and Hon. Dr. G. P. Ikirt, G. Y. Travis, Esq., Prof. W. L. Thompson and W. L. Smith. Plans were asked for and those of architect A. W. Scott of this city were selected. The contract for building was let and work started in October, 1900. The selection of the plans was made with accommodation and utility as well as monumental ornamentation the principal motives, and the building is practically two and one-half stories in height. The basement, which is subdivided into toilet rooms, heater and fuel rooms, electric dynamo rooms, waiting and cataloguing rooms, is constructed of Berea cut stone of Roman architecture. The stories of the exterior are constructed of a beautiful speckled pink Roman brick, laid in white mortar, while all openings are cased with vitreous white terra cotta architraves. The main cornice and ornamentations are of the same material, while the roof coverings are of vitreous red tile and copper, and the domes covered with golden glazed vitreous tile, surmounted with copper pedestal and statue of Mercury in copper. The main or first floor of the building is designed entirely on the principle of utility and economy; while it is one of the largest of the \$50,000 libraries of Mr. Carnegie's gifts, it is equally as commodious. In the main building on the first floor are two large reading rooms 31 x 45 feet, with a spacious lobby between, or in the center, 26 x 31 feet, and immediately in the rear is a large circular one story book stack room 36 x 72 feet, with sufficient capacity for 35,000 volumes. The Librarian's desk is located immediately at the rear end of the lobby with registering turnstiles on either side through which patrons will pass to enter reading rooms. From the librarian's desk can be observed every point in the building, the entrance and exit of every person entering the building, or their going to or from the basement or second floor, each of which is provided with two ornamental black polished iron stairways; and through the open court to second floor the librarian can be seen or communicated with from above, and plate glass partitions will permit the librarian to have full view of all parts of the building.

The second floor is divided much the same as the first floor, with a large open court in the hall floor, surrounded with an ornamental white enameled iron and polished oak railing with opening surmounted with plastic finish in Italian. On this floor will be a room for special scientific studies, directors' room, art and practical science.

The main building covers an area of 45 x 91 feet, with 36 x 72 feet circular annex. It has four entrances, one in rear of stack room, one at either end of basement and the main front entrance which is constructed of best quality Cleveland stone, having broad platforms and easy approach 32 feet wide, of stone, while the other entrances are of stone and of similar design.

The interior finish will be of the best material and workmanship. Vestibule, lobby and second floor hall will have vitreous white tile and Italian marble wainscoting, while all other rooms including basement will have vitreous tile floors; other rooms will have cement plaster in sand finish and marblethic wainscoting. All interior wood work exposed will be of hand polished quarter sawed white oak.

The floors of entire building are strictly fire-proof, constructed entirely of iron, cement and tile. The stack room will be provided with the latest design and patent copper bronze finish book stacks for present use of about 17,000 volumes.

This room will also be provided with cloak rooms and lavatories. Reading rooms will each contain quaint old fire places, constructed of arch Roman brick with architraves and stone mantel; these rooms will also contain niches here and there in the walls, properly arranged and finished to contain statuary and busts of noted authors, and it is the wish to have the statue of the donor of the building in the most honored position above the fireplace.

The ceilings of the building throughout will be finished in plastic designs and together with the walls frescoed in the most delicate and tastefully arranged tints.

The building will be heated with two hot water boilers and provided with automatic hot water heaters for supplying lavatories. It will also be provided with electric and natural gas light with the best quality antique brass finish fixtures.

It will be supplied with polished oak reading tables, chairs and settees upholstered with tufted leather.

The entire lot on which building stands, will be surrounded with low, heavy cut stone coping. Around the building will be concrete walks properly arranged, while the lawn will contain a large electric fountain and shade trees, tastefully arranged.

The entire building and its approaches occupy a square of more than 110 feet and is considered by contractors from many of the large cities who figured and bid on the building, to be the largest and best building for the money they have ever seen put up. The total cost of all complete as described above will not exceed the \$50,000, as graciously donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and the city is highly pleased with the entire conditions.

## FREMONT.

## BIRCHARD LIBRARY.

The purpose of Sardis Birchard, to provide for the establishment of a free public library in Fremont, was made known at a meeting of interested parties in the office of the mayor of the city, July 4, 1873. Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, at whose instance the meeting was called, said that Sardis Birchard contemplated setting aside a sum amounting to about \$50,000, in real estate and cash, the proceeds of which are to be used for the establishment and support of a free library



*Sardis Birchard*

for the benefit of Fremont and Sandusky County, and that in furtherance of these ends he had selected the following gentlemen to act as a Board of Trustees: R. B. Hayes, R. P. Buckland, L. Q. Rawson, E. Bushnell, J. W. Wilson, William E. Haynes, Thomas Stilwell, the Mayor of the city and the Superintendent of the Public Schools.

On the 10th of July, 1873, the following memorial was laid before the city council:

*To the Council of Fremont:*

The undersigned, citizens of Fremont, respectfully represent that Sardis Birchard, of said city, has conveyed real estate and other property of the value of \$50,000 in trust to establish in Fremont a library and gallery for paintings, pioneer, Indian and war relics, and other objects of interest for the free use of the people of Sandusky county, and that your memorialists have been appointed, and have accepted the appointment to carry out this trust.

We also represent that in our judgment the northwestern part of the site of Fort Stephenson, now owned by Lewis Leppelman, is a fit and appropriate place to erect the Birchard Library Building, and that the remainder of the ground formerly occupied by Fort Stephenson ought also to be owned by the City of Fremont, for a park or other public uses. Your memorialists therefore propose that if the City of Fremont purchase the site of Fort Stephenson for a park, or other public purpose, the undersigned trustees of the Birchard Library will pay \$5,000 of the purchase money in consideration of the right to occupy the northwestern part of said ground with the said library, and thus the whole of the site of the old Fort, made famous by the heroism of Colonel Croghan and his gallant comrades, will be forever preserved as public property for the general benefit of the people of Fremont.

Wm. E. HAYNES,  
L. Q. RAWSON,  
R. P. BUCKLAND,  
JAS. W. WILSON,  
E. F. DICKINSON,  
R. B. HAYES.

The Fremont Messenger of January 29, 1874, published the following article relative to the death of Mr. Birchard and his gifts to the city of Fremont:

Last week we published the death of Sardis Birchard, one of the earliest settlers of Fremont, honored and respected by all our citizens.

The munificent gifts of Mr. B. to the people of Fremont are well known to all. His deeds shall live, and many generations yet unborn will speak in praise of Fremont's benefactor.

About three years since, Mr. Birchard presented the city of Fremont the large park lying between Birchard avenue and Croghan street, and a small triangular park at the parting of Birchard and Buckland avenues.

In 1873 he set apart property amounting to \$50,000, for the purpose of establishing a public library in Fremont. He appointed a board of trustees to take charge of the same, and provided for the continuance of the board.

The corner-stone of the library building was laid July 18, 1878. In his address on that occasion Rev. E. Bushnell said:

I wish personally to take this occasion to say that the bequests for this library were born in Mr. Birchard's heart, of the most kindly consideration for the people of Fremont and of Sandusky county. I know whereof I speak, for this is not a mere inference. He first determined to devote a liberal sum of money to some public benefit which all might have opportunity to enjoy. As to the special form of it he took counsel and what he said to others I do not particularly know, but he repeatedly expressed to me, in this connection, his kindly feeling toward all in the community. Mr. Birchard esteemed it appropriate to devote about one-fifth of his property to the use and benefit of the community. The conception of this bequest looks to permanence. The funds are to be administered on a plan which contemplates intellectual benefits and moral benefits. The trustees selected by Mr. Birchard were his own personal friends. It is to be hoped that perpetually, they who may be called upon to administer the affairs of the library may be animated by the same broad, benevolent sentiments for which Mr. Birchard was noted. This benefaction of our departed friend is capable of abuse, as are all earthly good things; but is designed to promote intelligence, sound principles, good will, and virtue of the highest description.

The address closes with these words:

Let our most earnest patriotism ever be nourished by the sight of Fort Stephenson Park and the thought of Colonel Croghan, our most pleasant and reverential memories be stirred by the name of Sardis Birchard, and our best benedictions attend the future of this library

Birchard Library was formally opened to the public on the evening of June 22, 1874, in the old Birchard Hall, corner of State and Front streets, Miss Jessie E. McCulloch acting as librarian. There were in the library at the opening some 2,000 books, selected by the committee on books, consisting of Governor Hayes, Rev. E. Bushnell and W. W. Ross. At the end of the year in June, 1875, there were in the library 4,202 volumes. The number of persons drawing books on tickets the first year was 1,227, and the number of books drawn from the library



BIRCHARD LIBRARY BUILDING

the first year was 17,591. The number of books now in the library is about 13,000. The library now is in good financial condition and more liberal additions can in the future be made of new books from the income of the Sardis Birchard Endowment Fund.

In 1879 the library was transferred from Birchard Hall to the new library building. Miss Jessie E. McCulloch was the first librarian, serving from June 1, 1874, to June 1, 1876. Her sister, Miss Fanny G. McCulloch, then succeeded her, serving from June 1, 1876, to June 1, 1879, at which time Mrs Hattie A. Gast became librarian and has continuously held the position from June 1, 1879, to the present time, a period of twenty years. For the last four or five years there has been, on the part of literary clubs and others, a marked increase in the use of the reference books of the library. The Magazine or Periodical Literature Department is constantly patronized by a large and growing class of readers. During the last two years the literary clubs have shown

their appreciation in a substantial way by presenting to the library some valuable books of reference.

For a quarter of a century Birchard Library, with its nearly two score thousand books read per year has been the source of enlightenment, culture and refinement to the people of Fremont and Sandusky County; a center whence have radiated conserving and inspiring moral and intellectual influences of immeasurable value to our schools and our people. The benign work of this institution is but in its infancy. It will continue to grow with the years, the quarter centuries and the centuries. Its semi-centennial anniversary will undoubtedly find the present number of books more than doubled, and the sphere of influence of the library correspondingly increased.

With the flight of years there is increasing cause for this generation, as there will be for coming generations, to gratefully remember the founder of this library, Sardis Birchard, with whose name they will associate with gratitude that of Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes for his untiring interest in furthering the wishes of his uncle.

We present these considerations to the public as expressions of gratitude for a generous and benevolent gift for public welfare, and a desire to promote the spread of like benevolent and generous sentiments in the minds of all people.

JAS. W. WILSON,  
E. BUSHNELL,  
W. W. Ross.

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## GALLIPOLIS.

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### GALLIPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In June, 1898, the ladies of the Thursday Club of Gallipolis, Ohio, who had long been planning and working for a public library, met together and decided that with the money which they had earned for the purpose, amounting to something over eight hundred dollars, a library could be begun. A book-reception was held at which each guest gave a book, and the Thursday Club presented the books belonging to them, making in all over two hundred volumes; with these and the new books then purchased the library was started. Two pretty rooms, arched into one, facing a pleasant park and the Ohio River, were rented, one being used for the library and the other for a reading room. The 996 books were accessioned, classified, catalogued, shelf-listed and placed on the shelves, and a Free Public Library was opened to the public, November 2, 1898. Under the laws of Ohio, taxes amounting to about five hundred dollars are paid twice a year for the support of the library, and with this the number of volumes has increased to 1,936 in January, 1900, and the library is growing in membership as well as in volumes.

## FROM LAST PRINTED REPORT, JUNE 7, 1899.

## REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

From opening of Library, November 2, 1898.

Number books bought .....	1,136
Number books donated .....	501
Total number books .....	1,637
Members enrolled .....	1,027
Books sent out .....	13,277
Books lost .....	0
Amount received from Trustees.....	\$32 50
Amount fines collected .....	23 59
	_____
Total amount .....	\$56 09
Paid out .....	43 04
	_____
Balance .....	\$13 05

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand March 1, 1899.....	\$2 48
Received from Board of Education.....	532 38
Received donation,.....	50
	_____
Total .....	\$535 36

## PAID OUT.

Books .....	\$154 32
Expenses .....	87 97
Bills payable .....	50 00
Rent .....	100 00
Cash in hand.....	50
Cash in bank.....	142 57
	_____
Total .....	\$535 36

## GAMBIER.

## KENYON COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The library of Kenyon College contains about 32,000 volumes, of which about 20,000 are works of general literature, and 12,000 theological. By the generosity of the late Mrs. Ezra Bliss, of Columbus, O., the general library is provided with spacious and beautiful quarters. Hubbard Hall, so named in honor of Mrs. Bliss's brother, is a large stone building with many windows. The lower floor is occupied by the library alcoves and the upper contains a large, sunny reading room. For a small college the library is remarkably full, and fulfills admirably its function as a working library for undergraduate courses. The collections in biography, English history and philosophy are particularly full, and the mathematical department contains the library of the late John N. Lewis, of Mt. Vernon, which consists of some 1,200 volumes.



HUBBARD HALL, KENYON COLLEGE

The general library of the college is chiefly valuable for the facilities it offers for work. The theological library in Bexley Hall, on the other hand, contains many rare and curious volumes, valuable chiefly to the bibliophile. Polyglots and Latin folios, bound in vellum and yellow with age, Elzevirs, and first editions hundreds of years old, make the library at Bexley a treasure-house. These old curios, many of which have probably no duplicates on this side of the Atlantic, were presented to Bishop Chase by members of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and not a few bear the inscription, "To the Lord Bishop of Ohio." The library has recently been enriched by the presentation of Bishop Bedell's private library of 2,500 volumes. Both the library and reading room, as well as the entrance of Hubbard Hall, are beautified by many works of art from Bishop and Mrs. Bedell's private collection.

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## GENEVA, OHIO.

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### PLATT R. SPENCER MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

FOUNDED IN 1892.

Platt R. Spencer, the author and originator of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, was born at East Fishkill, N. Y., in the year 1800. In the year 1809 the family came to Ohio and are counted among the pioneer settlers of Ashtabula County.

He died at Geneva, O., May 16, 1864. For thirty years he made his home on a farm near the village, not far from the shore of Lake Erie. Mr. Spencer was of artistic temperament, and a lover of the beautiful in all its forms. He would have excelled in many lines of work had his lot been cast in other surroundings. As it was, his art found expression in the curves and lines which make up the system of penmanship now in use throughout the country, and which has been instrumental in founding the chain of commercial colleges which have trained thousands of men in business habits, and laid the foundation for their success in the business world.

It is to this man, loved and respected and honored in his own community, that the library in Geneva has been dedicated. His sons and daughters, and grandchildren are lending their aid by substantial gifts of money. Appeals have been sent to those who first studied in the "Log Seminary" on the Jericho road under his instruction, as well as to many others who have been personally interested and helped by his pupils. In this way and by the assistance of public spirited citizens it is expected that a Memorial Building will be erected.

At the present writing the library contains 2,500 volumes. It is systematically classified and catalogued, and is a fair example of a small collection of useful books.

MRS. FLORENCE L. WRIGHT, *Librarian.*

## GERMANTOWN.

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### GERMANTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The founding of the Germantown Public Library was the work of friends now living in Dayton, Ohio, but claiming Germantown as their childhood's home. Through the efforts of Hon. L. B. Robertson, of Dayton, and Dr. J. G. Robertson of the Germantown public school board, the work was accomplished. Donations of money, books, tables, chairs, cases, pictures and carpet were received, and the citizens were asked to furnish rooms in which to place them. This was done in June, 1888. The library was then placed in charge of the board of education. A tax amounting to \$500 was levied. On a lot valued at \$2,000, a temporary building was erected, about three years ago, with money furnished by friends. This is the present home of our library. It is a neat, cozy building, easily accessible, and surrounded with a fine large lawn. The people call it "Our Pride," and truly they may well be proud of it.

ADELAID TAYLOR.

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## GLENDALE.

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### ALUMNAE LIBRARY OF GLENDALE COLLEGE.

The library was the gift of the Alumnae at the quarter-centennial celebration of the founding of Glendale College, 1879. It is kept up by voluntary contributions from each graduating class, and by a tax of \$1.00 a term for each pupil enrolled during the year.

MARY POLTER, *Librarian.*

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## GRANVILLE.

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### DENISON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The Denison University Library is a department of the University and accordingly was founded at the same time, 1831. The first 28 years of its history was a period of exceedingly slow growth, in 1859 there being only 2,000 volumes in the library. The following year the library was greatly enlarged by the purchase of the library of the Fairmount Theological Seminary, raising the number of volumes to 6,100.

The growth from this time forward was slow until 1887, when the libraries of the literary societies of the University were consolidated with the general library. Since then the library has grown steadily and now contains 20,733 volumes and about 15,000 pamphlets.

Department libraries in Music and Literature are maintained at Shepardson College. The library of the Denison Scientific Association containing many volumes and 15,000 scientific pamphlets is affiliated with the general library.

Until 1886 the librarians were members of the University faculty who took the work in addition to their regular duties. These professors who acted as librarians were in the order of their service A. U. Thresher, W. E. Stevens and Charles Chandler. In 1886 Mr. W. H. Cathcart, a student at the University, was made Librarian.

In 1887 Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, now Associate Librarian of the University of Chicago, reorganized and classified the library by the Dewey system. The same year she was elected Librarian and served until 1890. She was succeeded by Prof. W. H. Johnson and the latter in turn succeeded in 1893 by the present Librarian, Rev. H. H. Tuttle.

The first home of the library was a room in one of the buildings of the University. The present building, erected in 1878, was the gift of Dr. W. H. Doane of Cincinnati, and has for a number of years furnished a handsome and commodious home. It is now being rapidly outgrown and more room is needed.

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## GREENFIELD.

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### GREENFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As Greenfield had no library or reading room of any kind, the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union felt that they could perhaps do some good by trying, in a small way, to meet the much felt need; so they opened a reading room, free to the public, and supplied it with all the leading periodicals of the day. This was kept up for some time, but patrons so frequently expressed a desire for literature to read in their homes, that we tried to get books by donation, book socials and entertainments. We have succeeded, as you will see by our report, in getting 258 volumes. They are not all just what we would wish, but there are a number of really good books in the little collection.

We have a room well suited to our purposes. It is large, well lighted and comfortable. In it are three tables, two dozen chairs, and shelves for the books. We aim to make patrons feel at home, and try to induce them to come often and stay as long as convenient.

MRS. E. J. PATTERSON.

## \*GREENVILLE.

### FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Sometime prior to 1892, our library was started by Prof. F. Gillman Cromer, then Superintendent of our public schools. At first it was open only to the school children. Washington birthday entertainments were given and the money thus earned was used to keep up the library. It was then known as the Free School Library.

In 1892 the books were moved into the building they now occupy. Mr. McWhinnery donated the use of the building and the board of education furnished the rooms. A catalogue was printed about this time. The reference room is owned and furnished by Mr. Henry St. Clair. It is a very complete library in itself.

Miss Josie Ford, the first Librarian, was succeeded, at the expiration of her term, by Miss Callie Biltemeir, the present Librarian.

ISABELLE M. ROSSER, *Assistant Librarian.*

## HALLSVILLE.

### HALLSVILLE SPECIAL DISTRICT LIBRARY.

The germ, which has developed into our excellent little library of to-day, was dropped into the very fertile, intellectual soil of this community, about twelve or fifteen years ago, by some agent, or organizer, whose name I have been unable to learn, but whatever motive urged onward his genius, be builded here "better than he knew;" as the various residents of this village bear willing testimony to the power for good exercised by that collection of books, whose stock has been added to from year to year.

The regulations of the early library and conditions of membership rather circumscribed its influence.

Interest waning somewhat among the members of the Association a proposition was made to make it a free public library on condition that a certain amount be contributed and invested in books, which were to become part of the new library.

This change being effected the library took on a new lease of life, and widely extended its sphere of influence.

The expense of new books, room rent and librarian's salary was met by voluntary contributions, the giving of entertainments, etc., and the people responded nobly to the calls for assistance, adding a few choice volumes from year to year until our library assumed very respectable proportions indeed.

Fearing that a library with such a precarious mode of existence might fall into a state of "innocuous desuetude" it was decided to offer

\*See sketch of the new Carnegie Library of Greenville on a succeeding page.

the control of the books to the Board of Education of our Special District, one condition being that the books so transferred should remain open to the public, as far as this Special District was concerned.

The proposition was gladly accepted by the school authorities, and the two handsome book-cases and their more valuable contents were transferred to the school room, there to a greater degree than ever before to assist in the molding of character, and stimulating to nobler achievements.

Such good taste had been shown in the collection of books that but little "weeding out" had to be done, and our library contains a good line of books for almost all grades of school.

Last winter, Mr. Edward L. Buchwalter, a former resident of this community, now residing in Springfield, Ohio, presented our library with \$50.00 worth of excellent books and magazines. I feel safe in saying that very seldom is \$50.00 put to more practical use and furnishes more solid enjoyment and improvement in mental culture than this splendid donation.

When the Circulating Library Department was organized and put in operation by the State Library Commission, our people were among the first to apply for a loan of books.

We certainly feel indebted to the officials having this in charge for the judicious selection of books, and courteous treatment. The benefit from this source has been invaluable.

While quite a number of noble men and women have aided in building our library and keeping it alive, to Mrs. K. B. Hosler more than to any other person are we indebted for the culture to be derived from a good library in the community.

More and better work is being done now in the line of reading than ever before. Four hundred books adorn our library shelves.

J. F. WARNER, *Librarian.*

## HAMILTON.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LANE FREE LIBRARY.

The Public Library of Hamilton, Ohio, owes its existence to the generosity of Mr. Clark Lane, and has justly been styled the Lane Free Library. Mr. Lane furnished the ground and erected thereon the original library building, the front part of the present building, at his own expense. He furnished the building and equipped it with a collection of nearly two thousand volumes of standard works in all departments of literature. He also equipped it with the leading American and English newspapers and periodicals.

The building was begun in April, 1866, and was formally opened to the public October 20th of the same year. Until February, 1868, Mr.

Lane furnished the means to support the library and managed it, with the assistance of his niece, Miss Emma Lane.

On the 15th day of November, 1857, a committee consisting of Dr. Cyrus Falconer, S. E. Giffin, Ransford Smith, and Job E. Owens, on behalf of the citizens of Hamilton, presented a proposition from Mr. Lane to the City Council, offering to donate the Library to the City of Hamilton on condition that it should be operated and supported by the



LANE FREE LIBRARY.

City. The proposition was received by the Council and referred to a committee. This committee made several reports concerning the matter, and finally a special election was appointed to ascertain the wish of the citizens.

At this election 712 votes were cast, 446 of them in favor of accepting Mr. Lane's proposition. Immediately after the election the City Council appointed a committee to draft and forward to the State Legislature a bill authorizing the Council to accept Mr. Lane's donation, appoint trustees, adopt rules and regulations, and levy taxes to maintain the library and increase it from time to time. This bill was duly pre-

pared and forwarded to the Legislature, and was passed in February, 1868. On the 24th of the same month Mr. Lane and his wife executed a deed of conveyance of all the library property, including books and fixtures, to the City Council for the use of the public. This deed is recorded in Vol. 50, page 537, of the Butler County records.

Certain conditions are embodied in this conveyance, and should the City Council fail, without reasonable cause, to comply with them, the Library would revert to Mr. Lane or his heirs. These conditions are:

First—That the property conveyed shall be maintained as a free public library and reading room in as good order and repair as it was at the time of the conveyance—"natural decay, ordinary wear or destruction by fire or other unforeseen casualty only excepted"—and that it shall be kept "neat, clean and comfortable, and in such condition as shall be acceptable to the good and moral people" of the city.

Second — That the rooms shall be free to all "classes of persons of proper age and demeanor," and shall be kept open "not less than two hours every evening," except Sunday evenings, and from 2 o'clock until 4 of the afternoon, "at least every Sunday."

Third — That there shall be kept a liberal file of news, scientific and literary periodicals, including at least two newspapers representing "the active and influential political parties of the times;" that as far as possible, the political papers be so selected as to represent the existing political parties equally in number; and that a party desiring to select "a proper organ to represent it," be permitted to do so through a committee or by a public meeting.

The above conditions do not forbid the closing of the library for necessary repairs, but it cannot be closed for more than thirty days in any one year. If at any time the conditions of the donation should become "objectionable to a majority of the voters of the city," or fail to promote the good intended by the donor," the City Council is to re-convey the property to Mr. Lane or to his heirs.

On February 4th, 1868, the City Council appointed three library trustees, one from each ward, who were to serve for one year, and have the entire government of the library, subject to such rules as Council might adopt and to the restriction that all contracts involving the expenditure of money must be submitted to Council for its approval.

On March 2nd, 1868, Council instructed the trustees to make a complete inventory of the library property; to permit no reading matter to be taken from the library until Council determined otherwise; to employ a librarian and to furnish the reading room with periodicals; and in all things to comply with the conditions of Mr. Lane's gift.

The library was at first a reference library only, but the question of making it a circulating one soon began to be agitated. On February 13th, 1872, the Council appointed a committee to confer with the trustees in reference to the change. The committee reported, February 20th, in

favor of the change, and the Council on April 1st, 1873, passed a resolution authorizing it. But for some reason the matter was dropped, and nothing was done till January, 1875, when a petition was presented to Council asking for the change. Council appointed a new committee and conferences were again held with the trustees, but nothing definite resulted till December, 1878, when the trustees reported a series of rules and regulations for the government of the circulating library. These were adopted by resolution of Council July 14th, 1879, and the library was dedicated as a circulating library September 23rd, 1879.

The government of the library is under a board of trustees appointed by the Council, one from each ward. The following persons have served as trustees of the library since its acceptance by the city: Joseph Traber, G. M. Flenner, S. E. Giffin, James E. Neal, Dr. C. Markt, Job E. Owens, August Benninghofen, Daniel Shafer, William Ritchie, John L. Martin, L. D. Brown, B. F. Thomas, James E. Campbell, P. G. Berry, Patrick Burns, Charles E. Durst, Christian Pabst, L. P. Clawson, W. P. Cope, Dr. W. C. Miller, and Frank E. Brandt. At present the board consists of Christian Pabst, President; Dr. W. C. Miller, Secretary; Patrick Burns, W. P. Cope, and David Pierce.

Miss Emma Lane acted as librarian until February 1868, when the City accepted Mr. Lane's gift of the library. Miss Laura Skinner was appointed shortly afterwards, and served till her resignation in April, 1878.

Mrs. Florence S. Schenck was appointed librarian April 15th, 1878, and still holds the position. To her faithful work and knowledge of books much of the success that the library has attained is due. Miss Laura Rodefer was appointed assistant May 15th, 1880, and continued in the position till her resignation October 1st, 1892. Miss Clara Laughlin was appointed to fill the vacancy, and filled the place till June 1st, 1896. Upon her resignation Miss Ella J. Laughlin was appointed to the position.

Since the library has come into the possession of the city numerous changes and additions have been made in the building and equipments. Substantial stone steps have been placed at the front entrance, and cement walks have been laid. New cases accommodating several hundred books have been put in the original building. In 1888 a great improvement was made in the heating of the building, by putting in steam heating system.

In the Autumn of 1892 an addition was built in the rear of the library building, and fitted up with cases sufficient to hold several thousand volumes.

The number of volumes in the library when it came into the possession of the city was 1,898. By a special act of the State Legislature, passed May 12th, 1879, the remains of the Hamilton Public School Library were transferred to the Lane Free Library. By this transfer

949 volumes were added. By purchase and gifts additions have been made from time to time till the number of volumes has been increased to 6,765 at the present time.

The reading room is well supplied with the best periodical literature of the day. Six daily newspapers, twenty-one weekly newspapers, and fifteen monthly magazines and reviews are now taken by the library.

The first catalogue was published in 1879. When this catalogue was published the library contained 3,249 volumes. Since then supplements to the catalogue have been published from time to time as new books have been added.

On account of the large accession of new books, and other changes in the library, this catalogue long since failed to meet the needs of the librarian or the public. The matter of preparing and publishing a new catalogue has been under consideration for several years.

At a meeting of the trustees held May 3rd, 1895, a communication was received from Mr. James W. See, offering to catalogue the library according to the most approved modern methods. He generously offered his own services gratuitously on condition that the trustees grant him full power to carry out the work in accordance with his own ideas, and pay for the clerical work and other needed expenditures incurred in completing the work of cataloguing.

The communication was favorably received, but for various reasons action was deferred till February 12th, 1896, when Mr. See was authorized to do the work as proposed in his communication of several months previous.

The library is now catalogued in accordance with the card system. A card catalogue was first made. In this each book is catalogued according to subject, author, title, etc., averaging four cards for each book. The cards, arranged alphabetically, are placed in drawers and secured by means of an iron rod passing through each card. The drawers are arranged in a convenient cabinet, which at all times will be accessible to the patrons of the library.

If any one desires a particular book, or seeks information on a given subject, the card catalogue will show whether the book sought is in the library, and in the other case will give all the books on the subject that are in the library, indicating the number of the various books and the shelves on which they are found. This catalogue will always be up to date, for whenever new books are purchased, cards are immediately written out for them, and placed in the catalogue. Thus no matter how many books may be added to the present list, the card catalogue will always be complete.

The printed catalogue is simply a printed copy of the card catalogue, and is issued for the convenience of those using the library. It is a complete catalogue of all the books and pamphlets in the library up to the time of its publication.

For this complete catalogue of the Lane Free Library all the patrons have been placed under lasting obligations to Mr. See for his labors so generously and so freely given. Capt. August Margedant rendered valuable assistance to Mr. See in kindly assisting in the cataloguing of the German books.

In the catalogue published in 1879 the hope was expressed that the people of Hamilton would take a deeper interest in the library, and that the number of volumes would soon be doubled. Both of these wishes have been attained. The citizens no longer look with indifference upon their public library, but have come to regard it as one of the most powerful educational institutions in their midst. The number of readers has increased many fold, and the number of volumes has been more than doubled. While these improvements are very gratifying, the trustees feel that valuable as the library is at present, it is only the beginning of what it shall become in the future

W. P. C.

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## HILLSBORO.

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### HILLSBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

When the new city hall building in Hillsborough was planned, provision was made for a public library. A large and handsome room in the west part of the building was constructed for this special purpose.

On the completion of the building, it was the general desire of the people of the town that the library room be utilized. The first move in this direction was made in the spring of 1877. It was then thought that if a public reading room should be opened in the library room that it would help on the temperance reformation then going on in the community. Accordingly, a public meeting was held in the city hall on the thirty-first of May, 1877.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to inaugurate the work of opening a free reading room in the library room.

The committee consisted of C. S. Bell, F. W. Armstrong, W. J. McSurely, H. M. Huggins, and H. S. Doggett. The committee met the following day and resolved to raise by public subscription the funds necessary to open the reading room. It was also determined to ask the town council to levy a tax to buy books for the public library. Accordingly, committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of the town.

In a short time eight hundred dollars were subscribed. The town council, on the fourth of June, made a levy of one-half mill for library purposes. That body also authorized the fitting up, at once, of the library room for the purposes of the reading room.

The committee at once ordered the money subscribed to be collected. A list of newspapers and other periodicals, and of a library of books of reference, was made out and ordered for the use of the reading room.

All arrangements were pushed forward rapidly, and, on the night of July 12th, 1877, the room was opened to the public. Congratulatory remarks were made by several prominent citizens, among whom were Isaac Sams, W. J. McSurely and C. S. Bell. The reading room at once became a popular place of resort, and has so continued. Its friends claim that it has been the means of doing a great deal of good.

On opening the room, it was put in charge of R. J. Duffey, and to his faithful and efficient service, the success of the reading room and library is in a great measure due.

On the fifteenth of April, 1878, an ordinance was passed creating a board of trustees for the public library, and defining the powers and duties of such board. The appointment of the board was given to the mayor of the town; and on the fourth of May, Mayor Beeson appointed a board consisting of C. S. Bell, W. J. McSurely, H. M. Huggins, F. W. Armstrong, Josiah Stevenson and H. S. Doggett. The board organized by electing W. J. McSurely President, H. M. Huggins Treasurer, and H. S. Doggett Secretary.

Soon afterward it was resolved by the board to request the council to put up book cases in one end of the library room, sufficient for four thousand volumes. This was done; and in September, 1878, the first installment of one thousand, four hundred books was purchased.

These were at once catalogued. Rules were adopted for the regulation of the loaning of the books, and the use of them. The books were placed upon the shelves and the library was thrown open to the public on the tenth of October, 1878. Since the opening of the library some five hundred volumes have been purchased. Donations have been received from the ladies' circulating library of Hillsborough, and from the Union School library and from private individuals. Senator Thurman and Representative Dickey have favored the library with a large number of public documents, many of them of great interest and value. The number of persons now taking books is about four hundred, and is gradually increasing. The circulation of the books is under the control of Mr. Duffey, the librarian, and he has given general satisfaction, in his arduous position. It is the intention of the trustees to add, every year, from five hundred to one thousand volumes to the library. In time there will be nothing of which the people of Hillsboro will be prouder than they will be of the public library."

The above sketch is from the pen of the late Prof. Henry S. Doggett and was published in the "History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio," in the year 1880. Owing to Prof. Doggett's activity in the founding of the library and his intimate association with its early operations, no more accurate sketch, and none more complete up to the time of its publication,



TOWN HALL, HILLSBORO—HOME OF HILLSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(1880) can be obtained. The library has continued to grow in importance and usefulness. The town council under authority of the law has created a "library fund" and annually, makes a tax levy which is placed upon the duplicate of the town, and collected as other taxes, for the maintenance and support of the library. By reason of accumulations in this fund, and donations of money from generously inclined residents of the village, all of which are expended by the board of directors, and of valuable historical and other publications donated by our representatives in Congress and the Ohio legislature, the library has grown to such proportions that the room at the west end of the city building, formerly used for the purpose, was found, some years ago, to be too small to accommodate the wants and needs of the library, and it was moved into and now occupies another room in the same building which is used for the library as a reading room.

This room is forty-six feet by seventy-six feet, and was built, and for several years, used for a public hall. The library, at this writing (October, 1900) consists of six thousand four hundred and eighty-one volumes of circulating books, nine hundred and fifty-three volumes of reference books, four daily papers, twenty weekly papers, and nineteen monthly magazines as shown by the last annual report of the directors made in May, 1900. Additions of new books are being made from time to time, and since the making of the above report, one hundred and thirty-one new books have been added to the circulating list.

The books are all catalogued and placed upon the shelves, each class of books being placed in a section to itself. The patrons of the library now number about twelve hundred and fifty. The library is open of week days from ten o'clock a. m. until twelve m., and from one-thirty o'clock p. m. until five o'clock p. m., and the reading room is open, in addition to the above hours, until nine o'clock p. m., including Sundays.

The library and reading room are in charge of a competent librarian who is elected by the board of directors and is paid a salary.

The present board of directors of the library, appointed by the village council, are Judge Cyrus Newby, President, Judge J. Frank Wilson, Secretary, Prof. E. G. Smith, O. N. Sams, James E. McDermott and J. B. Worley.

Miss Clara Belle Perrin is the librarian.

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## IRONTON.

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### BRIGGS LIBRARY INSTITUTE.

The Ironton Public Library was founded in 1892. It was supported by taxation till February, 1899, when it passed under the control of the Briggs Library Institute. Free rooms are furnished for it in Memorial Hall. In the free reading room, the leading periodicals are kept on file.





CITIZENS' LIBRARY OF JEFFERSON

The endowment was originally \$25,000. It has been increased by accumulation of interest until it now amounts to \$37,000.

The library contains 4,641 volumes, and many pamphlets. Miss Mary V. Wilson is librarian. Following are the rules and regulations:

1. All books in the Library are for free use in the Reading Room. Reference Books shall not be taken from the room.
  2. Other books may be drawn for home reading by payment of an annual fee of one dollar or by the payment of ten cents per week and depositing of one dollar as security for return of the book.
  4. Persons retaining a book longer than two weeks shall pay a fee of two cents per day for each day over two weeks.
  4. Any defacement or injury to a book shall be paid for on its return.
  5. Holders of tickets must pay all fines or dues before drawing a book. They must not loan books, and they can have but one book at a time.
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## JEFFERSON.

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The Citizens' Library Association was organized in July, 1883, and the library was first opened to the public in October of that year. The Association is under special obligations to Hon. Uselma C. Smith of Philadelphia, Pa., as its inspiring spirit, as well as for valuable contributions of books received from him at the beginning, and also since the organization of the library. He had for a long time wished to see a library established in Jefferson; and at various times during his visits here, had discussed the subject with Dr. F. A. Tuttle and with A. C. White, his attorney. The appointment of a committee to do the work of devising a plan and putting it into operation was necessary. In the summer of 1883, in a conversation with Mrs. W. P. Howland he mentioned this matter and she suggested that, at its next meeting, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would select a committee of citizens of Jefferson who would attempt the organization of a public library. This was done, and the persons whose names appear at the end of the constitution were selected as that committee. The organization was immediately perfected as a corporation not for profit; the use and benefit of the library to be entirely free to all citizens of Jefferson village and township by their compliance with the rules and regulations adopted for its government. The subsequent history of the library is well known to most of our citizens. It has received substantial aid from the W. C. T. U., the Jefferson Grange, the Library Aid Society, and from many private individuals. By her last will, Mrs. Celinda A. Prior, late of Jefferson, bequeathed one thousand dollars of her estate to the library. The estate is yet unsettled and the legacy unpaid.

By the untiring zeal and watchfulness of those who have controlled its management, the library has had a steady and healthy growth from the beginning, and is now one of the established and permanent institutions of the town.

We believe there is no better small library in the state. To this high standing has it been raised by the free and unstinted labor and the discriminating literary taste of Hon. A. C. White. He and his efficient wife have had the substantial control of the library from its inception to this time.

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES.

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## LANCASTER.

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### LANCASTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1878, during a temperance agitation, which swept over the whole country, a lady delivered an address in Lancaster and among other things advocated the establishment of free libraries and attractive reading rooms, where boys could spend their evenings instead of in the saloons. The idea being favorably received, a committee of citizens waited upon the city council and an arrangement was made by which, on condition of a certain sum having been contributed by the citizens, a tax could be levied annually to support a free library.

A few books remaining from an old school library, together with others belonging to individuals, were donated, the required amount was procured and the Lancaster Free Public Library started upon its career of usefulness, under the supervision of a Board of Trustees, four of whom were to be appointed by the City Council and three of whom were ex-officio members.

The first board consisted of the following gentlemen: Mr. Kinnis Fritter, Judge Silas Wright, Prof. E. B. Andrews, Dr. E. Jackson and F. C. Whiley, President City Council; John McCormack, Mayor; John Gravett, President Board of Education.

Miss L. Busby was elected librarian and yet fills acceptably that important post.

After a time the library languished for want of funds, the tax was inadequate and was supplemented by the receipts from various entertainments gotten up by the librarian and other ladies.

Several years ago a Ladies' Library Lecture Course Committee was formed. Successful courses of popular lectures and concerts have been arranged each year and many valuable books purchased from the proceeds.

Two years since a commodious new city building was erected, in which the library has been given a permanent place. The library and reading room are well ventilated, and well lighted by day and night. The old books were moved over in May, 1898. Since then about three thousand dollars worth of new books have been added, besides a donation of five hundred dollars from Mr. W. W. Card of Pittsburg, Pa., a

former resident of Lancaster. This was also used for the purchase of books. A valuable painting was also presented by the same gentleman, and constitutes our first work of art.

There are now in the library 8,203 volumes and pamphlets.

During the last year 47,471 books were issued.

There are 2,425 registered names.

Increase of readers over year before, 850.

The books are thoroughly classified according to an approved system. A card catalogue has been used for two years, but we are preparing a classed dictionary catalogue.

Lancaster is becoming a city of clubs, and the library is a great help in that direction as well as to the school children. The work and the increase in the number of readers have made it necessary to employ an assistant. Two persons were kept very busy last winter.

We have a library which we are glad to show strangers and of which we are very proud.

ELLA HITE, *Cataloguer.*

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## LAURELVILLE.

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### LAUREL SOCIAL CLUB LIBRARY.

In a letter dated August 24, 1900, the librarian of the Laurel Social Club Library writes:

Our little library is scarcely worthy the name, having but one hundred and twenty-five books, which are for the most part fiction. Our community has been in need of a good library and a few young ladies have given their united efforts to establish one. Well aware that our progress would be very slow, we still hope for success in the end, congratulating ourselves in the meantime that this community has been benefitted by what has already been done.

We began by giving an entertainment and buying a few books. Our postmaster kindly gave us permission to put a case in the post-office free of rent, and there we open the library once a week. All are invited to draw books.

The greatest trouble we have is in getting people to read *good* books. Some of the "Club" girls even insist on reading all fiction and they ask for very light fiction.

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## LEBANON.

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### THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY OF LEBANON.

The following historical sketch was furnished by Josiah Morrow:

The town of Lebanon had one of the first public libraries in the Miami valley outside of Cincinnati and Dayton. The Lebanon Library Society was chartered December 23, 1811, but it is believed that its library was in existence before the charter was obtained. The charter

members were John McLean, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Joshua Collett, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Dr. Joseph Canby, directors; Rev. William Robinson, of the Presbyterian church, librarian; and Silas Hurin, one of the original proprietors of the town, treasurer.

In his "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815, Dr. Daniel Drake speaks of a small but valuable collection of books at Lebanon. Some of these old books are to be found in the present library of the Mechanics' Institute, and if this first circulating library in a little village of log houses, which furnished mental pabulum for such boys as Tom Corwin, contained any works of fiction or of what would be called light literature, they cannot be found today. Among the earliest purchases appear to have been Gibbon's Decline and Fall in eight volumes, Russell's History of Modern Europe, with a continuation by Coote in six volumes, Marshall's Life of Washington, original edition in five volumes, Mosheim's Church History in six volumes, Locke's Essay Concerning the Human Understanding in three volumes, and Stephens's Wars in two volumes, all strongly bound in leather. The only rule or regulation of this old library society which can be found is the following written with a pen on the fly leaf of each volume, from which it would appear that books were intended to be kept out three months:

#### LEBANON LIBRARY.

return day at two o'clock.

The first Saturdays of

January.  
 April—Election at twelve o'clock.  
 July  
 October.

#### REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

The Mechanics' Institute of Lebanon which succeeded to the ownership of the books of the older library society was organized as early as 1831, but it was not chartered until 1837. Its library was increased from time to time by purchases and by donations from leading men of Lebanon, until it contained many valuable works. Among its early purchases was Rees's Cyclopaedia in forty-one quarto volumes, the largest work of the kind in the English language. This Mechanics' Institute became famous as a literary society, its weekly lectures and discussions in the town hall being attended by all the young men of literary tastes in the community. Among its active members were Thomas Corwin, Thomas R. Ross, Anthony Howard Dunlevy and Judge George J. Smith. At length the Institute ceased to hold public meetings and for some years preceding the civil war its library lay neglected in a law office.

In 1863, William D. Henkle, then superintendent of the Lebanon public schools, reorganized the society and the town council granted it the free use of the second floor of the town hall for its library, reading room, lectures and discussions. This reading room was well supplied with the best periodical literature of the time. In 1874 the old town hall was entirely destroyed by fire and with it a part of the library. On the completion of the new public hall, popularly called the Lebanon Opera House, the town authorities gave the Institute quarters on the first floor, where its library and reading room are now comfortably located. The library is not strictly a free public library as only those who hold membership tickets are permitted to take out books, the annual membership fee being one dollar. The use of the books for reference and of the reading room is free to all, and free access to the shelves is granted.

The library has been extensively used in recent years and has proved of incalculable benefit to the community. The pupils of the higher departments of the public schools are frequent visitors at the library where they learn the proper use of works of reference and obtain books for home reading, and to them the library is of priceless value.

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## LISBON.

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### LEPPER LIBRARY.

The Lepper Library at Lisbon, Ohio, was founded in 1897, by Mrs. Virginia Lepper, in memory of her husband, Charles W. Lepper, deceased. Substantial contributions were also made by citizens and former residents of Lisbon. Of the latter Senator M. A. Hanna of Cleveland and General Anson G. McCook of New York deserve special mention for their generous contributions.

The title to the library property is in The Lepper Library Association, a corporation managed by seven trustees. The trustees and officers are as follows: N. B. Billingsley, President; I. P. Farmer, Vice President; C. C. Connell, Secretary; S. J. Firestone, Treasurer; R. W. Tayler, I. B. Cameron, and W. S. Potts.

The reading room, including reference books and periodicals, is free. For the privilege of borrowing the books from the library an annual fee of one dollar is charged.

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This brief sketch is supplemented with the last annual report of the librarian.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Lepper Library*

GENTLEMEN:—For convenience and with permission of the president of the board of trustees ,this, my second report of the Lepper Library covers a period of thirteen months and five days, being made out to the 30th of June, so that in the future the year will begin the 1st of each July instead of the 26th of May.

At the end of the first year, May 25, 1899, there were in the library 3,315 books; during the year 251 have been added, 57 by purchase and 194 by donation, making the total number of books in the library June 30, 1900, 3,566. Of these 2,836 are in the circulating department and 730 on reference shelves.

The magazines are not included in the above list. Of them the number received was 391, all being donated but the Outlook. The Outlook is not now on the list. Mrs. Lepper presented to the library an eighteen inch globe, making a valuable addition. Miss Roper gave a number of Perry Pictures, and through the effort of F. M. Benner, the bones of a mastodon, found within the borough limits when excavations were being made for the building of a bridge across the creek at the Wellsville road, were given to the library.

The number of books drawn from May 25, 1899 to July 1, 1900, were of adult fiction 5,052, a juvenile fiction 1,247, biography 266, history 874, literature 754, fine arts 32, useful arts 60, natural science 127, philology 5, sociology 81, religion 54, philosophy 32, general works 1. In all 8,585.

There were drawn the first year 7,819 books, in the second 12 months, 7,939, an increase of 120.

The number of members at the end of the first year was 224, the number June 30, 1900, was 175. While the decrease in members is discouraging, there is partial compensation in the total number of books drawn. Of the members 5 held cards for three months and two for six months.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of librarian, May 26, 1899.....	\$7 85
Received for membership cards.....	166 60
Received for fines, etc.....	42 01
Total .....	\$216 46

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Deposited in Firestone's Bank.....	\$214 30
Express, freight and postage.....	2 11
Total .....	\$216 41
Amount received .....	\$216 46
Paid paid out .....	216 41
July 2, 1900, balance in hands of librarian.....	\$ 05

The donors of books were Mrs. Lepper, Miss Roper, Mrs. F. A. Blocksom, Jr., I. P. Farmer, R. B. Pritchard, W. H. Van Fossan, and the United States Government.

The donors of periodicals were Miss Nichols, N. B. Billingsley, S. P. Bailey, A. G. Smith, F. Duncan, Publishers of Christian Science works and The United States Government.

Respectfully submitted,  
M. P. SPRINGER, *Librarian.*

Lisbon, Ohio, July 2, 1900.



LEPPER LIBRARY, LISBON, OHIO.

## LOCKLAND.

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### LOCKLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOM.

The Lockland Public Library and Free Reading Room was opened December 2, 1887. At first a membership fee of one dollar a year was charged. Additional funds were raised for its support from lectures, concerts, fairs and donations. In 1890 the library was turned over to the town. It has since been supported by taxation. It is conveniently located, is kept open day and evening, and is well patronized by the reading public.

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## MT. VERNON.

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### MT. VERNON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The idea of the library originated in 1882, when the Lutheran church was sold and the mission school occupying it was forced to seek other quarters. It was then proposed to buy the old United Presbyterian church and fit it up for library, Y. M. C. A. and other purposes.

Pending a discussion of plans, the church was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by Messrs. Frank L. Fairchild, Desault B. Kirk and Henry L. Curtis, on the 12th of February, 1883. About this time a subscription was raised for building the railroad shops and the library enterprise was superseded by the manufacturing interest. So a compromise organization was formed and the building was deeded to the city in trust. From 1884 to December, 1887, the Trustees, Mr. F. L. Fairchild, A. R. McIntire, Henry L. Curtis, Dr. Holbrook, Dr. Larimore and John M. Ewalt worked faithfully for a library, soliciting subscriptions, planning the remodeling and keeping up an interest in the project.

February 15, 1888, the library was opened with an all day reception.

Including the purchase price of real estate and its subsequent improvements, the remodelling, painting, decoration and furnishing of the building, the cost of the library was \$5,500. This included 2,200 new books. Miss Jean Colville was the first librarian and the open shelf system was adopted which proved most satisfactory from the start. Miss Colville resigned to take charge of the library in Northfield, Mass., and Miss Emma Day was appointed her successor, which position she held almost to the time of her death. During Miss Day's administration the library made steady progress.

The building was improved by a slate roof, and hard wood floor, while a cement sidewalk was constructed around the entire property. A reference room was fitted up, and the nucleus of a good reference library started.

The present Librarian is Miss Gertrude Baker. The editorial department of the Cumulative Index of which Miss Baker had charge in Cleveland was moved to the Mt. Vernon Library, February, 1900, with Miss Harriet Goss as editor. This gives the library the use of the periodicals indexed by the Cumulative Index.



MT. VERNON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Browne charging system has been put in lately and a most successful exhibition of pictures loaned by The Helman-Taylor Co. was held last spring.

The Trustees of the library are six in number and two are appointed each year by the council from a list of names handed by the Trustees to the mayor. The Trustees at present are the following:

F. L. FAIRCHILD.....	President.
B. B. KIRK.....	Secretary.
JNO. M. EWALT.....	Treasurer.
H. C. DEVIN.                    A. F. STAUFFER.	JNO. SANDERSON.

The library has 5,500 volumes and 1,500 borrowers.

BY THE LIBRARIAN.

## MANSFIELD.

### MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

The best historians concern themselves largely with beginnings. The beginnings of this Association must be sought in the winter of 1886 and 1887, when women talked over the need of a library which should be free to all, and discussed the propriety of themselves taking steps toward founding one. The more sanguine thought only of beginning, the more cautious hesitated, appalled by the magnitude of the work of going on. But everybody agreed that "we ought to have a Library." The thought was in the air, but it first took root and grew to action at the home of Mrs. Mary Burns Mitchell, when three persons determined to call a meeting of the women of the city to organize for the accomplishment of the desired object. Too modest to affix their names to the call, which they issued in the daily press, they set on foot the movement which gave to the city this grand building, and the library which we to-night dedicate. Mrs. E. O. Huggins, Mary B. Mitchell, Helen P. Weaver — all honor to the brave three. Mrs. J. E. Dickson, Assistant Librarian to Columbia College, a woman well posted in library work, was invited to be present to address the meeting and suggest plans. In answer to the call about fifty women met at the home of Mrs. Weaver, February 17, 1887, and a temporary organization was effected. At this initial meeting it was decided to make the library a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of Mansfield and Madison Township. The surviving veterans and the citizens were called upon to aid us in procuring a building which should be, with the library, the noblest monument which a grateful people could raise to the heroic defenders of their country.

The proposal to erect a Memorial Building met with the heartiest response from both soldiers and citizens. What followed, as far as the building is concerned, is too well known to need reiteration. Its history is enduringly written in its noble proportions, its magnificent masonry, its elegant finish, its honest workmanship, and in these, too, is written the history of the untiring vigilance with which the Trustees of the building discharged the arduous duties devolving upon them.

By the advice of General Brinkerhoff, who has ever been one of our staunchest friends and best advisers, we at once applied for a charter, and on March 2, 1887, we were incorporated as the Memorial Library Association, of Mansfield, Ohio. On March 4 a constitution was adopted and on March 16 a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. E. O. Huggins; Vice President, Dr. M. J. Finley; Secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Mitchell; Treasurer, Mrs. H. P. Weaver; and the following Trustees: Mrs. R. L. Avery, Mrs. H. P. Weaver, Mrs. T. T. Dill, Mrs. M. D. Harter, Dr. M. J. Finley, Mrs. P. Bigelow, Mrs. R. B. Maxwell, Mrs. M. B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. O. Huggins. Mrs. Harter was selected Chairman of the Library



MEMORIAL BUILDING—HOME OF MANSFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Committee and Mrs. Weaver Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. By the constitution much of the most important and most laborious work of the Association devolves upon the members of these two committees. Miss Mary Ebert was appointed Librarian. We were now a full-fledged Library Association, but without books or money or property; with no capital save high hopes, noble purposes, generous enthusiasm. Our first money came from membership fees, and contrary to the old saying, the first hundred was the easiest we ever raised. Our first books and property came from the Reading Room Association. That body turned over to us its property and its debts, the one just about balancing the other. But the best it gave us was neither assets nor liabilities, but a good work well begun; a something tangible to which we could immediately turn our hands and see our ideas materialize. Committees at once set to work canvassing the town for money to free the reading room from debt and carry it on for the next year. The Ways and Means Committee, under the efficient leadership of its chairman, began that series of entertainments by which they have gladdened your hearts and lured the dollars from your pockets so gently that you never felt them going; and soon our work was moving gloriously on. Then more books began to come to us. It seemed that we had an attraction for them and they gravitated to us. Books came in large and small lots from private citizens and societies; the Philharmonic Society disbanding gave us its valuable musical library; the Beethoven Club gave us 200 volumes, the proceeds of a concert; the Junto Club contributed its mite; the Mansfield Lyceum gave into our custody its entire library, a valuable archæological collection and other property; and last the Y. M. C. A. turned over to us books, property and money by the payment of one thousand dollars, making the first patron of our Association, Boyd J. Mercer, a gentleman who years ago thought "we ought to have a library," and dying, bequeathed a sum of money to be used in founding one.

The thing that has struck me most in studying our brief history, is how things have come to us, the generous confidence evinced by those who have preceded us in this work, have brought to us the fruits of their labors. Bequeathed to us their failures, some one said. Their failures? No, their successes. No one has failed who has gathered together a dozen good books. It is the success of our predecessors which has made our success possible. The library, as we now open it, represents not our work alone, but that of all the organizations which, preceding us, have labored to the same end. It represents the aspirations of our people for the past thirty years. Thirty years ago the first effort to found a library in our city was made, and though no book of that first collection has come to us, who can doubt that the good seed sown by the Mansfield Library of the Order of American Mechanics, has borne fruit in our later societies. Col. Alexander McIlvaine was the leader of this pioneer movement which was intended to place good reading in the

hands of the mechanics. Barnard Wolff, Abner Wright, Elias Troutman, Wm. McIlvaine and other old citizens were interested. In its brief existence the library did not grow beyond a small book case in the room of the society in the Market House. During the war many of the members joined the army. They are among those whose memory we honor in this library of ours. They soon disbanded and the books were scattered.

The next library movement was that of the Y. M. C. A. The Association was organized in Mansfield, January, 1868, with this section in its constitution: "There shall be established at the rooms of the Association, as soon as practicable, a library of bound volumes and periodicals selected under the care of the Board of Managers, which shall be open daily (Sundays excepted) during such hours as the Board shall hereafter direct." Messrs. N. S. Reed, A. L. Grimes, L. J. Bonar, James Emminger, H. B. Davis, Fred. E. Tracy, Matthias Day, General Brinkerhoff and other equally well known gentlemen were prominent in the organization. As promptly as the funds of the Association would allow, rooms in the Sturges building were pleasantly fitted up and a respectable number of admirably selected books placed there and opened to the public. In 1879 these books were given into the care of the Lyceum and now form a valued part of our library.

The Mansfield Lyceum, the next body to take up the library work, accomplished the most important results. I would be tempted just here to give an extended history of that body, which has been foremost in many other good works as well as in this, but that I know will be given at the coming opening of the Lyceum in the East Room of this building, with all the charm of personal reminiscence, by those who have been actors in that honorable history. The Lyceum was organized, "For the promotion and cultivation of literary and scientific knowledge," September 6, 1871, with the following officers: President, Col. Barnabus Burns; Vice Presidents, H. C. Hedges, M. D. Harter, H. M. Parker; Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, C. Elliott and J. M. Hillyer; Treasurer, E. W. Smith; Librarian, W. S. Bradford; Member of Board of Directors, J. E. Wharton. A number of meetings had been held preliminary to the organization, two or more in the office of Bradford & Smith; and one in Philharmonic Hall, presided over by A. H. Condict, at which E. W. Smith, J. W. Wharton and N. N. Leyman were appointed a committee to draft a constitution. Other gentlemen prominent in these early meetings were General Brinkerhoff, Dr. Doolittle, Revs. Bronson, Fairfield and Cheshire, and Colonel Fink. The organization was incorporated in November, 1871, and immediately set about, that which was one of its prime objects, though not mentioned in its constitution, the founding of a library. Through Hon. John Sherman a number of Public Documents were received from Washington. A lecture course was arranged for the winter and the resulting funds invested in good books. A com-

mittee canvassed the town soliciting donations of books from citizens and received a number of excellent volumes. Early in the spring the books were catalogued and ready for the use of the members. The Lyceum Library was not a free public library, although it was the intention that ultimately it should be so. It was first opened in the Sturges building in the law office of the Librarian, Captain Bradford. It remained there until the spring of 1873, when the County Commissioners granted the Lyceum the use of a room in the basement of the Court House on condition that the library should be open to all citizens of the county who should pay to the Lyceum one dollar annually. When the library was removed to the Court House in May, 1873, it consisted of 300 volumes, about 200 of which were public documents. At this time Capt. Bradford resigned and Col. Wharton was elected librarian. While in the Court House the library was free, as a reading room, when open. For nearly three years following his election Col. Wharton gave to the library his entire time and was largely instrumental in making it what it was at its best. In 1874 and 1875 two festivals were held in the Court House which were most generously patronized and netted a handsome sum. This was expended for books and periodicals. December 1, 1875, Col. Wharton, who was about to remove from the city, tendered his resignation. A resolution passed at that meeting expresses regret at losing his valuable services and bears testimony to his faithful and efficient work, his manly and courteous bearing and his uniform and marked attention to his duties as Librarian. Dr. Doolittle was elected to fill the vacancy and served for a year, devoting a great deal of time and attention to the work. After this the room was only open at stated times — once or twice a week.

In 1876 the Lyceum began subscribing for periodicals, assessing members a dollar annually for the purpose. With some variations of plan this was continued until 1885. These magazines could be taken out by members and might be read by any one when the room was open. They remained the property of the library and formed a nucleus of the valuable collection of magazines which we have had bound.

On March 2, 1888, a committee was appointed to confer with the M. L. A. in regard to giving the library into our custody. Various conferences ensued between representatives of the two bodies, terms of transfer were agreed upon, an inventory of the property of the Lyceum was made, and on November 14, 1888, articles of agreement were signed and the transfer formally completed. According to the inventory we received 2,106 volumes, including the books of the Y. M. C. A. A comparison of this with the Lyceum catalogue shows that many volumes are lost.

Our immediate predecessor, the Reading Room Association, owed its inception to the Rev. Charles Herr, who was ably seconded by Messrs. John Sturges, F. P. Gass, J. J. Hartley, H. M. Weaver, Hugh McFall, Reid Carpenter, Hobart Scattergood and others. On March 23, 1885,

a Reading Room was opened by these gentlemen in the Hedges building, comfortably appointed and supplied with leading newspapers and magazines. This continued open until it came into our possession. The Reading Room Association purchased no books, but received a number of books and magazines from Mrs. O. H. Booth and about 65 volumes from the circulating library of the Mansfield Reading Club. These came into our possession with the Reading Room. For the first two years of our organization we could do nothing more than carry on the Reading Room and get ready for the future. When in May of this year the Memorial Building was ready for our occupancy and we moved into it great piles of dusty, unassorted books, the task that confronted the Library Committee was prodigious. It looked as though only an expert librarian laboring for a year or two could bring order out of chaos. But the energetic chairman was in no wise disheartened. With the members of her committee she labored day after day with the most self-sacrificing devotion. As soon as the books were on the shelves our worthy president, who in the meantime had mastered the system of cataloguing determined on, gave her entire time to recording and cataloguing. Assisted by all these earnest workers and our industrious librarian, she has admirably completed the task and the books are now arranged in due order. Out of the mass of books a library has been evolved. And now, pygmies though we be, standing on the shoulders of giants who have gone before us, we can make a very good showing. We, too, have succeeded, even though this should be the limit of our success. Whether we shall continue to succeed depends, fellow-citizens, on you. Alone we can do little. With your hearty co-operation we hope to establish a library which shall, as the years go on, grow to be the noblest monument that patriotism can raise to heroism, a lasting good to every one. — (Read at dedication of Library, September 4, 1889).

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## MASSILLON.

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### THE M'CLYMONDS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In past years several attempts have been made to establish in Massillon libraries of general circulation, and reading rooms, but none of these efforts resulted in an enduring institution until the organization of *The McClymonds Public Library*.

In the spring of 1897 a great impetus was given to the cause of a public library by the announcement that this community had received a legacy of ten thousand dollars, available for library purposes through the thoughtful generosity of the late George Harsh. Immediately following this announcement a public meeting was held, which, after expressing by resolution its high appreciation of the valued bequest, proceeded to select a committee charged with the duty of devising a plan for

making the gift effective. At the first session of this committee its deliberations were interrupted by a communication from Mr. J. W. McClymonds, tendering to the citizens of Massillon, in behalf of Flora R. and Annie M. McClymonds, the Nahum S. Russell homestead, in Prospect street, for a public library and reading room, the gift to stand as a memorial to their parents, Nahum S. and Esther K. Russell, and giving in his own behalf the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be held in trust as an endowment fund for the library. These munificent gifts were appropriately acknowledged to a public meeting of Massillon's grateful citizens.

It was now evident that the establishment of a public library in and for the community was an assured fact. To better perpetuate same and conserve its true interests, The McClymonds Public Library Asso-



MCCLYMONDS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ciation was formed under a state charter, and June 4, 1897, organized with the following officers and trustees:

J. W. McClymonds, President; Mrs. C. McCullough Everard, Vice President; E. A. Janes, Treasurer; C. A. Gates, Secretary; Mrs. Helena R. Slusser, F. H. Snyder and J. C. Corns.

After some eighteen months of preparation, the year 1899 witnesses the fulfilment of the hopes of past years: a public library, permanently established, free to every citizen of Massillon. There will be found on its shelves about ten thousand volumes, bought with the George Harsh bequest, besides many volumes the gifts of citizens and friends of the library. Current literature and additional books will be constantly supplied through the income derived from the endowment fund. Donated works of art adorn its walls, and subsequently will be added a splendid archaeological collection, curios, etc.

The alterations necessary to adapt the building to library uses, and the furnishing of same, involving an expenditure of four thousand dol-



MCCLYMONDS PUBLIC LIBRARY - INTERIOR.

lars, have been provided for by a special municipal fund. The current expenses are met for the most part by annual appropriations made by the city council.

The library opens its doors to the public with an operating force of one librarian and several assistants, whose duty and pleasure will be to serve its patrons and make all welcome who may enter its doors.

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## MARIETTA.

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### MARIETTA COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The date of the incorporation of Marietta College, 1835, may serve as the date of the birth of Marietta College Library. In truth, however, even as the College was the inheritor and conservator of two or more educational institutions, so the Library inherited from these institutions a goodly beginning. In the first college catalogue, issued in 1838, the statement is found that the library consisted of 3,000 volumes including an "extensive and choice selection of philological works procured by the professor of languages while on a visit to Europe." It is interesting to note that the money, \$1,000, which was used in the purchase of these works, came from the estate of a hardworking farmer, Samuel Stone, by name.

It is evident that the "powers" of those early days had advanced ideas regarding the use of a college library, for, in the catalogue referred to above we find that certain of the books were placed in a convenient room which was "open to students a part of each day for reference and study."

Through the wise provision of the trustees and through gifts from various sources the library grew slowly, until, at the time of the 25th anniversary of the college, 17,000 volumes were reported as belonging to the libraries under college control. At the 50th anniversary there were 33,000 volumes. At the present we have about 65,000.

The library has been enriched from time to time by gifts from many individuals. Noteworthy among them are three collections which, according to the wish of the donors, are kept as units.

First, the "Hildreth Library." In 1850, Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, a prominent physician of Marietta, presented to the college his large and valuable collections in various departments of Natural History. With this gift he also gave some hundreds of scientific books. To these he made additions, at one time and another, of scientific and historical works and a number of manuscript volumes of his own correspondence with scientific men in this country and abroad. There are also several volumes of manuscript letters relating to early times in Ohio, collected and bound by Dr. Hildreth, which are exceedingly valuable in the study of pioneer history of the N. W. Territory.



**MARIETTA COLLEGE AND LIBRARY BUILDINGS.**

The second collection, of over 1,300 volumes, is the gift of a graduate of Marietta College. It consists of books pertaining to philosophy, psychology, science and literature. Every volume is of value and the aggregate forms a most desirable section of the library. The donor, who is a man of high literary judgment, is still adding to his gift.

The last collection of note is the magnificent gift received at Commencement, 1900, from the Hon. Rodney Metcalf Stimson (Librarian 1881-1890, and treasurer 1881-1900) consisting of 18,712 volumes. This collection, while embracing various departments, is peculiarly rich in matter pertaining to American history. It is said by some who are probably qualified to judge, that in this respect it is second to none west of the Allegheny mountains except that of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The collection is the result of many years' careful work by a man who knows and loves books well.

Some of Marietta's former presidents have kindly remembered the library in substantial manner. From the estate of Dr. Henry Smith, the second president, came several hundreds of classical and other books. Through the influence of Dr. John Eaton, the fourth president, a large number of valuable educational works found their way to our shelves.

In addition to ordinary sources of increase, Marietta College is a U. S. Government depository and annually receives many volumes and pamphlets which, in the eyes of the uninitiated, are merely so many yards of sheep and paper specially designed to cumber the earth, but which in the estimation of the more enlightened, furnish well nigh inexhaustible stores of information.

For the study of southeastern Ohio history, or indeed of the history of the N. W. Territory, much valuable material is to be found in the records of the Ohio Company, and in a large number of manuscript letters and records of Marietta's colonial days. Many of these came to us from the estate of Col. William R. Putnam, a lineal descendent of General Rufus Putnam, whose name is a household word in Marietta history. Among these manuscripts are several journals written by General Putnam, and many autograph letters from him and from other prominent men of the time, together with a number of "civil and military commissions dating back to 1760."

For a library of its size that of Marietta College is remarkably well supplied with files of bound magazines which with Poole's and the Cumulative Indexes give invaluable aid to the student.

The library serves also as reading room for the students and supplies much of the periodical literature of the day.

Although the library is primarily a college institution, its stores are thrown freely open to the reading public of Marietta, with only the reservation that the students must have first consideration.

As to classification, the library is in a transition state from an old and unsatisfactory card catalogue with fixed location and uncertain clas-

sification, to the Dewey system. The work goes on slowly owing to the fact that while Marietta College owes no man anything she yet has no superabundance of means.

In its early days the library was moved from one room to another as convenience or necessity demanded, having no permanent abiding place of its own. Its present home is in a building expressly designed for the purpose and is a gift of Marietta alumni. Some thirty-two or thirty-three years ago the college president was spending the Sabbath in an eastern city. A Marietta alumnus walking with him spoke of his wish that the alumni should contribute to the support of the college. The president suggested the need of a library building and his desire that the alumni should undertake its erection. The next morning brought a check for \$500 for that purpose. With such a beginning the effort could but succeed and for thirty years we have occupied this building provided by Marietta's loyal alumni. Half the lower floor is taken up by the museum and the other half by the literary society libraries. The second floor, with its gallery, amounting to a third floor, accommodates the college library proper, with an overflow into the attic of some thousands of volumes. When first erected there were many vacant alcoves; now it is only by the "doubling up" process and many other makeshifts that our books are housed. We still have an abundance of light and air, but like Oliver Twist we are unsatisfied and hope some day in the future to have a new fire proof building or at least a fire proof addition.

The library is also the college picture gallery, in lack of a better, and on almost every available foot of wall space and along the gallery railing are hung pictures, some of them paintings by the old masters, willed to the college by Dr. Henry Smith, our second president.

During seven hours of every school day the visitor to the library will find busy students poring over their books or searching for additional help in their work; and it is a matter of common report that many a graduate feels his intercourse with the silent teachers met in library alcoves to have been the better part of his college days.

MINNIE M. ORR, *Acting Librarian.*

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## MARYSVILLE.

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### MARYSVILLE LIBRARY.

The Marysville Library Association was formed by a majority of the members of a woman's club, called "Woman's Parliament," in June, 1897. We had nothing to begin with but energy. We succeeded, however, in the following six months, in persuading the town council to give us the use of two rooms in the Town Building. One we use as a public free reading room, the other is the library, open to all as far as books of

reference are concerned, but only subscribers may take out books. Having secured the room, we next obtained possession of nine hundred volumes of well selected standard works, which had been the property of a library organized some thirty-five years ago, but which had run down, because new books were not added often enough to give freshness and variety to the collection. These nine hundred volumes had been given into the care of the I. O. O. F. lodge and were not accessible to the public. Soon after we received the books they were classified by the Dewey system, State Librarian C. B. Galbreath assisting in the work. A printed catalogue has since been issued.

From membership fees we furnished our rooms and bought a few new books. We announced our opening for December 3, 1897. On that day we held a reception at the library rooms to which the public were invited to come and, if possible, to bring one or more books for the library. About three hundred volumes were added in this way. Since the opening, we have been steadily adding to our number of books, till we have 1,809.

The care of the reading room, which is open every evening and Saturday afternoon, is entirely taken by the members of our Executive Board. The librarian and assistant also serve without pay. We do not feel that we can afford a paid librarian until we are established in a building of our own; and it is for that that we are now working, with a prospect of success at an early date.

We have had many donations from individuals of books and money, and different societies have given benefit entertainments. Though we probably make a small showing among the libraries of the state, we have accomplished enough to make us certain that only courage and perseverance are needed to give us our heart's desire.

CHARLOTTE HENDERSON.

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## MENTOR.

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### MENTOR VILLAGE LIBRARY.

Mentor\* is a village of about 500 people; therefore we are somewhat limited in our ability to raise funds for carrying on library work. But some six years ago fifteen of us got together and began holding a series of meetings every month, something in the nature of the old New England township meeting, for the purpose of stirring up an interest in township affairs, and in doing what we considered it necessary to have some central point of interest around which we could all work, and we chose as that the library. There had never been a library in the village excepting a small circulating library. We all believed that the use of

books and the greater knowledge of books would be a common center of interest around which we could all work and toward which we would all be glad to give work. The result of five years' work in this way was that we now have a library of about 1,600 volumes, and two years ago, acting under a general law of the state, we became incorporated and requested the village council to levy a tax for the work of the library. We at that time had about 1,000 volumes. The council very readily saw the advantage of this kind of work. They appreciated what was being done for the citizens and schools of the state, and therefore they levied a tax and turned the proceeds of the tax over to the library board. In this way, you will see, the library board is kept entirely aloof from politics. There are no elections by the people, nor is the board appointed by any political party. It is a self constituted body, a corporate body under the laws of the state, and as long as we maintain our corporate existence the village may turn over the funds to the library. We settled this difficulty of women's rights by having an equal number of both men and women on the board, and then in order to avoid the question of disruption of families, we made the other member of the family who was not on, an honorary member of, the board. In this way we increased the number of workers and at the same time satisfied the desire of many people to hold office.

But we found that fifteen, together with the supernumerary and honorary members, were unwieldy, and the work practically devolved upon very few of the members. Therefore when we were incorporated, we made an executive board consisting of five members, and they had absolute management of the library proper. They are elected every year from the members of the association, the fifteen and these others, and they have absolute control of the library. In this way we have found it very easy to accomplish the work we have set out to do.

I have stated this result of our work to show what can be done. I believe that one of the best and easiest methods of education is through the library; that we reach all classes, all ages and all kinds of people, and that by making the library an adjunct of the public school system, we add materially to the advantages that may be afforded to the pupils. Although our library is supported by the village, we make it absolutely free to any one who desires to use it. Those outside the village or township are required to put up a nominal deposit, merely for the safe return of the book. We made this the ideal toward which we were working — that the friendship of books is like the friendship of men, it is worth nothing and avails nothing unless it is used constantly and improved constantly.

JAMES R. GARFIELD.

## NEWARK.

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### NEWARK CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

A lady who has for years been interested in this library writes substantially as follows in regard to it:

I cannot give very accurate answers to some of your questions, and really our library is such a small one that I think it hardly worth while to mention it at all. It is the only one in town except the school library which is also small. Our library was started by a few ladies who formed a little society, bought a few books, and exchanged them among themselves. When the books had accumulated, they kept them in a small room and issued them to any one paying a small subscription. After nearly twenty-five years we have reached the number of only sixty subscribers. We have made efforts to get some help in various ways but have not succeeded. We think, in a city of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, it is rather a poor showing that there are only sixty subscribers. We pay no rent and no salaries, so all our money is spent for books.

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## OBERLIN.

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### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF OBERLIN COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Oberlin College was established in 1833. Immediately after an attempt was made to gather together a library. The soliciting agent, Rev. John J. Shipherd, in a tour through New England secured from the libraries of New England clergymen such books as could be spared, and these formed the nucleus of the College Library. Occasionally a publisher was found who would contribute his publications and more rarely still money was given for the purchase of books. In this way the collection gradually increased until in 1849 it numbered four thousand volumes. A short time prior to this, in 1846, the Library seemed of enough importance so that one of the professors of the institution, Mr. Henry E. Whipple, was made librarian, which position he held until 1853. It was then placed in charge of Professor James Dascomb, who retained the position until 1873. The Library received in the years '51 and '52 a large addition of valuable books, the result of solicitation by a deputation which had gone to England to solicit aid for the College from anti-slavery friends in that country. Therefore, in 1858 the Library was able to report 6,908 volumes as being in its possession. During the remainder of Professor Dascomb's administration as Librarian, the only event of note was the transfer of the Library from the quarters which it originally occupied, a large room at the west of the first floor of the Chapel, to newer and more commodious rooms in the newly erected Society Hall. This transfer occurred in the year 1867. In the year 1873 Dr. Dascomb sought relief from the library, and for the first time a Librarian was appointed whose entire time was given to the work of the Library. For this place the



**OBERLIN COLLEGE LIBRARY.**

choice fitly fell upon the Rev. Henry Matson, a man of marked literary tastes and of wide experience. At this time the Library was opened every afternoon in the week for the use of the students, and on two afternoons of the week for drawing books for home use. The class of 1870 about this time presented many valuable sets of the later literature to the Library, including complete sets of Irving, Scott and other popular novelists. A small charge was added to the college term bills which provided for the payment of salaries and necessary expenses, and left a few hundred dollars each year available for the purchase of new books. From these sources, and from gifts, the Library increased during the administration of Mr. Matson from about ten thousand volumes to sixteen thousand. In 1885 Mr. Charles V. Spear, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, presented the College a beautiful building containing on the upper floor a large reading room, 75 by 40, fitted with adjoining stack rooms, and upon the first floor rooms designed for the storage of books, but which have, thus far, been temporarily occupied by the museum and the Geological and Zoological Departments. Mr. Spear also presented the Library the Relief L. Holbrook Fund of over eleven thousand dollars, the income of which was to be spent for the purchase of books. At about the same time, under the leadership of Professor William G. Frost, now more widely known as President Frost, of Berea, Kentucky, a movement was made by the Alumni which resulted in the raising of sixteen thousand dollars, which was spent in carefully cataloging the Library and classifying it on the Dewey system, and in the purchase of new books. Mr. Azariah S. Root, a graduate of the class of 1884, was employed for this work, and in 1887 was appointed Librarian, which position he still occupies. Since 1887 the Library has grown very rapidly, reaching 21,628 volumes in 1890, 33,136 books in 1895 and 44,705 books in 1900. Its use grew even more rapidly, and the number of books drawn increased from about 3,600 per year to more than 13,000, while the use of the books within the building increased in far greater proportion. In 1900 from the legacy of Rev. E. K. Alden, D. D., of Boston, Massachusetts, a fund of more than \$5,000 was added to the endowment of the Library, which, with other smaller sums, make a total endowment, the income of which is spent for the purchase of books, of nearly \$21,000. In addition to this, special gifts are received from time to time, and, as the finances of the College permit, special appropriations are made by the Board of Trustees. In 1901, upon the death of General Jacob D. Cox, his valuable private library, numbering about twenty-seven hundred volumes came into the possession of the Library. This valuable Library is especially strong in the history of our late Civil War. The last report of the Library showed 51,405 bound volumes in the possession of the Library and 52,422 unbound volumes, or an aggregate of 103,827.



OBERLIN COLLEGE LIBRARY — INTERIOR.

## OXFORD.

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### THE WESTERN COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The following is from a description Alumnae Hall of the Western College and Seminary, Oxford, Ohio:

"A fire-proof library with a capacity for one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, constitutes the entire north end of the building. More than eight thousand volumes are now upon the shelves. The library is open for consultation more than ten hours daily, and books are drawn for use in the student's rooms, subject to certain restrictions. In this library is the Tillinghast window, placed here by the class of '66. This window received the gold medal at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and is said to be one of the most beautiful works of art in America. In addition to the library there is a large, sunny, reading room, which is furnished with more than one hundred of the leading reviews, magazines and newspapers."

In a letter the librarian, Caroline D. White, supplies the following additional information:

"We have had two fires. Very few books were saved from the last fire in April 1871; as near as I can learn, not over five hundred. About eight or nine hundred books were given to the library soon after they re-opened the following October. The library grew in a very small way until we received an endowment of \$2,600, which gives us an income of \$180.00 to be used yearly.

Since we moved into our new library, June, 1895, we have received some larger gifts from time to time which have increased our number of books. From six to eight hundred dollars is appropriated from the receipts of tuition to meet the current expenses of the reading room and the binding of magazines and periodicals, also the purchase of a small number of books."

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## PAINESVILLE.

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### PAINESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Several early attempts were made to establish a library in Painesville, but with no permanent result until the foundation of the Temperance Library and Reading Room. This was established by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and aided by Mr. C. H. Moore, who loaned a thousand books to the library.

With the death of Miss Dean, January 31, 1898, who, for twenty years, had been its faithful librarian, this went out of existence, only to rise again Phoenix like from its ashes into a larger and more lasting form.

This had been the earnest desire of Miss Dean, that a Public Library should be established on an enduring basis for the youth of the present and future. Early in February a charter was obtained, and an organization effected for a Free Public Library and Reading Room. The articles say: any citizen can become a member of the Library Association by the



PAINESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

payment of a fee of \$5.00, and the Library must be open at least three hours each day.

The town was thoroughly canvassed, and the people urged through the daily papers to show their good citizenship by becoming members of the Association. One hundred and thirty-three responded to the appeal. After this a meeting was called, and from these associate members, fifteen trustees were elected, and Mr. Harley Barnes was unanimously chosen president, but as he declined to act, Mr. George P. Steele was appointed, and under his efficient leadership the work has gone rapidly on.

Mr. Barnes rented the old Temperance Rooms to the association for a nominal sum, and busy hands soon transformed it into a thoroughly comfortable place, by taking down partitions and redecorating.

The libraries of the W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. and one thousand books the gift of Mr. C. H. Moore, of Clinton, Illinois, were soon transferred to the new association. Gifts of books came pouring in; the Vocal Society gave \$70.00 for this purpose, the proceeds of a concert in Memorial Hall, so that soon we had three thousand volumes. A competent librarian was found in Mr. Ashley, who was induced to bring order out of chaos in cataloguing and putting the books in place.

The great need of a library building had been in the minds of a few citizens for several years. It seemed that some one of the ten or twelve wealthy men, formerly residents here, might be induced to build such a memorial. A letter was written and sent to several, and one gentleman was consulted on the subject, with the result, that on the opening night, Mayor Reynolds announced that a friend had been found generous enough to buy a lot and build for the village a library, the plan of which was exhibited. Mr. Morley's reason and purpose for giving it were fully explained in his address at the dedication. The building was promised for the next Christmas, but owing to difficulty in securing a title to the lot, it was delayed until spring, and then again until October.

The Council were induced to grant a levy of tax for the support of the Public Library, which by a new law they are privileged to do. In New Hampshire, in 1895, a law was passed compelling the support of Public Libraries, the same as of schools, these being considered necessary to supplement the school work, for they realized that a Public Library is not only a means of education, but a conservatory of Public Morals.

At the library opening all the town and school officials were invited and Mr. Morley's friends here and in Cleveland. Mr. George P. Steele, the president of the association, presided and first introduced Mr. Morley who was received with great applause.

His address, which was replete with reminiscence, was heard with the closest attention. In conclusion he said:

"For a number of years after leaving Painesville for Cleveland in 1847, I retained business interest in Painesville, and until the death of my parents, made

quite frequent visits to your city, and kept in touch with your life and growth. I have always been interested in whatever concerned the welfare of your city. The members of our family have a strong personal regard and affection for Painesville.

This library building is erected in memory of my parents, and I feel that no act of mine would be more pleasing to them than to contribute to the education and culture of your people.

I hand you, Mr. President, a deed for this library building."

After the dedication the books were brought and put in place, and in three days the Library was ready for use, in its beautiful new home, with Mrs. Julia Irwin in charge, who, by her intelligent and kindly service of two years has made herself a pleasant part of the institution.

There are now on the shelves five thousand volumes. That the public appreciate the gift is evidenced by the fact that on an average one hundred persons come to the building every day to draw books, or to enjoy the pleasant reading room, the newspapers and magazines always on file.

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## PIQUA.

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### SCHMIDLAPP FREE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The building and grounds for this library were donated by Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, and named in memory of his mother. The library problem was worked out by the Superintendent of Schools, C. W. Bennett, and the Board of Education. The library equipments were put in by the Board of Education at public expense. It is called a free school library to bring it under the common school library law of Ohio, which permits a levy, makes the Board of Education custodian, and the superintendent of schools chairman of the library committee.

The library was opened in 1890 and has had a liberal patronage. The board pays all expenses out of the general fund. The plan is highly satisfactory and the library is very popular.

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## POMEROY.

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### THE POMEROY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first movement towards the establishment of a public library in Pomeroy was made at a Chautauqua meeting held October 1, 1895, when a temporary organization was effected and a book reception planned. The books donated in this way formed the nucleus of the present library. A permanent library association was formed November 5, 1895. The library existed for several years as a subscription library. Various entertainments were given as library benefits; contributions of books were received from time to time and the work progressed steadily though



SCHMIDLAPP FREE SCHOOL LIBRARY, PIQUA, OHIO.

slowly. On December 1, 1898, the Pomeroy Library Association was duly incorporated with eight charter members as follows: Thomas Tumbull, J. H. Lochany, Edw. L. Keiser, Caddy Whaley, Louise W. R. Ohl, Mary L. Hysell, Wyatt G. Plautz and H. J. Ewing. The Board of Education under the Ohio law passed February 16, 1898, caused to be levied three-tenths of a mill for free public and school library purposes.



POMEROY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

They also turned over to the board of trustees of the public library the high school library consisting of about six hundred volumes. New books were purchased, the volumes carefully catalogued according to the Dewey system (under the personal direction of Miss Boardman, the assistant state librarian), a librarian employed, and the library formally opened as a free public library September 15, 1900. It is well patronized and highly appreciated by a grateful public.

CADDY WHALEY,  
*Secretary Pomeroy Public Library Ass'n.*

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### SALEM.

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#### SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Salem Library Association was organized in November, 1895, and articles of incorporation taken out. Shares of stock at \$25 each were sold, and the proceeds, \$1,700, invested in books. The library was opened in March, 1896, in a rented room. Stockholders had the use of the library free, others for two dollars per year. All services rendered, including that of the librarians, were gratuitous.

During the first year 1,452 volumes were accumulated; the second year, 261 volumes; the third, 633 volumes; the fourth, 773 volumes; the fifth, 556 volumes; total, 3,675 volumes.

In June, 1898, the library was declared a free library, thus obtaining for its support, by taxation, under the state law of that year, about \$1,000 per year. A friend of the library gave \$300. These are the only sources of income the association has had.

During the first year, 111 persons were taking books from the library, the second, 144; the third, 654; the fourth, 1,078; the fifth, 1,360. The population of the city is about 8,000.

No record of circulation was kept previous to 1898, but it was very small. For the year 1898-9 it was 15,855; the present year, 20,500.

The library is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 5:30 p. m., on Saturdays from 2 to 8 p. m. It is the intention to have it open every day in the near future, if possible.

The circulation has grown entirely beyond the proper handling within the present limits of library hours, and nothing but a lack of funds prevents an immediate extension.

HELEN S. CAREY, *Librarian.*

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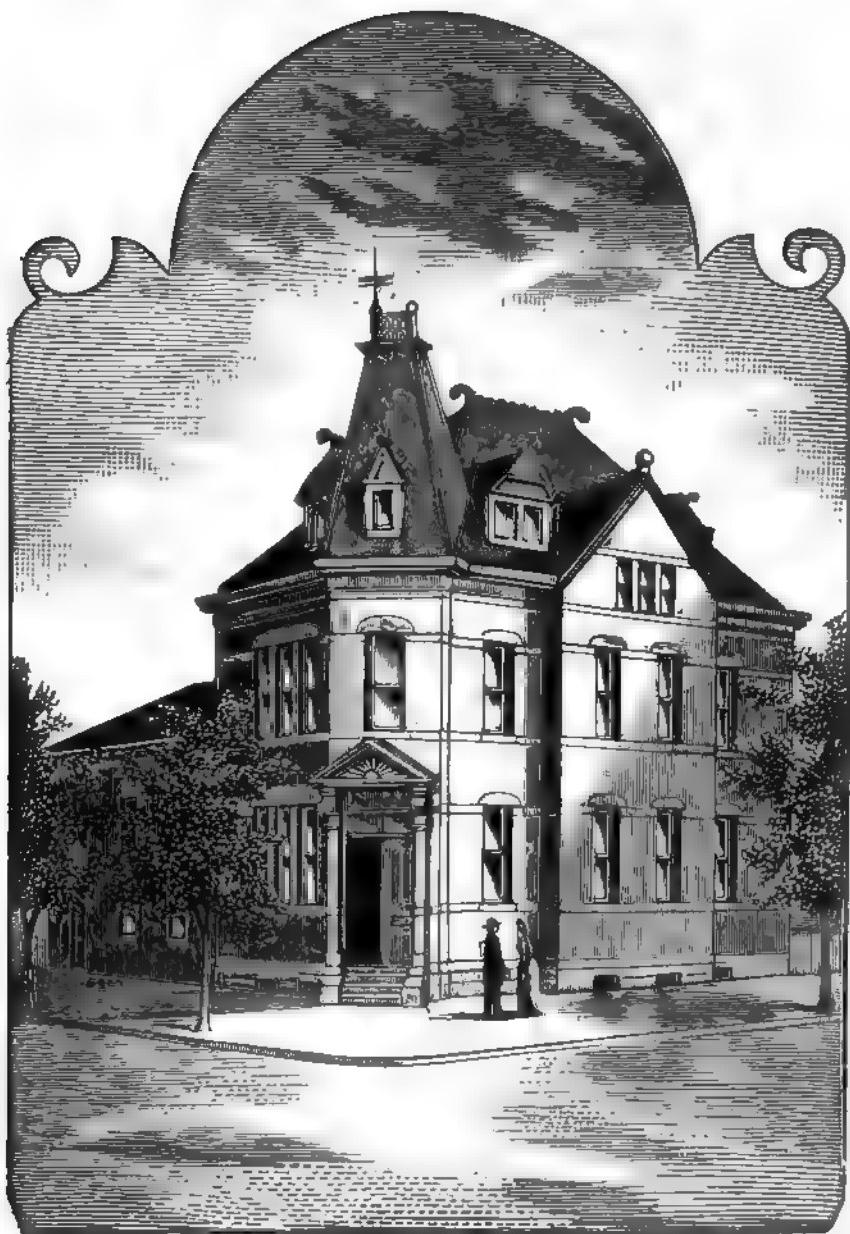
## SANDUSKY.

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### SANDUSKY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Sandusky library was founded by the Sandusky Young Men's Christian and Lecture Association, the exact date of which is not now known, the early records having been lost. At the suggestion of Mrs. Wm. H. Mills, Mrs. Geo. Thornton and Mrs. L. S. Hubbard a meeting was held March 3, 1870, at the home of Mrs. Hubbard to consider the formation of a Library Association by Sandusky women and on March 16 of the same year the Library Association of Sandusky was organized in the high school building. Its first officers were: President, Mrs. A. H. Moss; Vice President, Mrs. James E. Marshall; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Thornton; Board of Managers, Mrs. L. S. Hubbard, Mrs. Julius Erckener, Mrs. Geo. March, Mrs. Geo. J. Anderson, Mrs. James Woolworth, Mrs. H. G. Robinson, Mrs. J. O. Moss, Mrs. Chas. E. Cooke.

The books, comprising all told but a few hundred volumes, with the other property were turned over to the new association. From that date the library was managed and maintained by ladies. An annual fee of two dollars with an occasional gift of money furnished the means for its support. The library gradually grew but for years its growth was small. A room in the high school building set apart by the board of education was its home until the year 1896, when it was removed to a room in the Masonic Temple and the city council appropriated one-tenth



PORSCMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

of a mill of the city tax levy toward its support. This was increased in 1889 to two-tenths of a mill from which the library has since received an annual sum which now amounts to about \$1,500, towards its support. The books now number about 12,000 volumes including bound public documents.

November 5, 1895, "The Library Association of Sandusky" was incorporated under the laws of the state and the library became free. The objects of the association set forth in its articles were "the establishment of a free library, the books of which shall be rendered accessible to its members and to aid by such means as may be in its power the increase of a larger and freer intellectual life in our midst."

The Board of Managers is as follows:

MRS. JAY O. MOSS.....	President.
MRS. I. F. MACK.....	Vice President.
MRS. R. E. SCHUCK.....	Secretary.
MRS. CHARLES H. MOSS.....	Treasurer.
MR. JAMES WOOLWORTH.....	
MRS. S. B. NEWBURY.....	
MRS. T. H. B. DAVIS.....	
MRS. A. W. MILLER.....	
MRS. JOHN T. MACK.....	
MRS. CHARLES E. COOKE.....	
MISS HARRIET WEST.....	
MRS. C. B. WILCOX.....	

} Trustees.

The fee system of \$2.00 per year was continued only as applying to those intrusted with its management.

The drawing of books is now free to all under certain regulations and restrictions necessary to its proper management. A free reading room is maintained. The establishment of the free use of books and the privileges of the reading room in connection with the library marked a new era of increasing interest and growth. October 7, 1899, Andrew Carnegie, that generous friend of library extension, gave \$50,000 for a public library building and its equipment — the only conditions being that a site should be furnished, the city should give \$3,000 a year to maintain it and no part of the sum donated should be used for its maintenance.

A lot for the building was given by the Library Building Fund Association of Sandusky. This association was suggested by Mrs. A. C. Moss and was formed November 20, 1886, by a number of Sandusky ladies interested in library extension for the purpose of procuring a fund for a library building in Sandusky and for intellectual improvement.

The fund for this worthy object was raised largely by courses of lectures and entertainments, for a time given in the homes of the members, by life membership fees, and gifts and bequests of individuals who recognized the worthiness of the movement and the paramount need of a permanent home for the library if it were to become a free public



SANDUSKY PUBLIC LIBRARY - THE GIFT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

library and fulfill in large measure its mission. The association was incorporated January 1, 1896. The articles of incorporation set forth the purpose to be "the acquiring by purchase, lease or gift of suitable and sufficient land in the city of Sandusky and constructing, owning, maintaining, repairing and operating thereon a suitable building or buildings in which to maintain a library of books, periodicals and other papers and documents, for the encouragement of literature and science and the culture of the members."

The officers of the association prior to its incorporation were continued, and were as follows:

MRS. JOHN T. MACK.....	President.
MRS. JAMES WOOLWORTH.....	First Vice President.
MRS. JAY O. MOSS.....	Second Vice President.
MISS JESSIE WILCOX.....	Third Vice President.
MRS. DENVER J. MACKEY.....	Fourth Vice President.
MISS HARRIET C. WEST.....	Secretary.
MRS. A. C. MOSS.....	Treasurer.
MRS. WATSON HUBBARD.....	Auditor.

The above named and —

MRS. SPENCER B. NEWBURY.....	} Trustees.
MRS. G. E. HARRIS.....	
MRS. MOSES T. BROWN.....	

By the year 1899 the association had accumulated between \$9,000 and \$10,000. A corner lot fronting on the city park, opposite the court house and the high school building, 166 feet by 85 feet, and the most desirable available site for the purpose in the heart of the city, was purchased at a cost of \$9,000, and when Mr. Carnegie's gift was made this lot, free of all incumbrance, was presented to the library association in fee simple on which to erect the edifice his generosity had made immediately possible. The contract for the new building was let in the summer of 1900, the building to be completed in the spring of 1901. A view of the building now in process of erection is here given, taken from the architect's drawing and therefore not showing the approaches nor the fine views it will command.

The building in style of architecture is an American rendering of the style of Francis I. and follows no historical precedents of any definite period. It may be said to be composite in style. The effect is largely obtained not by elaborate detail but by a simple massing of stone walls with high gables and steep tile roofs. The exterior construction is of Sandusky Blue Limestone, dressed rock face, and the roof of red Akron tile. At a few points — such as the main portal and center of the wing walls — ornamental work of Ohio Sandstone is introduced to give relief to plainness and suggest the purpose of the building which is twofold — a public library and an auditorium. A foyer hall, entered through a spacious approach and loggia, flanked and marked by octagonal towers,

separates the two parts, to the left the library rooms, to the right the auditorium, with the stack room between them. Stairways lead from the hall to the second floor rooms devoted to art and a historical museum. Another stairway from this hall leads to the basement. The stack room is fire-proof and will contain fifty-seven thousand volumes. There are reading rooms for adults, for children and for reference work; also rooms for the Board of Managers and the Librarian, lavatories, etc. All these are on the main floor of the east or library wing. The west or right wing is the auditorium or Music Hall, seating 450 persons, and having stage, organ and dressing rooms complete. In the basement are rooms for receiving and cataloguing books, seminar work, storage, laboratories and the heating and ventilating apparatus.

The interior finish of the library is plain but neat, while that of the Music Hall is of a higher degree of architectural enrichment — the one typical of the sober, hard work involved in study and research, the other of the artistic and æsthetic field of human effort.

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## SHELBY.

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### \*PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"Uncle Dan" Marvin has donated to the public library of Shelby a property valued at \$6,500, to be used as a home for that institution.

This was the good news that was conveyed to the newspapers this morning by those who have received it in trust for the city until it can be accepted in an official way. The property spoken of is the J. Currie house and lot at the corner of Gamble street and Whitney avenue, recently vacated by the owners moving to Cleveland. The library will be moved from its present quarters in the Sutter-Higgins block just as soon as the Currie house can be repapered and painted and made ready for its new owners and tenants. That the gift meets with the hearty approval and best wishes of everybody in Shelby is only evidenced by a talk with citizens of the town. Even the boys and girls have caught the spirit of thankfulness which permeates the literary atmosphere, and are speculating on how long it will be until more books are added. The library is eminently popular with the boys and girls of the city, as may be learned any afternoon after school hours, when it is crowded with these youthful seekers of knowledge. To them the gift of a public library building appeals in a different manner than to those of maturer years, who look upon it as the crowning effort of an early born Shelby citizen to leave behind him a monument to his memory which shall stand when marble will have melted and inscriptions have faded away under the embrace of the ages.

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\* This sketch is adapted from an article in the *Shelby Daily Globe* of April 25, 1901.

In detail, Daniel Marvin determined some years ago that in his will he would bequeath a sum of \$5,000 to found a public library in Shelby. The purpose never changed in its object but was hastened by the fact that the old Dr. Bricker property, as he knew it best, was being deserted by the family, and that it must soon pass into strange hands. From a sentimental motive, known only to himself and a few of his friends, he preferred this spot as the site for his donation, and a few days ago offered it. Mr. B. J. Williams and City Attorney Mansfield were consulted in regard to the matter and in a conference with the city council learned that the city would take upon itself the obligation of maintaining the



SHELBY PUBLIC LIBRARY — NEW HOME PRESENTED BY DANIEL MARVIN.

same and also securing the payment of that part not covered by the present gift of Mr. Marvin, but which will be paid out of his estate after his death. All that remained was to purchase the same from the owners, and this was done Monday night by Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Williams. The deed was signed yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Currie and being delivered to-day made the property that of the village of Shelby for public library purposes.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT THE SHELBY LIBRARY.

The Public Library, as it is known to-day, was the outgrowth of the "Reading Room Association," which in turn found its parent in the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., formed in Shleby in the early days of 1897. The Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. had organized a reading room in con-

nection with its other work, but a meeting was held on June 4, 1897, and the "Reading Room and Library Association" was founded as a separate and distinct institution. Of this, Mrs. W. S. Miller was the President, Mrs. A. W. Gump, Vice President, Mrs. D. M. Strock, Secretary, and Miss Nerva Fagaines, Treasurer. Rooms were opened in the present location, only not so large, and in the charge of John Boyce, a few books, worn out magazines and papers found their way into the hands of those who cared to go there and read them. In September, 1897, Miss Carrie Marvin, a prominent worker in the W. C. T. U. of Mansfield, was secured to come to Shelby and act as Librarian.

Those were dark days for the infant institution, as Miss Marvin says at the time of her taking charge there were only a set of Dickens' works, Cooper's works and several other books on the shelves of the secretary which occupied the room. With the earnest endeavor, however, which characterizes the women of America, many of whom we have right here in Shelby, the ladies interested set about not only raising funds to pay the expenses of the institution, but also of adding to the few books which were regretfully called a library. The first real help came when Mr. Jeffrey, of the Ideal Bicycle Manufacturing Company, presented them with a check for \$100. Several of the ladies went to Cleveland and found that the smallest selection they could possibly make would cost \$235. They bought the books, nevertheless, and on the opening night, when these were presented to the public as the real, first circulating library of any proportions in the city, only 25 remained on the shelves, showing to what a great demand the association was catering. Tickets were sold at \$5.00 per year to families, and for \$2.00 per year to individuals for the use of books, and to those who did not wish to purchase tickets, books were rented at one cent per day. These sources of revenue, with the socials and entertainments given, kept the organization on a frail kind of footing for three years, although for one long year at the cost of reducing the Librarian's salary to \$15.00 per month. Her labor was one of love, however, as was demonstrated by the manner in which she stuck to it, and it is not overstating the truth to say that one year ago when the city council took up the matter of making a levy for the maintenance of the institution, and making it in fact as well as in name, a public library, no one of the score of ladies who had labored so hard for its success was more pleased than she.

At one time, after the library had been in operation for eighteen months, it was shown that although there were only 300 volumes in the place, over 6,000 books had been circulated, a remarkable record, and showing what Shelby is as a reading town.

The levy of one-fourth mill for library purposes, made by the city, furnishes about \$550 per year, a sum hardly adequate for the operating expenses, such as rent and librarian's salary. The purchase of books is made out of donations, or from the proceeds of socials which are given

by the ladies, who still have their interest centered in it to a great extent, and who have succeeded in getting together some 1,300 good books of all kinds.

This boon of a building of their own comes to the ladies most especially, as a reward for their untiring efforts, and it is needless to state that they are all elated beyond measure.

NOTE.—Mr. Marvin is a veteran of the Civil War. He participated in the battles of Shiloh and Stone River, and at the latter place was wounded so severely as to unfit him for further service. His gift to the city constitutes the greater part of the accumulations of a lifetime. He is seventy-six years old, and although still suffering from the effects of his military service, retains unimpaired his vigor of intellect and goodness of heart.

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## SIDNEY.

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### SIDNEY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Sidney Public Library was first organized as a stock company, being incorporated December 5, 1869.

It had a fund of about \$1,500 with which to purchase books and magazines, and was opened to the public during the year 1870.

It continued to be operated as a stock company until February, 1879, when its books, property and franchise were turned over to the Trustees of the Monumental Building, under a contract whereby the latter agreed to place the books in the Monumental Building, and thereafter, as soon as the debt of the building should be paid, to maintain the same as a public library out of the rents derived from the building, devoting what was commonly known as Memorial Hall to the purposes of a public library and reading room forever.

From 1879 to 1886 the books were stored in a part of Memorial Hall, but the Trustees having no funds available, they were not accessible to the public. During the latter year the village council made a small levy for library purposes, and with the consent of the Board of Trustees of the Monumental Building took the necessary steps to maintain the library open to the public, until such time as the Trustees might be in condition to take charge of the same and carry out their contract with the original Library Association.

Under this arrangement the immediate management was in the hands of a committee appointed by the village council, which also elected the Librarian. In the latter part of the year 1897 it was found that the bonded indebtedness of the Monumental Building had been paid off, and that a surplus derived from rents of the business rooms in the building had accumulated to the amount of about \$2,500, which sum was available for library purposes.



MONUMENTAL BUILDING—HOME OF SIDNEY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Sidney Public Library as an efficient educational agency may be said to date from the beginning of the year 1898, when the Board of Trustees of the Monumental Building organized as a library association. At that time there were supposed to be about 1,500 volumes belonging to the institution, aside from public documents (which heretofore had been regarded as worthless); but after deducting from the catalogue those that were "lost, strayed or stolen," and those worn out, the actual number of volumes available did not exceed 1,200.

The Board of Monumental Trustees, upon organizing as a Library Association, adopted a plan of government whereby the immediate control and management of the library is placed in the hands of a committee of three appointed by the Board of Trustees, which also elects the Librarian and Assistant Librarian. The managing committee is composed of one member of the Board of Trustees, one member of the City School Board and one unofficial citizen of the city.

The first step taken by the new management was to paper, paint and carpet the room, and supply it with a sufficiency of modern book cases, appropriate tables and desks, and comfortable chairs. They also put in the required fixtures for lighting by electricity. They then adopted the Dewey system of classification, together with a new and modern charging system, at the same time taking the preliminary steps toward making a complete card catalogue of the library.

During the two years that have intervened there have been accomplished the following results: The library has grown from a collection of 1,200 volumes to 4,050 volumes, all of which have been classified according to the Dewey system; and the card system of charging has been in successful operation for nearly two years, while the card catalogue is about half completed. This work has all been done by the present Librarian, with the aid of her assistant and a little local help, and without the assistance of any foreign expert. Meanwhile the work of the library, as distinguished from the work in the library, has wonderfully increased.

During the year 1897 the monthly average of books taken from the library was 343; during March 1898 (that being the first month the library was open under the new management), there was a circulation of 681 volumes. The average circulation for the year 1898 was 1,094 volumes per month; the average monthly circulation for 1899 was 1,729 volumes per month, while during the month of March, 1900, there were taken out 2,635 volumes.

These figures show a remarkable increase of interest in, and patronage of the library; but a much better test of the value of the work done by a library is found in the character of its circulation. In 1897 at least 85 per cent. of the books issued were fiction; for the year 1898 about 81 per cent. were fiction, while the records for the year 1899 show that less than 72 per cent. of the books taken out were fiction.

During the month of February, 1900, 61 per cent. were fiction, while for the first four months of this year (1900) only 62.4 per cent. were fiction. These figures show that the growth of circulation has been quite largely upon subjects other than fiction.

Another test of the value of a library's work is to be found in the use of its reference department. Figures and averages here are impracticable, but the growth of the use of this department has been much greater than that of the circulating department. The management of the library has laid special emphasis upon this department, seeking to make it as complete as possible with limited means and limited space. Every effort has been put forth to make it of value to the student class, while open shelves, easy chairs, noiseless cork carpet, convenient tables, good light and pleasing surroundings are doing much to attract people who would otherwise spend their time elsewhere.

Sidney is not blessed with a university or college to act as an intellectual center from which educational impulses and influences might radiate. It has been the desire of the management to make the Public Library the intellectual center of Sidney, and the efforts put forth to that end have received a hearty response from the people.

University Extension lecture courses have been so planned and conducted as to create a demand upon the library,—a demand which the library management has taken great pleasure in supplying to the utmost. Study clubs and reading clubs of various sorts have been encouraged to organize, relying upon the library to supply their needs. Then, the teachers of the public schools have been encouraged to go to the library themselves, as well as to send their pupils there, for books to be used in a supplementary way in all of the grades, and upon all subjects.

This has been found a very effective way of introducing the library to the young people, and thus getting them into the habit of relying upon it as a place where they may seek for information upon all subjects.

What in the foregoing sketch has been called the "Management" of the Sidney Public Library is composed of the following:

MONUMENTAL TRUSTEES.

JUDGE HARRISON WILSON,  
W. A. GRAHAM,  
H. S. AILES,

J. K. CUMMINS,  
O. S. MARSHALL,  
J. C. HAINES,

JOHN HEISER.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

S. L. WICOFF,

W. A. GRAHAM,  
E. L. HOSKINS.

LIBRARIAN.

MISS EMMA GRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MISS BELLE HAINES.

## SOUTH SOLON.

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### STOKES TOWNSHIP LIBRARY.

The history of the Stokes Township Library is brief. The idea was first suggested by a little surplus accumulating each year from our township high school commencements, an admission fee being charged, the receipts slightly exceeding the expenditures.

This sum was invested in books, the school board kindly purchasing a nice case. Soon there was felt a need of more books and a greater variety of authors. In order to secure the necessary funds the schools of South Solon gave a literary entertainment at the town hall and charged a small admission fee. Happy to say, there was a packed house and a neat sum was realized, which was invested in books. By this time we were in a position to use our best judgment in selecting new books, and it is declared by good authority that we have a well selected set of books for our library.

On December 19, 1896, it was opened to the public. While it was established mainly for the benefit of the schools, yet it is free to all the public. A list of the names of the books and their numbers is kept, also the price of each, so that if a book is lost it can be replaced by the person who lost it. When a book is taken out the name of the person, the number of the book and the date of issue are recorded. A book can be kept for two weeks and then renewed for two weeks. Otherwise a fee of two cents per day is charged for over time. By this record it is easy to see who is most interested in books and what class of literature one is inclined to read. We have a list of names of all those who have taken out books for the past four years, which is now an interesting record. The books are kept in the school building and each year in charge of some one of the teachers. We have now about 225 volumes including some works of nearly all standard authors. Having taxed the capacity of our book case to the utmost, no additions have been made to our library recently.

D. J. SCHURR, *Superintendent.*

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## SPRINGFIELD.

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### THE WARDER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Warder Public Library is the outgrowth of an institution organized under an ordinance of the Council of the City of Springfield, April 2, 1872, which had been adopted in pursuance of the State law, authorizing and providing for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. According to the provisions of this ordinance a free public library and reading room is supported by the annual appropriations made



WARDER PUBLIC LIBRARY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

by the City Council. The funds are expended by a Board of Trustees chosen by the City Council, of which the president of the Council is a member *ex officio*.

Under this act the library was first located on the second floor in the Black Opera House building, and opened to the public on June 8, 1872.

The accumulations of books which had passed from one to the other of the various short-lived Library Associations in the city—and of new books, mainly of the then famous Tauchnitz and Bohn collections, aggregating about 3,300 volumes—formed the then Springfield Public Library. At the close of the first year donations and purchases had increased this number to 3,840 volumes. The public interest in the library then quickened. It was soon found that more commodious quarters were necessary to accommodate the increasing patronage. The second floor of the north side of the Union building on Fountain avenue was found not too large, and in August, 1877, it was removed to that place, where it remained for nearly thirteen years, enjoying a generous expansion of increasing volumes and a corresponding patronage.

The present elegant building, now the permanent home of the Library, was the gift of a gentleman, Benjamin H. Warder, who had passed the better part of his life in the city of Springfield. Having accumulated a fortune, he removed to Washington, D. C.; but with that true instinct of gentle blood, ever mindful of and grateful to the city of his earlier life, and desiring to perpetuate the memory of his respected parents, who had also been residents of Springfield, he erected the present structure of architectural beauty and tasteful finish, and dedicated it to their memory. At the portal was placed by Mr. Warder, this:

#### MEMORIAL TABLET.

THIS LIBRARY HAS BEEN ERECTED IN MEMORY OF

JEREMIAH AND ANN H. WARDER,

BY THEIR SON,

BENJAMIN HEAD WARDER.

IT IS GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, O.,

FOR THEIR FREE ENJOYMENT,

AND LEFT IN THEIR CHARGE FOREVER.

This suitable and generous act has enshrined the memory of the donor in the hearts of the people of Springfield. It will remain, until the last stone crumbles, as a monument to his beneficence.

The Library was removed to this new building in May, 1890, where, under the fostering influence of an appreciative public, it has already grown to such proportions that additional room to meet the constantly increasing demands for the best literature is the ever-present problem with the Board of Trustees.

## SPRINGFIELD.

### ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY, WITTENBERG COLLEGE

The library of Wittenberg College begins its history with the year the institution was founded—eighteen hundred and forty-four. Before the college was really organized and permanently located, Dr. Ezra Keller, who soon afterwards became the first president, was sent out by the board of directors to collect funds for the college and books for a library, from friends of the new enterprise living in the eastern part of the state. As it was the object of the founders to establish an institution where young men would be educated for the ministry, it was somewhat of a coincidence that the first books given to the library were D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation." These five volumes now showing the marks of many years of usefulness, became the nucleus around which the library has slowly grown for the last fifty-five years.

In 1876 Prof. B. F. Prince, realizing the great need of gathering all the books together and placing them in some room adapted to the purpose, asked permission of the faculty to make the change. His request was at once granted and a room given him, which he himself fitted up with cases. Prof. Prince was then appointed librarian and from that time a new era began. The library was opened on several days of each week for a few hours and records were kept of all books loaned out. In this place the library remained for ten years and under the new conditions began to grow and become of practical value.

But in the meantime the students were not without the advantages of a library, limited though those advantages were.

Soon after the organization of the college, two literary societies were formed and each began immediately to collect and purchase books for a library. The intense rivalry existing between these two societies led each to try to surpass the other by every means possible, and as a result much of their interest centered in their respective libraries. Before many years had passed by, each society had secured a small but permanent library fund from which to purchase books.

In 1886, when the new recitation hall was erected, a large and convenient room was constructed for library purposes. In this new home the college and both society libraries were kept separate. The new system of making all books accessible to the students materially increased the usefulness of the library.

In 1891 the family of Mr. John Zimmerman gave to the college a beautiful little building known as Zimmerman Library, which they had erected in memory of a son and brother. Mr. John L. Zimmerman, of the class of '79, took the most active interest in the gift, and the fact that the college now possesses a building exclusively for library purposes is due to his timely assistance, and thoughtfulness in regard to all things connected with the institution.

The building is beautifully located and commands a view not only of the campus, but of the western portion of the city as well. It is built of a gray limestone found in Clark county, and the trimmings are of red sandstone. The interior is finished throughout with quartered oak. The building is small, and while at present it answers all needs, yet with the steady though slow growth of the library it will not be many years before some plan will have to be devised whereby a greater number of volumes may have shelving room, for already the cases are becoming crowded.

The plan of the building is exceedingly simple. It is rectangular in form and only one story high. The entrance, delivery desk and librarian's room occupy the central portion of the building, while the stack-room is in one end and the reading room in the other. Unfortunately the cases are of wood, but the stack-room is so high, that at some future time, if provision can be made for sufficient light, a change can be made by which two if not three stories of iron stacks can take the place of the present arrangement. The reading room, on the right of the entrance, is bright and well lighted with windows to the north, east and south.

When the college opened in the fall of ninety-two the building was ready for occupancy and from that time the library has been a much larger and more important factor in the work of the students. With removal to the new building, the old system of keeping the three libraries in separate cases was dispensed with, and books of the same class were all arranged together. The only present indication that a book belongs to one library or another is the label on the inside and the records that are kept of all books. This method is found much more satisfactory than the old one.

Previous to the building of the Zimmerman Library there was no reading room in connection with the library, though at times a small one was maintained in the gentlemen's dormitory. As a result, it was some time before the students became accustomed to using the new reading room regularly, or even the library itself for extensive reference work.

The library is small, containing only between eleven and twelve thousand volumes, but it is well selected and comparatively little of the material is useless.

Certain portions of the library are much better equipped for working than are others. The theological department has by far the greatest number of volumes, though it is not the most useful or complete. The departments of history and literature are the best selected and most useful of all, the Americana being especially good for so small a library. Sociology is now being given more attention and many of the new books purchased are in that line. The sciences and arts have never been properly kept up, and in these branches the library is seriously lacking. Although not a government depository, yet a large number of government books are received every year. Recently a number of new volumes have



ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY - WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

been purchased for the German department and it is becoming of great assistance to the students.

The library has never been catalogued according to any regular system, though a few years ago a catalogue was made for the use of the librarians. At present it is being classified according to the decimal system preparatory to making a regular card catalogue.

Of recent years the library has received no very large gifts, but from time to time a hundred to two hundred volumes are sent to it by some friend. During the early years of the history of the college there were several gifts to the library from Lutheran ministers of Pennsylvania and Maryland, of very old books, nearly all of them in the line of theology. There are in all nearly six hundred of these old volumes, dating from fifteen hundred and thirty-six to the early part of the present century. As no records were kept, it is impossible to tell just when or from whence they came. A number of old books that have been given during more recent years have slipped in with the original collection so that nothing definite is known about it. Previous to the connection of these books with the library of Wittenberg College, the only thing known of them is traditional.

Dr. Henry Eyster Jacobs, in his history of the Lutheran Church, in the American Church History series, in writing of Rev. W. C. Berkenmeyer, says, "William Christian Berkenmeyer, who came to this country in 1725, brought with him a library for the congregation, bought with funds which he had collected, which would be beyond the capacity not only of the most of the congregations but even most of the pastors of the present day. It consisted of twenty folios, fifty quartos, twenty-three octavos and six duodecimos, among them such massive works as Calovius Biblia Illustrata, Baldwin's Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, Dedekenn's Consilia and the same system of theology that Bjork had with him; viz., Brockmand. They are ponderous even to a scholar. The remnants of this library are said to be in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio."

As Dr. Jacobs mentions so few of the books Mr. Berkenmeyer brought with him, it would be impossible to prove from this statement that any of the old volumes in the library belonged to this original collection. But the fact that a good edition of Baldwin's Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, bearing the date of 1664 and printed at Frankfort, is in the library would indicate that Dr. Jacobs's statement may be correct and perhaps the remnants of Mr. Berkenmeyer's library of ninety-nine volumes have at last found a permanent home. As previously stated, nearly all of the volumes are of a religious character and many of them the works of Lutheran theologians living in the sixteenth, and seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries: men of whom little is known at the present time but men who, in their day, occupied prominent positions in the universities of Germany.

The oldest volume in the library is Martin Bucer's "Commentaries on the Gospels." It was printed in Basel in the year 1536. Unfortunately the first twenty-five pages are missing and it is impossible to tell to what edition it belongs; the rest of the volume is in excellent condition.

A large folio containing the reflections of Henry Goden is also of some age as it was printed in Wittenberg in 1545. One particularly interesting volume bears the date of 1560 and also came from a press in Basel. It is a Greek lexicon with Latin definitions.

A curious feature is the fact that from Epsilon Kappa Tau to Epsilon Lamda Alpha several pages were omitted, and again from Kappa Upsilon to Lamda Alpha Omicron twenty or more pages were again left out or in some way destroyed. These have been supplied by manuscript on a heavy vellum paper and the work is still legible and quite easy to read.

Time will not permit more than the mention of a few of these old books. Among them are two editions of Gottfried Arnold's "History of the Church from the Christian Era to 1668." One set, of which one volume is missing, is probably of the first edition as it appeared in 1699 and 1700. The other is a fine and perfect edition of 1740.

A few more of the oldest volumes are a very large German Concordance of the Bible which was printed in 1621; Johann Gottlob Carpzov's "Sacred Criticism on the Old Testament," printed in 1728, at Leipzig; the "Sermons of Jacob Weller" appearing in 1649; a third edition of Pierre Daniels Huet's "Demonstratio Evangelica," which was published in Paris in 1690, just a few years after the book first appeared.

The books mentioned are in Latin or German, but there are a number of old English volumes of the early seventeenth century, among them one of the third edition, printed in 1669, of John Pearson's "Exposition of the Creed." According to the title page it was "Printed by J. F. for Job Williams and are to be sold by Richard Davis of Oxford."

A fine edition of the complete works of Homer printed in Basel in 1606 should also be mentioned.

A number of these old books are bound in leather, but a far greater number are in a plain pig-skin without any ornamentation. But the work on some of the oldest volumes is elaborate in the extreme, and though time has somewhat dimmed the finer markings, yet many of them are still beautiful.

GRACE PRINCE.

## STEUBENVILLE.

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### CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Miss Beatrice M. Kelly has written substantially as follows of the Carnegie Library in that city:

The Library, we hope, will be completed within the coming year. The only conditions imposed by Mr. Carnegie, were that the city should furnish the lot and guarantee an annual income of not less than four thousand dollars a year. A special election was called and the proposition submitted for the issuing of bonds (\$15,000) for the purchase of a site. The vote was favorable, and the bonds were issued. An ordinance was also passed, increasing the city taxes by one mill, which will raise from \$4,500 to \$5,000 a year. This meets the conditions and guarantees support.

The building will be of brick and stone, with stone tower. It will be transept in form, one hundred and twenty feet by eighty feet, and one story high. In the basement will be a well lighted music hall, fifty feet by sixty feet. The library floor will contain two large reading rooms, one for little folks and one for adults, a writing room, stack rooms and office. The building and the lot will cost \$65,000; of this sum \$50,000 has been given by Mr. Carnegie.

A librarian and two assistants will be employed. The capacity of the building will be 48,000 volumes.

The following are the Board of Trustees:

GEORGE W. McCOOK.....	President.	
WILLIAM H. MCCLINTON .....	Secretary.	
JAMES W. GILL,	CHARLES GALLAGER,	H. G. DOHRMAN,
	MICHAEL KEANE.	

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## TOLEDO.

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### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Toledo Public Library may be said to have had its beginning in the Toledo Library Association, which was founded in 1864 by citizens of Toledo, interested in the intellectual growth of the city. Organized and maintained as a subscription library, this institution continued in successful operation until the year 1873.

It was manifest that this private Library Association, sustained by subscription, was a luxury of no benefit to the masses, who were not able to share in its support and benefits. The fruit of this conclusion was a movement that gave to Toledo the honor of being one of the first cities in the West to provide a free public library.

With the belief that free libraries sustained by taxation were as necessary educators as free schools, a bill was drafted providing for a library free to all citizens of Toledo, and was enacted into law by the Legislature of Ohio, April 18, 1873. On the 24th of June of that year, this act was formally recognized by the Common Council of the city



CARNEGIE LIBRARY — STEUBENVILLE, O.

by the passage of the resolution "Deeming it essential to establish a Library and Reading Room," with provisions for their maintenance.

At this time also, the Trustees of the new Library Board were appointed as provided by the Act, composed of nine members, the mayor *ex officio* being one, four nominated by the Board of Education, four by the Common Council, and all elected by the latter. They organized on the 24th of June, 1873. The members of the first Board of Trustees were chosen chiefly from the officers of the earlier Library Association, which made over to its successor the funds of the Association and its books, numbering some 4,878 volumes. •

By the original act, the Board of Education was directed to transfer to the new Public Library all books and documents in their possession not required in the schools for reference; and from this source the library acquired 1,320 additional volumes, thus affording a nucleus of 6,198 volumes.

The new library was opened in the building at the corner of Summit and Madison streets, then known as the "King Block," where it prospered and increased for the following seventeen years.

On December 22, 1884, the city council by ordinance authorized a deed which was duly executed by the city to the Library Trustees of a portion of the old Miami and Erie Canal bed, lying between Madison and Jefferson streets, "For the purpose of a Public Park and the erection of a suitable building for the purpose of a Public Library."

In 1888 the growing necessities of the library so urgently demanded more commodious quarters, that in April of that year an act was secured from the Legislature authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue bonds for the construction of a Library Building. The Trustees purchased sufficient ground adjoining the library grounds acquired from the city to allow a frontage of 196 feet upon Madison street, at the corner of Ontario, and extending that width through to Jefferson street, for the sum of \$14,000. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$75,000, and the present building — beautiful, fire-proof and thoroughly safe and permanent in all its appointments — was constructed therewith. The composite general outline of its style of architecture is the early Norman, with a mingling of the nearly related Byzantine.

On the 23d of June, 1890, the books and documents having been transferred from the old location to the new building, it was formally opened to the public, and has since been a great center of education and literary enjoyment for all our people, with prophecies of untold benefits to coming generations.

During the twenty-five years of its existence the Toledo Public Library has grown from the first 6,198 volumes to a library numbering over 43,000 well selected volumes adapted to every grade of scholarship, necessitating an increase in the working force from two librarians and assistants in 1873, to twelve in 1899.



TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Of the members of the Board of Trustees who have honorably and faithfully served the public during these years, two stand conspicuous as early leaders and organizers of the movement, and in many years of service. To Mr. William Scott and Mr. Charles King the public is greatly indebted for the inauguration and carrying forward of this noble work. They were both members of the Board of Trustees at its first organization and continued in the Board until the year 1893, when, by the death of Mr. King and, shortly after, the resignation of Mr. Scott, their twenty years of valuable service came to an end.

The other prominent citizens of Toledo who have lent their valuable aid and time as Trustees, without compensation, in attaining the success of the Toledo Public Library, with their source of nomination and terms of service, are as follows:

Trustees.	Term of Service.	Nominated by.
Adams, H. C.....	1893 to Jan. 1, 1897.....	Board of Education.
Brumback, O. S.....	1897 to Jan. 1, 1903.....	Board of Education.
Cone, C.....	1874 to Jan. 1, 1878.....	Common Council.
Cowell, M. L.....	1897 to Jan. 1, 1901.....	Common Council.
*Dodd, E. S.....	1873 to Jan. 1, 1876.....	Common Council.
Hathaway, H.....	1895 to Jan. 1, 1900.....	Common Council.
Hoag, F. J.....	1884 to Jan. 1, 1898.....	Board of Education.
Hubbard, F.....	1887 to Jan. 1, 1901.....	Board of Education.
Jones, M. J.....	1896 to Jan. 1, 1897.....	Common Council.
*King, C. A.....	1873 to Jan. 1, 1893.....	Common Council.
Lawless, J. T.....	1899 to Jan. 1, 1903.....	Common Council.
Lemmon, R. C.....	1884 to Jan. 1, 1896.....	Common Council.
Locke, R.....	1893 to Jan. 1, 1900.....	Common Council.
*Norton, E. H.....	1873 to Jan. 1, 1886.....	Board of Education.
Potter, E. D.....	1876 to Jan. 1, 1894.....	Board of Education.
Raymond, E. P.....	1881 to Jan. 1, 1898.....	Common Council.
Richardson, L.....	1895 to Jan. 1, 1897.....	Common Council.
*Rowsey, W. T.....	1879 to Jan. 1, 1883.....	Common Council.
Scheble, A. E.....	1898 to Jan. 1, 1902.....	Common Council.
Scott, W. H.....	1873 to Jan. 1, 1894.....	Board of Education.
Scribner, H.....	1883 to Jan. 1, 1899.....	Board of Education.
Schoemaker, F. B.....	1873 to Jan. 1, 1883.....	Board of Education.
*Sinclair, J.....	1873 to Jan. 1, 1875.....	Board of Education.
Smith, A. L.....	1898 to Jan. 1, 1902.....	Board of Education.
Smith, F. W.....	1881 to Jan. 1, 1883.....	Board of Education.
*Stebbins, H. S.....	1876 to Jan. 1, 1880.....	Board of Education.
*Wasson, R. A.....	1873 to Jan. 1, 1880.....	Common Council.

\* Deceased.



TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

County people and mankind in general — should continue through his directions and provisions after he has crossed the silent river of death.

Mr. Brumback took great interest in the little city library, established a few years ago through the efforts of a few noble women. He also did much towards making the city's handsome little parks what they now are. The fine grove of trees in Second Ward park were planted by him, so it is no wonder he selected this beautiful spot as the site on which should stand one of the most lasting monuments that a citizen of Van Wert could possibly erect.

It has also been very gratifying to our people to see his children, Mrs. J. P. Reed, Jr., Mrs. E. I. Antrim, D. L. Brumback, President of the Van Wert National bank, and Hon. O. S. Brumback, now a prominent attorney in Toledo, all working so faithfully and unitedly carrying out the desires of their noble father, devoting much time to see that the building should be a perfect one in every particular and worthy of the memory of one who truly loved his fellowmen. Such zeal and devotion merits the highest praise; by their deeds they have not only proven themselves truly heirs of a noble man, but have also erected for themselves a monument, which time cannot efface. Here we may very properly speak of Mr. John P. Reed, Jr., who has had the supervision of nearly everything in connection with the building. He has worked early and late, and it is due in a measure to his ability and unceasing efforts that next Tuesday, Van Wert County will be presented with not only the most handsome, but also the most perfect structure ever erected in Ohio.

Space will not permit us to mention the many difficulties and discouragements the heirs had to contend with while endeavoring to carry out the wishes of their father. First there was no law on the statute books authorizing the board of commissioners to accept the gift, great as it was. This difficulty, however, was soon removed. Through the efforts and solicitations of the heirs a general law was passed authorizing county commissioners to receive on behalf of the public such a bequest and to make suitable provisions for keeping it up. Thus it will be seen that the Brumback heirs have opened the way to have a county library building in every county in the state of Ohio.

To the lasting credit of the Van Wert Board of County Commissioners, soon after the law went into force the great gift of J. S. Brumback was accepted and at the suggestion of the heirs and the Library Board, a levy of five-tenths of a mill has been made this year on all taxable property in the county. There is every reason to believe that the people of Van Wert county are in favor of a permanent and liberal levy, for many of them realize that this institution will be a great benefit to them and their children and will enable them to have the best and latest literature of the day at a nominal cost to the largest tax payer.



BRUMBACK COUNTY LIBRARY, VAN WERT, OHIO.

The building is erected and furnished throughout by the Brumback estate, at a cost of \$50,000 and contained 1,500 volumes before a single penny of the tax payer's money was spent.

The plans for the building were made by David L. Stine, Toledo's popular architect. It is a handsome structure as well as a durable one, view it from any point you will, and is intended to be strictly fire-proof. The building was constructed under the supervision of Messrs. Zook & Wilson, of this town, and their ability as first class contractors was never better demonstrated than in the erection and completion of the Brumback Library. The corner-stone of the building was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the summer of 1899, under the auspices of the Masonic order, Grand Master Williams, of Ohio, being master of ceremonies.

The entire material used in the building and the work of constructing same are the very best that money and skill can produce. The grounds surrounding the building have been terraced, the finished grade stands about eighteen inches above the level of Main street, and the floor of the library four feet higher. Upward of 10,000 wagon loads of dirt were used in the construction of terrace and grade. The exterior walls are of blue Bedford stone, rock faced. We cannot enter into details as to the perfect system of drainage made surrounding the building prior to the construction of the foundation. All footings for foundation walls and pieces are of concrete laid in courses of eight inches each, and each course was allowed to stand two days before a subsequent course was laid. The boundary walls of the foundation from top of concrete footings to level are constructed in first class rubble work and stones used are of uniform size, 18 x 24 inches and from six to eight inches thick. On the top course of rubble walls have been placed large cut stones of even thickness. Upward from these large foundation stones have been laid Bedford rock faced stones in alternate courses four and ten inches thick. The base or "plenith" course around the entire building is hammer dressed, the basement windows and sills being of the same dressed material. The exterior in general is rock faced with small margin draught cut on all outer vertical corners. All stones rest on natural bed, and larger courses in base projecting beyond the building line about three or four inches. The size of the entire building is 60 x 70 feet with an elevation of two stories.

All the beams, channels, angles, T's and plates throughout the building are of American manufactured steel, uniform in quality, and in the entire construction of the building upward of seventy-five tons of steel were used, all of which was subjected to a severe test, the beams being subjected to a tensile strength of from 60,000 to 68,000 pounds per square inch. In the construction of the roof the greatest care was taken, the roof sections, the valley rafters and trusses being of steel with two inch purloins for fastening wood as sheathing, the same being notched pine

planks, not over six inch face running up and down roof, on which are securely fastened the terra cotta or Spanish tiles. These tiles are of the very best material made, three-fourths of an inch thick, and the total weight of tile on roof is upward of 50,000 pounds.

By referring to the picture it will be seen that the building has two towers, the western tower being square, rising to a height of nearly forty feet from grade; the east tower is round and larger in every way, its extreme height being forty-five feet; this gives the structure an imposing appearance like that of a castle. The building stands in the centre of the park and the main entrance is about 127 feet from the north curb line of Main street.

We approach the main entrance of the building over a fine cement walk, nine feet wide.



BRUMBACK COUNTY LIBRARY READING ROOM

Eight steps in the entrance platform bring us immediately under the carved portico. The stone in the rough was put in place for the carver and the mouldings and capital carved. The work is fine, and the longer you look at the carvings the more you become impressed with the fact that a master handled the chisel. On each side are five columns. The height of entrance is twelve feet. We enter very handsomely carved heavy oak panelled doors and are now in the vestibule which is 12 x 64 feet. It has a very attractive marble tile floor of Grecian design. In centre there is a geometrical figure and the "Lamp of Knowledge" with Grecian torches and wreath. Even the vestibule is inlaid in French and Italian marble, wainscoted in white Italian marble eight feet high. Just over the inner doors is seen in white plaster cast an open book, a pattern for which was one of Mr. Brumback's law books. The same is surrounded by a wreath.

In the centre hangs a very handsome hall lantern, of a green tint made especially for the building. The ceiling is painted pink and tinted into a cream in centre. We now pass through the two inner vestibule doors which are also of richly carved oak with plate glass the full length. Now we are within the library proper.

Words are inadequate to do the building justice and it is indeed hard to know just where to begin to describe such an array of costly things. The reading room is 61 x 23½ feet. The floor is marble of mosaic design with a large geometrical figure in centre and the entire reading room is laid with tile in small pieces not quite half an inch square; there is estimated to be in the entire flooring over 400,000 pieces. The foundation of the floor, which is fire-proof hollow tile and concrete, rests on



BRUMBACK COUNTY LIBRARY — REFERENCE ROOM

steel beams. It took seven expert Italians from Chicago four weeks' time to lay the tile.

The vaulted ceiling, which is twenty-five feet high, has ninety rosettes of unique design, also very attractive borders and mouldings and nearly two hundred plaster panels cast singly in staff, placed in position and wired to angle fasteners, the whole cemented together with plaster Paris. The fine arches have ninety handsome rosettes. From the centre of each protrudes an electric bulb, and when they are all lighted they present a handsome sight. They look like so many diamonds, and the light shows the ornamentations in a manner that is fascinating.

Just below a heavy moulding on the side walls are fifty-eight lights, each of eight candle power. The reading room as well as the reference room is wainscoted three and one-half feet high, with white Italian or Carrara marble. Between the reading room and the stack room are two

imposing columns, 36 inches in circumference, made by George F. Mehling, of Detroit, Mich. Both columns are finished in Florentine onyx. On each side of the delivery counter are two very handsome settees, each five feet long, the seats, backs and ends being upholstered in a very rich green corduroy. This work was done in New York City. At the extreme ends of the settees are two doors or gates through which access is gained to the stack room; these are handsomely carved out of solid oaks, the wreath pattern on centre panel being found wherever there is wreath ornamentation on the various things in the building, including floors, furniture, etc. The lighting fixtures throughout the building are made of a special design of heavy cast brass, and are combination fixtures for both electric lights and gas. In the northeast corner of the reading room, hanging on the wall, is a large, rich oil painting of the noble donor of the edifice, Hon. John Sanford Brumback.

Nearby is a card catalogue case, which is in the extreme northeast corner of the reading room; it has a capacity for 72,000 cards.

A very handsome marble mantle and fire-place add to the cozy appearance of the room. It stands seven and one-half feet high. The fire-place is faced with red French marble. The grate and trimmings are of brass. In the fire-place are imitation logs, which will be heated with gas. It is furnished with unique solid brass trimmings and the old-fashioned andirons.

In the panel just below the marble mantle shelf is a solid bronze tablet with the following inscription:

1829.

IN MEMORY OF

1897.

JOHN SANFORD BRUMBACK,

WHO BEQUEATHED TO THE

PEOPLE OF VAN WERT COUNTY THIS BUILDING

IN WHICH TO FOREVER MAINTAIN A

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

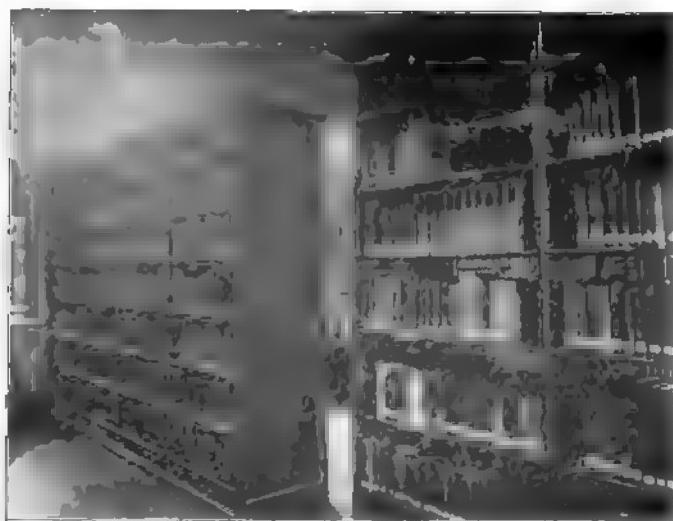
The dates refer to the year in which Mr. Brumback was born and the year he passed away.

The reading room is furnished with four large solid oak tables, similar in design to those used in the Chicago library, the ends being panelled. The chairs are also solid oak, with convenient arms so that one sitting close to a table can raise up and get out of his seat without moving his chair. A fine rack for newspapers and a solid oak periodical rack are also a part of the furniture in the reading room and all movable furniture has rubber tips, so as to prevent making noise when moving the same on the floor.

In the west tower is a reference room  $12\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The floor of this room is also laid in marble Mosaic tile. In the center as we enter

we notice a solid oak table and chairs of the same design as those in the reading room, in front of us is an oak book case containing reference books.

In the eastern tower is a room designed for the children. This has Georgia pine floor, being almost round, has a radius of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  feet. This room is furnished similar to the other rooms mentioned excepting that it has a round table. In time this will be filled with books expressly for the children. In the second story of this tower is the Trustees' room, which is also neatly furnished. It is reached by flights of steel winding stairs. From here one has a fine view of Fountain Park and the Central School campus.



BRUMBACK COUNTY LIBRARY — STACK ROOM.

The stack room is  $27\frac{1}{2} \times 33$  feet. The floor is of Georgian pine laid on fire-proof concrete, edged grain strips being three inches wide, perfectly matched, hand smoothed and secretly nailed. The floor was coated twice with filler and finished with Johnson's wax in mahogany color. The room is tinted in green and shaded to a cream ceiling. Here also the colors blend perfectly. There are six stacks, twelve feet long, two feet thick and seven and one-half feet high, made of enameled steel, with adjustable shelves, the whole being olive green color with brass trimmings. There is space in the stack room for additional stacks but the six now in will be sufficient for some time to come. Right over the stack room is another room designed to be used when the present stack room becomes too limited for the library.

On the east side of stack room is a librarian's room, with a suitable desk. Here also we found a fine switch board, with twenty-four switches to operate the many electric lights in the various parts of the building.

On the west side of stack room is a marble stairway leading to the side door and the basement. On our right just as we descend the stairs is a toilet room fitted up with the very best in that line, this floor as well as hallway also being laid in marble Mosaic tile. Space will not permit us to enter into minute description of the basement which has cemented floors and is partitioned with fire-proof hollow tile into suitable rooms for storage, etc.

The following have been selected as a non-partisan board and will have full control of the library for a term of three years. Three were appointed by the County Commissioners, two by the Ladies' Library Association, and two by the Brumback heirs:

J. P. REED, JR.....	President.
THOMAS THORPE.....	Vice President.
MRS. E. I. ANTRIM.....	Secretary.
MRS. JOHN STRANDLER.....	
MRS. R. J. CAVETT.....	
JOSEPH TOSSEY.....	Union township.
J. M. LAUDICK.....	Washington township.

The five thousand volumes, with which the library will be opened, fifteen hundred of which were in the old library, have been classified and put in order by an expert librarian, Miss Janet M. Green, of Chicago. For the position of a County Librarian an examination was held and Miss Ella L. Smith, daughter of Mayor Jas. B. Smith, having received the highest standing, was appointed by the Trustees County Librarian with Miss Kate Meredith as her assistant.

The library was dedicated on the afternoon of January 1, 1901. Following is the program of exercises:

Presiding Officer.....	REV. JAS. A. GORDON.
Music.....	MOEBUS ORCHESTRA and HIESTAND BAND.
Director of Music.....	W... H. HIESTAND.
Music — National Hymn.....	Geo. W. Warren.
	CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Invocation .....	REV. J. H. FITZWATER, D. D.
Music — "Inflammatus" .....	Rossini.
	SOLO AND CHORUS.
Addres.....	REV. P. P. POPE, D. D.
Music — Solo.....	CHAS. W. CLARK, Chicago
Address of Presentation.....	HON. O.S.BRUMBACK, Toledo.
Address of Acceptance on behalf of Board of Trustees.....	JUDGE H. C. GLENN.
Music — "Columbia" .....	Dozitta
	CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Dedicatory Address.....	REV. I. D. WORMAN.
Music Solo.....	CHAS. W. CLARK.
Address.....	HON. C. B. GALBREATH, Columbus, <i>Ohio State Librarian and President National Association of Librarians</i>
Music — America.....	ORCHESTRA, CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.
Benediction .....	REV. D. B. KOENIG.

The following account of the dedication is from a local paper:

The coming of the twentieth century has been preceded by many prophecies of untold development and of great achievements, but in no instance has any small city seen the fulfillment of these prophecies in a more fitting way than Van Wert. The dedication of the Brumback Library on New Year's Day has already placed Van Wert County upon the pages of progressive history as a worthy example of which the state may be justly proud.

Seldom in the history of Van Wert county has there been an event which has attracted such a multitude of people together as was drawn to the First Methodist Church at 2 o'clock New Year's Day to witness the dedication of the Brumback Library. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, people were packed in every aisle while many, unable to get inside, were compelled to turn away at the doors. The occasion was one of great moment to the people of Van Wert county and, recognizing the importance of the event and its meaning to posterity, the people flocked to the exercises with a hearty appreciation of the public spirit of the donor uppermost in their minds.

At two o'clock the formal dedicatory services were begun with music rendered by a chorus and orchestra, after which an invocation was delivered by Rev. J. H. Fitzwater, D. D. A beautiful musical number followed. Rev. P. P. Pope, D. D., in a brief address commented upon the occasion and eloquently called attention to the great opportunities now open to Van Wert county in educational lines. A delightful musical number was rendered by Charles W. Clark, of Chicago, a baritone soloist of whom Van Wert people feel proud.

Hon. O. S. Brumback then made an eloquent presentation address in which he spoke at length of the history of the library movement of the county and of the growth and development of the project terminating in the generous gift of J. S. Brumback and of the faithful execution of his wishes by his heirs.

Judge H. C. Glenn made a brief but eloquent address of acceptance on behalf of the Board of Trustees. Judge Glenn seemed to be thoroughly in sympathy with this subject and he spoke with an earnestness which could come only from a man wholly conversant with his subject.

After another selection of music by the chorus and orchestra, Rev. I. D. Worman delivered the dedicatory prayer and Mr. Clark again rendered a choice musical selection. Hon. C. B. Galbreath, Ohio State Librarian, was then introduced and made an earnest appeal for the future of the Brumback Library, in which he called attention to the danger of letting a library become a tool in the hands of a political machine, commended highly the public spirit of the donor, and eulogized the Commissioners for their efficient work in the library movement.

The singing of "America" by the chorus and audience and a benediction by Rev. D. B. Koenig closed the exercises.

A reception was held in the library building immediately after the program and in the evening when a short program was rendered. The interior of the building was brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated with festoons of smilax and bouquets of carnations.

The Rev. James A. Gordon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, presided at the afternoon meeting. A very pleasing feature of the exercises was the two solos rendered by Mr. Charles W. Clark, a Van Wert boy who has delighted audiences at home and abroad.

The foregoing description of the building and account of the dedicatory exercises are taken from local papers. The Van Wert Republican, the Van Wert Bulletin, and the Van Wert Times gave very full accounts of the exercises and published all addresses.

In the May, 1901, *Forum*, Mr. Ernest I. Antrim gives an interesting account of the Brumback Free County Library. In regard to the plan of book distribution he says:

"The method adopted by the Brumback Library to bring its books to all parts of Van Wert county is easily explained. The library itself—which represents a value of \$50,000, receives an annual income of fully \$6,500, and has a stack room capacity, when all the available room shall be used, of 100,000 volumes—is located in the city of Van Wert, the county seat of Van Wert county. Fortunately, this city is located in the center of the county, which contains in round numbers 275,000 acres and has a population of nearly 35,000. Besides the central library there are ten branch libraries, which are so situated that every resident of the county is within easy access of the library itself or one of its branches. The ten branches have a unique feature in the form of what may be called a traveling library system, and are also in direct communication with the central library. The ten branch libraries are placed in the more important stores or offices of the villages of the county, where they are excellently managed, by virtue of the fact that those having charge of them are given nominal salaries."

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## WARREN.

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### LIBRARIES IN GENERAL, AND THE PRESENT WARREN LIBRARY IN PARTICULAR.

The American public library is two hundred years old. The importance of this "storehouse of medicine for the mind," as the ancient Egyptian library was called, as a factor in the development of an intelligent and patriotic citizenship, was early recognized by the founders of the Republic.

"A country like ours," said Dr. Windsor, librarian of Harvard, "receiving a constant influx of ill-educated aliens, has a conspicuous duty in making good citizens of them." He called attention to the fact that the public library plays an important part in this great work. And what is true of the country in this respect is relatively true of the community in which we live.

To enlist the interest of those who can in various ways aid in this good work, growing in importance with the growth of our city, is the primary object of these prefatory remarks. Though the early history of libraries in Warren is a study not calculated to inspire confidence, it is nevertheless of sufficient public interest to justify its narration in this connection.

The early settlers of the Old Capitol of the Western Reserve were a sturdy but intelligent people, of refined tastes, and withal given to "books and larnin'." It is not surprising therefore that library sentiment developed very early in the history of the place; indeed while the town was yet in its "teens." Time and time again, attempts have been made to establish a permanent library. Each of the plants in turn flourished for a season, proved a blessing in its day, but public interest and support fail-



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ing, their decadence and final extinction were natural consequences. All honor and praise to the progressive and philanthropic spirits who projected them; for, though disappointing and discouraging in their results, they kept alive a sentiment and an ambition that some day would be rewarded with success.

The old "Trumbull Library," which according to the most reliable information was organized in 1814 or 1815, was the first effort made to establish an institution of this kind in the town. It was a library of considerable importance and contained probably a thousand volumes, consisting almost entirely of standard histories and biographies. During the last years of its existence it was located in the cabinet shop of Chas. White, on Mahoning avenue. Mr. White was the first librarian and is said to have served in that capacity during the continuance of the library, a period of more than thirty years. In the year 1848, through the efforts of the late Jacob Perkins, Dr. J. Harmon, Hon. Geo. M. Tuttle, the late Orlando Morgan, and others, the second library project was launched, and gave promise of a long career of usefulness. It bore the more appropriate name of "Warren Library Association." On the completion of this organization, the books and property of the old Trumbull Library were transferred to it. An attempt was made to sustain a reading room in connection with this library, which for a time was successful. The rooms were on the second floor of the Van Gorder block, on Market street. The building was afterwards destroyed by fire. Mr. George Van Gorder was the efficient librarian until the spring of 1851. It was sustained by private subscriptions, and the receipts from an occasional lecture. At times members of the association were called upon to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the library. The late Jacob Perkins, Judge Milton Sutliff, Judge George M. Tuttle, Dr. D. B. Woods, and Dr. Julian Harmon, rendered very acceptable service in this line. However, it was soon demonstrated that the times were not ripe for a free library, and this one was suspended in 1854. The books, nearly 2,000 volumes, were sold at public auction to private individuals.

Daunted not by the discouraging experiences of the past, some of the promoters of the '48 and '54 library, in 1877, gathered together, by donation and purchase, a case of books and set the library scheme in motion again. In a short time a second case of books was added. This library was kept in the office of Dr. Julian Harmon, who was no doubt the principal mover in its establishment, as he had been actively identified with all the library projects excepting the first. The financial support of this library was derived in the main from a fee of one dollar a year, which was collected from those who desired to avail themselves of its privileges. Prof. E. F. Moulton was president, and Dr. J. D. Harmon the secretary. This organization was continued up to 1888.

Having as briefly as possible reviewed the earlier history of our libraries, presenting a checkered career, we come now to the origin of our



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

present institution known as the Public Library of Warren. Persuant to a call made by President Moulton, of the former association, a few persons "interested in maintaining the nucleus of a good library for the public," met in the office of Dr. Harmon on the 10th day of July, 1888, to consider the question. That meeting was adjourned to the 17th of July, at which time a dozen or fifteen persons met in the office of Mr. P. L. Webb to deliberate and take final action. Hon. G. T. Townsend was chosen chairman, and P. L. Webb, secretary. A committee on organization reported a constitution which was adopted. On motion Marshall Woodford was elected president, and P. L. Webb secretary and treasurer. Dr. T. M. Sabin, Judge D. R. Gilbert and Mrs. S. W. Park were elected an executive committee. Some of the ladies present at this meeting were: Miss Mary Iddings, Mrs. S. W. Park, Miss Estabrook, Mrs. M. Woodford, Miss Maria Heaton, Miss Fannie Hall, Miss Helen Bierce, and Mrs. W. T. Brown. Under the reorganization the old name of "Warren Library Association" was retained. We have noticed the proceedings of the foregoing meeting at considerable length for the reason that it was the one that gave rise to the present Library Association. A transfer of the books of the Harmon Library, consisting of two cases, was made to the new management, removed to the Opera House block, and placed in the office of Mr. Webb, who served as librarian for two years. Seventy-five new books were added to the old list, and on the 22d day of September, 1888, the library was opened to the public for the first time, with a list of 294 volumes. The first serious question that confronted the new management was the adoption of a plan for raising funds for the purchase of new books, upon which depended the stability of the library. It was apparent that the membership fee of one dollar a year would not more than meet the running expenses, such as rent, the purchase of necessary supplies, etc., the services of the officers being gratuitous. The lecture course plan was adopted, a committee having first secured the signatures of a considerable number of responsible persons to a paper which insured the association against any loss in case the lectures did not prove a financial success, and who agreed to donate all profits that might accrue for the purchase of new books. The initial course was given in 1888-89, and a course each succeeding season for five years. The library of today is a monument to the wisdom and successful management of the plan adopted. By it the association realized a net profit of \$800, which placed the library on a substantial basis. In August, 1890, the association became an incorporated body under the laws of Ohio, and so continues to the present day. The purpose of the corporation as named in the articles is: "the formation, establishment and maintenance of a public library and reading room." An organization under the new regime was effected the same year, rules and regulations adopted, and the following board of trustees was elected: H. B. Perkins, M. Woodford, B. J. Taylor, P. L. Webb, S. W. Park, W. C. Stiles, and W. S. Kernohan. The officers elected (first election) were:

Marshall Woodford, President; B. J. Taylor, Vice-President; O. L. Wolcott, Treasurer; T. D. Oviatt, Secretary and Librarian.

Here we may appropriately pause to pay a just and merited tribute to the former President of the Association, the late Marshall Woodford. Actuated by a conviction that a public library in our city was a public necessity, and comprehending the advantages that would accrue therefrom, he was the leading spirit in the movement to establish such an institution. Mr. Woodford gave unsparingly of his time and thought to the undertaking, and no one knows so well as those who were intimately associated with him in the worthy enterprise, that the prosperous library of to-day is mainly the result of his thought, wise planning and untiring labors.

The citizens of Warren are to be congratulated that they have in their midst a public library that has passed the stage of experiment. The ways and means provided for its maintenance for a period of five years are a sure guarantee for its permanency. As well might we entertain the vain imagination that the public schools of our city will die out from lack of interest and support, as to predict for this "true university" of learning a transitory existence. At the present time the sources of revenue are the following: A membership fee of one dollar a year; an annual dividend of one hundred and forty dollars from thirty-five shares as preferred opera house stock, the par value of which is thirty-five hundred dollars, donated to the association; a citizens' subscription fund of five hundred dollars payable annually for five years from September, 1895. Thus it will be seen that no citizen need have any misgivings as to the stability of the library for the coming four years at least. During that period, if the citizens continue to support it as generously as they have in the past, it will have attained such proportions as will demand more commodious quarters, and occupy a larger field of usefulness; possibly it may be the time to convert duties of the community to the library. They are, briefly: visitations, the purchase of membership tickets, loans and donations of books and magazines, financial contributions, and bequests.—*Address of B. J. Taylor, Esq., President Board of Trustees, 1896.*

It is very gratifying to observe the steady and healthy growth of the library, the large increase in its use, and the fact that the people are more and more appreciating its public utility. An institution established for the sole purpose of cultivating a studious reading habit among the masses, of teaching "the science and art of reading for a purpose," of placing within the reach of the laboring classes refreshing, elevating and educating literature, of affording wider studies to the pupils of the schools, and that exerts a silent but all pervading influence in the community on the side of morality and intelligence — an institution of this character will no more fail to receive due recognition and generous support than will our schools and churches.

In this connection it is proper to record our appreciation and gratitude for the voluntary and generous response from the Board of Education to the financial necessities of the library, the more so, because it indicates that the members of said board are in full sympathy with the library and recognize in it an essential factor in our modern educational system.

It is with pardonable pride we call attention to the fact that Warren has set the pace for cities of the second class in the promotion of free libraries, having devised legislation of sufficient merit to be quite generally adopted in various localities in the state. The general law under which our library is operated was drafted by a member of our board of trustees and introduced and supported by our state senator who is also a member of this association; and, aside from our own experience, the highest commendation of its wise, economical and practical provisions is to be found in the fact that the public libraries of the cities of Xenia, Salem, Gallipolis, Pomeroy and others planning so to do, have organized under this same law, and in nearly every instance the full levy allowed by the statute has been made. — *Address of President Taylor, 1899.*

That the youth of Warren might be provided with a public place affording advantages for their improvement and enjoyment, associating therewith the thought of a library and reading room, Judge Milton Sutliff in his will bequeathed to the city authorities of Warren the sum of \$10,000 to be used in the furtherance of the objects above recited. In order to make this clause in the will immediately operative, and thus bring the citizens of Warren into the enjoyment of its provisions in advance of the time provided, Hon. George M. Tuttle, the trustee under Judge Sutliff's will, in whom the title to the property was vested, and pursuant to the consent of all the persons interested under the will, that the \$10,000 should be taken from the body of the estate instead of from the accumulated income, generously relinquished their valuable interests in the Sutliff block, on the north side of the public park, and presented the property to the city in lieu of the \$10,000, the same to be dedicated to the objects expressed in the will. The city authorities being satisfied that the Warren Library Association, a duly incorporated body, and an established public institution of our city, could best carry out the intent and purpose of the bequest, by ordinance conveyed the property to the Library Association.

Reference should be made to a recent change that has taken place in the chief office of the library. This emergency called for and received the earnest and patient deliberations of the trustees, who realized the important bearing of their final action upon the future of the library. You are already informed that the invaluable services rendered by Mrs. Woodford for many years past as librarian terminated on Friday, the 31st ultimo. Her resignation was an event that cast no shadow before; the shadow followed. It is unnecessary to say that her request that the

change be made was wholly unexpected and was received by the trustees with sincere regret. We indulge in no extravagant eulogy when we say that to Mrs. Woodford's superior qualifications, intelligent and faithful services, and her devotion to an object peculiarly dear to her, we are, in unlimited measure, indebted for our splendid library of to-day.

The trustees consider themselves fortunate in having been able to secure without embarrassing delay, a person in every way fitted to fill the responsible position of librarian, — one not only competent to perform the routine duties of the office, but also possessing the qualifications requisite to carry forward the work in every department. Our new librarian is a cataloguer of fine abilities, and is thoroughly conversant with every detail of her official duties. *Address of President Taylor, 1900.*

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NOTE.—The librarian referred to in the concluding paragraph is Miss Elizabeth Smith.

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## WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE.

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### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mabel K. Dixon, the librarian, has furnished the following facts relative to the Public Library of Washington C. H.:

Our Library was opened in November, 1894, with 800 volumes and a membership of 400. We now have 3,500 volumes and 1,985 persons holding membership cards. The Library is supported by taxation.

Interest in the Library is steadily increasing. Work in the reference department especially is indicative of healthy growth and increasing appreciation. Our schools and clubs are learning its value..

If we had a suitable building or rooms, we could accomplish much more for the good of the community; but what we lack in this we try to make up in intelligent, earnest, enthusiastic work, and feel amply repaid in the appreciation of our patrons.

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## WAUSEON.

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### CITIZENS' LIBRARY.

The Citizen's Library of Wauseon was established April 1, 1875, as the outcome of the Woman's Crusade movement in Wauseon.

Under the auspices of the Crusade women, a reading room was started and kept open daily to the public, for a few months. From the reading room grew the idea of establishing a library, and the citizens of Wauseon, to the number of one hundred or more, each subscribed a membership fee of three dollars for one year, which sum formed the basis for starting the Citizens' Library.

By holding entertainments of various kinds and soliciting membership fees when necessary, the library has grown to its present size numbering over 2,500 volumes.

In 1894 a legacy of one thousand dollars was received from the estate of Mrs. W. C. Kelley, a charter member and director of the Library, which sum has been invested as a source of income.

In April, 1900, was celebrated the 25th anniversary of founding, by appropriate exercises.

The library is open two afternoons and evenings of each week, from 1 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.

The yearly membership fee has been reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.00.

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## WOODFIELD.

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### WOODFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The librarian of the Woodfield Public Library writes:

We have a public library and reading room, supported by a yearly fee of one dollar from each member of the Woodfield Public Library Association. The books are free to all members, but others pay a fee of five cents for each book taken out. An effort is now being made to raise funds from citizens and to make the library free to all.

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## WOOSTER.

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### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library was founded in 1870, the year in which Wooster University was opened. Mr. C. S. Bragg, publisher, of Cleveland, afterward of Cincinnati, deserves to be remembered as its founder. He gave the sum of \$5,000 to be expended for books, leaving their selection to the Faculty. For this reason the University has had from the beginning a good working library, the professors seeing to it that such books were purchased as would meet the daily wants of students. The library has been increased from time to time by the addition of private libraries from earnest friends of the University. The largest accession came from the MacMaster family, eminent in Presbyterian annals, through Mrs. Mary MacMaster Maxwell of Pittsburg. The libraries of Dr. M. A. Hoge, of Zanesville, A. B. Maxwell, D. D., of Rome, O., and N. S. Smith, D. D., of Columbus, gave us valuable additions. The zeal of the Faculty in behalf of the Library has led them to devote the fees received for extra work, and the proceeds of the University Lecture Courses to this object. Hence valuable additions have been made from year to year, so that even without a library fund, the one great need of our University, a library of 22,000 volumes has been gathered.



WOOSTER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Mr. H. C. Frick, of Pittsburg, having given us a beautiful library building at a cost of \$35,000, and the library having been catalogued and supplied with all the modern appliances, it is hoped and believed that we have entered on a new era, and that a library fund will soon be established by the friends of the University. Prof. Thomas Fullerton, D. D., was librarian from 1870-1872; Prof. D. S. Gregory, D. D., from 1872-1877; and Prof. Thomas K. Davis, D. D., from 1877 to the present time.

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## XENIA.

### XENIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In the winter of 1877, or in the following spring, a party of eight young women, inspired by congeniality of taste and a desire for self-culture, met together for reading and study Tuesday afternoon of each week. The names of these young women were as follows: Miss Elizabeth Ewing, Miss Jennie Morris, Miss Anna McCracken, Miss Clara Allen, Miss Bell Gatch, Misses Elouisa F., Isadora F. and Emma C. King, who constituted the original "Tuesday Club"—an organization, which under different names, has maintained a continuous existence, with no interruption of its regular meetings, until the present day. A record unsurpassed by any organization of women in the state of Ohio.

The meetings of the "Tuesday Club" were informal but not uninteresting. Papers were presented, the discussion of which—sometimes perhaps prolonged beyond the limits of ordinary debate—proved helpful and stimulating.

The Club, however, as it pursued the even tenor of its way, keenly felt the lack of books. Books there were in the libraries of its members, but not always of a character to aid in the study of subjects assigned, and the few somewhat antiquated volumes remaining from the old Lyceum and the later Y. M. C. A. Libraries were stored away in one of the rooms occupied by the Xenia Gazette, and not in general circulation, though in the careful custody of Rev. John A. Shields, whom the Library Association has reason to hold in grateful remembrance for the encouragement and interest manifested by him in their early efforts to establish a Public Library in Xenia.

It is a matter of regret that the early records of the Tuesday Club cannot be found, but history records the organization on August 20th, 1878, at the home of Miss McCracken, of the Young Women's Library Association. At this meeting officers of the new organization were elected, the honors falling as follows:

President, Miss McCracken; Vice-President, Miss Emma C. King; Secretary, Miss Morris; Treasurer, Miss Gatch.



**WOOSTER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY -- INTERIOR**



**WOOSTER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY -- INTERIOR.**

At this meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the managers of the Y. M. C. A. Library—who were represented by John A. Shields—in the hope that the books of this inactive organization might be given into the custody of the young women, and thus form the nucleus of a library, which it was hoped might so arouse the interest, and command the confidence of the public as to become, in time, one of the permanent institutions of Xenia.

The following proposition was made to the managers of the Y. M. C. A. Library Association: “Recognizing the need of a Public Library in Xenia, the Young Women’s Library Association has been organized. We have no room, no books, no money, we believe we have energy and perseverance, we *hope* to have success. Our object in coming to you is to ask the loan of your room, your furniture, your books, in consideration whereof we pledge ourselves,

1. To keep the library open, at least *once* a week.
2. To be responsible for the safe keeping of the furniture and books, except in case of fire, to replace any books that may be lost, but not holding ourselves responsible for their wear, while in use.
3. To add to the library, as we shall be able, new books, such books to be the property of the Young Women’s Library Association.”

These propositions were accepted, and after the books were transferred to the Young Women’s Library Association, a general canvass was made of the public for the sale of annual tickets. A room was provided free of charge by Mr. Eli Millen, the library was open to the public, for the first time under the new organization, September 14, 1878.

It is interesting to examine the records of those early days. There lies before me, as I write, the first annual report submitted by the secretary of the new organization: the ink is faded, the paper yellow after a lapse of twenty years, but the hopeful spirit so characteristic of our first secretary saw no reason for discouragement when she wrote, “One year ago when the library came into our possession, we found on its books the names of seven subscribing members, with an average circulation of four volumes per week. We now have a membership of *one hundred and thirty-seven* with an average circulation of forty-four volumes per week. And the whole number given out during the year has been 2,288.” Those were magnificent figures twenty years ago, an increase of circulation in one year from 208 to 2,288. Yet, during the year just closed, there have been drawn from the library 17,502 books.

During the first seven years of its existence, the library was open only on Wednesday afternoons, and all day on Saturdays, the members serving in turn as librarians. This was a measure of economy; there were not sufficient funds to employ a librarian, for in the early days of the library, its sole revenue was derived from the sale of tickets and from fines collected: as, however, the number of subscribers increased, there came a corresponding demand for more frequent opportunity for

the exchange of books, and this desire was recognized by the management. In June, 1885, it decided that the library be kept open every afternoon of the week, except Sunday, and all of Saturday,—an arrangement which has been in successful operation to the present time. On November 8, 1881, The Young Women's Library Association became incorporated under the name of Xenia Library Association. The constitution of the old association being revised to meet the needs of a new organization. The articles of the incorporation have the signatures of the same eight, who were the constituent members of the Tuesday Club and of The Young Women's Library Association. With the growth in years, however, the Library Association has also grown in numbers. New members have been admitted into the association from time to time, and it is largely to their earnest effort, and hearty cooperation and faithful discharge of duty, that the library owes much of its past and present success. During the twenty-one years of its existence, the Library Association has had twenty-three members; and although during this period it has suffered the loss of a number of enthusiastic workers by marriage, removal from the city, and occasionally by resignation, it records with profound gratitude to Divine Providence, that not once has death broken the ranks. The active members at this date number thirteen.

For seven years, that is, until 1885, the library maintained its existence with no endowment, no bequests, no sustaining fund, and (may we be pardoned for recording with honest pride) *no debts*. Entertainments were given from time to time, to eke out the slender income, some proving profitable, some quite the reverse.

There still lingers in the minds of the members one memorable, well advertised and presumably popular entertainment, which it was fondly hoped would fill to over-flowing the sadly depleted treasury. Alas! for human hopes! no one doubtless has forgotten the dire dismay depicted on each countenance as reluctant hands dived down into private pockets to make up the unexpected deficit.

In the year 1885, after careful deliberation, the managers decided to call upon the citizens for subscriptions to a sustaining fund for the benefit of the Library. This effort met with a generous, though not general response, the total amount subscribed being \$227.50. A sum by no means large, but which served the double purpose of placing the Library on a firmer basis and enabling the managers to employ a librarian. Since that time the citizens have been solicited each year for subscription contributions to the sustaining fund, and the association records with gratitude its indebtedness to their generous aid, without which the Library could not have been successfully maintained. During the year just closed there have been held twenty business meetings. Quarterly reports have been presented by the treasurer, and the association has kept so carefully informed regarding the state of its finances as to be able to record with

genuine satisfaction the fact that in no time in the twenty-one years of its history has it borrowed money to carry on its work, tho' at times the balance in its treasury has been pathetically small, yet it has never contracted any debts and to-day owes no man a penny. The books show a less number of tickets sold than during the previous year, but this may be accounted for from the fact that the Library was declared free in May, 1899. As it was to be opened to the general public in September, there was naturally a reluctance on the part of subscribers to renew their tickets. This has caused a material reduction in the income, and a corresponding anxiety on the part of the managers. Lack of funds to carry on the work, on lines approved by the association and in harmony with modern methods, has been an ever-pressing hindrance to the best development of the Library. The most urgent need at present is a new catalogue, the manuscript of which has been for weeks ready for the printer, but the lack of funds has made its indefinite postponement imperative, much to the regret of the management.

It was in the hope of raising a sum sufficient for the printing of this catalogue that the management gave, in the Library room on the evening of March 6th, the "Cranford Tea," an entertainment highly successful, from an artistic point of view, but which was unfortunately a financial disappointment, as the receipts were small in comparison with the time and labor expended in the preparation of the entertainment, and not sufficient to meet the expense of printing the catalogue.

In the spring of 1898 the operetta Hansel and Gretel was given, part of the receipts of the entertainment being laid aside, and during this summer used for the necessary renovating of the Library room. The ragged carpet was made into rugs, the floor stained, a railing built to enclose the librarian's desk, and the books in the library were taken from their shelves, thoroughly dusted, and returned to their places on cleaned book cases, an herculean undertaking which was successfully accomplished under the direction of the efficient librarian, Miss McElwain, during the month of July.

The year just closed is most memorable in that it has introduced the most radical change in the conduct of the Library since its existence, viz.: the transition from a pay to a free public library. On February 13, 1898, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio enacted a law empowering boards of education in cities of the fourth grade, second class, to levy a tax not to exceed one-half of a mill, for the benefit and support of free libraries. After much discussion and careful deliberation, the management decided to take advantage of this law. A committee consisting of Mrs. Flynn, Miss McCracken, and Miss King was appointed to confer with the Board of Education, the result being a prompt and courteous recognition of the request of the association, and a promise to carry out in behalf of the library the provisions of the law regarding it. The change cost no little struggle to those who had been associated in the

work, under many perplexities and discouragements, yet always in most friendly and harmonious relations, for more than twenty years. Yet the feeling was general that personal preferences should give way to the public good, and the association adopted the broader policy, and on September 1, 1899, Xenia's first free library was opened to the public. When the deeds of the present shall have become material for history, future chroniclers may record whether or not the change was a wise one. The same librarian, Miss Etta G. McElwain, continues in charge, and her faithful and efficient work still commends itself to the association as well as to the public. Keeping in correspondence and in touch with the leading libraries throughout the state and elsewhere, and attending the State Conference of Librarians, Miss McElwain is thoroughly conversant with the methods which experience has proved to be wisest and best in the conduct of the Library, and her helpful suggestions and prompt and courteous service have been no small factor in the record of a successful year.

The association records with gratitude its indebtedness to Mr. Eli Millen, who has for twenty-one years generously provided for the Library, a pleasant and commodious room, free of rent. Had the association been obliged to pay rent out of the scanty funds at its disposal, it could scarcely have maintained its existence.

The association is also indebted to the following persons for donations of books, papers and periodicals: American Book Company, Springfield Public Library, Miss Dexter, Miss Allen, Mr. Millen, Col. Kinney, Mrs. S. M. Allison, Rev. J. D. Irons, Xenia Republican, Home Weekly, Misses King, and to the press, for many favors.

We present the following statistics: Number of readers, October 1, 1899, 860, Number of books in Library October 1, 1899, 5,201; Number of books issued during the year, 17,502, classified as follows: General works, 26; Philosophy, 69; Religion, 122; Sociology, 240; Philology, 11; Natural Science, 124; Useful Arts, 50; Fine Arts, 106; History (including Travel and Biography), 2,033; Literature, 14,721.

With a greater circulation of books than at any period in the history of the Library; with a prospect of larger means to meet the ever-increasing demand of the public, with, we trust, a growing appreciation on the part of the citizens of the educational and civilizing force of a well-selected Library, the association enters upon the 22nd year of its existence, hopeful as to its future. It will be the aim of the association in the future, as it has been in the past, to carry on the work on such lines as may seem for the best interest of the public, whom it has endeavored conscientiously to serve.

To the Board of Managers of Xenia Library Association,

Respectfully submitted,

ISADORE F. KING, *Secretary.*

## YELLOW SPRINGS.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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In her report of January 14, 1901, Mrs. H. E. Tucker, Librarian, says:

I have been unable to find out the exact date of the Book Social, at which the Public Library came into existence. However on March 21, 1899, when I assumed the duties of librarian, it was a good sized child, with 77 volumes waiting to be placed upon the shelves. 20 of these had no names with them, so due credit could not be given to the donors. There were also a few old magazines and papers, at this time. From this small beginning, less than two years ago, we have grown to 860 volumes, and about 4,000 magazines and papers. Of these about 100 volumes are books kindly loaned us by Prof. J. E. Collins, comprising Scott's Waverly novels, Dickens' complete works, and Wilkie Collins' complete works. During the summer of this first year 1899, we subscribed for six magazines to give the reading table a taste of current literature. On July 21st, through the kindness of Mr. Sizer, who gave us his discount, we purchased our first installment of books, 19 in all, costing \$3.46; this together with the \$4.00 paid for magazines, making a total of \$7.46, was taken from money donated for such purposes, by Miss Annie Lehow, and other friends. Near this time, the Club voted to use the penny rentals and fines in buying new books. It was during this first summer that we sent to the Ohio State Library at Columbus, for an installment of the popular Traveling Libraries. We have had three of these, keeping each six months then exchanging it for another, the only cost being 50 cents expressage each way. In this way we have had the reading of one hundred books, many of them among the best in the English language. Of the 860 volumes now in the library, 42 are the remains of the old Ohio School Library, and had been stored in Mr. Haner's attic over 20 years. These books were published between 1850 and 1860. Fifty-two volumes belonged to the "100 volume library" once kept in Mr. Van Mater's store.

We had 300 books given us before we commenced purchasing and altogether we have bought 120 volumes. The three donors to our library whose number of books given exceed 20 volumes each, are not Club members; one giving 28 books, one 29, and the third 44 volumes. The magazines and papers we are now taking are, St. Nicholas, Harper's Bazar, Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, Book World, Munsey's, McClure's, Success, Cosmopolitan, Review of Reviews, Scientific American, Woman's Home Companion, Critic, Bookman and Cassell's Little Folks, 15 in all. Besides these the publishers have kindly given us Yellow Springs News, Gentle Woman, and the Springfield Daily Press-Republic. Among the files of old magazines we have 36 complete years.

In summing up the work done for the library in the last two years, I would like to thank every one who has helped us, especially those outside the Club. Prominent among these are Mr. George Drake who supplied all the wood burned so far, and Mr. Theodore Neff who gave us one load of wood to be sold for our benefit; also the draymen who have kindly hauled our Columbus boxes.

It is distinctly a woman's undertaking, and the Social Culture Club of Yellow Springs are doing a work they may well be proud of. Many people concede it to be the very best work done in any place, of course, outside the churches and schools.

## YOUNGSTOWN.

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### REUBEN M' MILLAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1872 there were 168 books in what was called the "Ohio School Library," the books being furnished by the State. No additions were made after 1860 up to 1872, when some of the teachers, feeling the need of books for their pupils, decided to give some entertainments of various kinds to raise money to buy books. In 1876 the Board of Education made its first appropriation (\$50) to buy books. About that time the teachers and a few interested friends formed themselves into a Library Association, each gentleman paying an annual fee of \$1 and ladies paying 50 cents. In 1880, November 3d, the Association became incorporated, the charter members being: R. McMillan, Dr. J. S. Cunningham, Dr. F. S. Whitslar, Sarah E. Pearson and Julia A. Hitchcock. For the next ten years the library struggled along with its yearly income of \$300 appropriated by the Board of Education and the annual dues of the members, together with the proceeds of an occasional concert or entertainment.

Through the efforts of a few of our public-spirited citizens in 1890 and 1891 the library has been placed on a firmer basis and is looked upon as one of the necessary institutions of this city. In February, 1892, there are about 4,800 books in the library.

A library building has since been purchased by subscription. On the 23d of February, 1899, the library was opened in the new quarters.

(From Printed Report.)

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## ZANESVILLE.

### BUCKINGHAM LIBRARY.

Mrs. Anna Buckingham, the founder of Putnam Seminary, left by will ten thousand dollars as an "Educational Fund"—the income of which was used in founding and furnishing the Buckingham Library in 1845, which occupied a room in the Seminary Building.

At present, the library is at a standstill, the income being used to assist in the education of the grandchildren of the donor.

Many of the books have been lost. It is the librarian's duty to take charge of those remaining and hold them together, waiting for something to develop. It would form a fine nucleus for a public library.



REUBEN McMILLAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

## GREENVILLE.

### \*CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The city of Greenville has, under the control of its Board of Education, a library which in February, 1901, amounted to 7,000 volumes, and the use of the library in the city had increased from a few hundred volumes, in 1895, to 25,000 withdrawals in 1900. Desiring larger facilities for accommodation of the increasing library and the city being unable to provide a suitable building for such purpose, Mr. D. L. Gaskill, representing the Board of Education, wrote to Mr. Andrew Carnegie at New York, giving the number of volumes which the city library possessed



CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF GREENVILLE, O. 1901.

and what the city would be willing to do, provided that he would make a donation toward the erection of a library building. Mr. Carnegie replied to this request by stating that if the city would procure a suitable site and would expend the sum of \$2,000 per year for the maintenance of the library he would be glad to give \$15,000 for the construction of a building. The Board of Education, together with the City Council, at once accepted Mr. Carnegie's proposition and passed the necessary reso-

\* Note — This sketch was received after the preceding pages were in press.

lutions for the annual support, and the Building Committee, consisting of Mr. D. L. Gaskill, as Chairman; Dr. L. C. Anderson and Capt. A. H. Brandon, went to the city of Pittsburg to investigate library construction and find out what plan would be best adapted to the needs and wants of the City of Greenville. The committee soon found that in order to provide for the books which the library already possessed and meet the growth that must necessarily come in the future, and, at the same time, take care of the Reference Library so kindly donated by Mr. Henry St. Clair, a prominent citizen of the city, that a larger building would be required than \$15,000 would properly construct, and Mr. Gaskill again appealed to Mr. Carnegie to increase his donation to the city of Greenville to \$25,000. Mr. Carnegie replied that he would be glad to increase the amount to \$25,000, provided that the City of Greenville would appropriate the sum of \$2,500 each year for the support of the library. The Board of Education and the City Council immediately took the necessary steps to make such appropriation for the support of the library and Mr. Carnegie made his gift absolute by setting apart that sum for the City of Greenville.

Of the many plans for library construction which have been designed within the past two or three years, possibly none contain greater advantages than that selected for the City of Greenville. The building is eighty-nine (89) feet in length and sixty-nine (69) feet in width. The outside construction being first of Bedford stone with the second story of buff pressed brick, trimmed in Oilitic stone. The library is entered by wide steps under a portico. A doorway leads from this portico into a vestibule finished in marble. A rise of ten steps leads to the lobby, finished in quartered oak and encaustic Mosaic tile. The librarian's desk is placed midway in the lobby and is octagonal in form. The children's reading room, 25x30 feet, is situated on the right of the lobby; the adult's reading room of the same size on the left. The S. Clair reference room is in the rear of the adults' reading room, and the stack room in the rear of the children's reading room. Large plate glass panels separate these rooms from the lobby, but give perfect vision from the librarian's desk over the whole of the library. Cases are arranged around the wall with alcoves in stack room. In the rear of the lobby is the cataloguing room with entrance to storeroom above.

The first story, or basement, consists of an assembly room, holding two hundred people, located under the children's reading room, and a museum and art department located under the adult's reading room and the St. Clair reference room. The remaining portion of the first story is used for a storage and heating apparatus. Toilet rooms, finished in marble and tile are on both floors. The contract for the library complete aggregates \$25,000. The architect is Mr. W. S. Kaufman, of Richmond, Indiana; the contractor, Mr. Dennis Dwyer, of Greenville, Ohio. Building committee in charge of the building, Mr. D. L. Gaskill, Chairman; Dr. L. C. Anderson and Capt. A. H. Brandon.

## CINCINNATI.

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### THE VAN WORMER LIBRARY BUILDING.\*

The Van Wormer Library is built of Kentucky sandstone, in classic style, with two massive Ionic columns guarding the entrance. The building is three stories high. On the lower floor are the seminary, receiving, packing and toilet rooms. On the main floor are the reading and periodical rooms, on either side of the rotunda in which is the delivery desk. The librarian's office and the cataloguing room also connect directly with the rotunda. The five-story book stack in the rear of the building is fitted with metal shelving and glass floors. It connects directly with the main floor, back of the delivery desk, and by a door into the cataloguing room.

On the third or upper floor of the building are the rooms of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Association, the research and seminary roomis.

The building is the gift of Mr. Asa Van Wormer and cost \$60,000; it is fire proof throughout and is built according to the most approved modern plans of library construction.

### LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

The University of Cincinnati Library, now housed in the Van Wormer library building, consists of several collections of books, numbering about 55,000 volumes. These collections were made in part by individuals, in part by societies, in part by the University itself.

*The Robert Clarke Library*, comprising 6,759 volumes, given by William A. Proctor of Cincinnati. This collection is especially rich in Americana. There are also many volumes of a miscellaneous nature, including history, geology, archaeology, biography, numismatics, English literature, Scottish ballads, publications of the Scottish Text Society, illuminated manuscripts, and early specimens of the art of printing.

*The Enoch T. Carson Shakspeare Library*, 1,420 volumes, also given by William A. Proctor. This valuable collection contains copies of the most important editions of Shakspeare of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, facsimiles of the early quartos (both the rare set prepared by E. W. Ashbee and the cheaper set published by W. Griggs under the supervision of Dr. F. J. Furnivall), the photo-zincographic reproduction of the First Folio (prepared under the direction of Howard Staunton),

\* For illustration see page 93.

the publications of the "Old Shakspere Society" (nearly complete), a large collection of engravings and water colors, illustrating the text of the plays, rare editions of single plays by other authors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and miscellaneous works on Shakspere and on the drama.

*The William A. Proctor Chemical Library*, comprising 992 volumes of chemical works and chemical periodicals given by William A. Proctor.

*The Bliss Library of Latin and Greek Authors*, 330 volumes, given by Eugene F. Bliss, of Cincinnati.

*The Wilson Library*, consisting mainly of works of literature and criticism, in English, French and Italian, 810 volumes, given by Judge Moses F. Wilson of Cincinnati.

*The Thoms Library of Miscellaneous Works*, 187 volumes, the bequest of the late Matthew Thoms.

*The Laura Seasongood Alcove*, containing books purchased annually from the proceeds of an endowment provided in 1894 by the will of the late Laura Seasongood.

*The Colonel William E. Merrill Library* of 1,000 volumes of valuable works on engineering presented by Mrs. W. E. Merrill. The collections of books bought, or in some cases given to the departments of the university. Other gifts of books made by many persons, government documents and other miscellaneous publications.

*The Library of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*, which has been placed in charge of the University of Cincinnati, under the terms of an agreement with the Association, entered into in September, 1895. This collection consists at present of 4,900 volumes, chiefly the periodical publications of foreign scientific societies.

*The Library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio*, comprising 20,000 volumes and 65,500 pamphlets. This library is very rich in works on the history of Ohio and contains valuable collections of original letters and other manuscripts given by Aaron Torrence in 1885, and by the late Robert Clarke in 1897.

Judge M. F. Force presented the society with many valuable historical works.

*The Rufus King Collection* was a bequest of the late Rufus King of Cincinnati.

## LIBRARY STAFF, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LIBRARY.

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Assistant at delivery desk .....	MINNIE C. BRIDGMAN
Head Cataloguer .....	MARY THOMPSON
Assistant cataloguer .....	JESSIE A. CARROLL
Accession assistant .....	DELIA C. SANFORD
Cassifier .....	MARGARET BUDINGTON
Assistant in library .....	RUTH WOOLMAN
Student assistant .....	GERTRUDE H. GUTHRIE
Boy .....	
Librarian of Historical and Philosophical Library.....	MRS. CATHARINE W. LORD
Janitor .....	

Library hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. every week day. The library is open to the general public as a reference library.

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#### ASHTABULA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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*Note. When names differ from those in the preceding sketches, those here published are for a later date.*

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## ELYRIA LIBRARY.

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\* Deceased September, 1899.

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## BUCKINGHAM LIBRARY.

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## GIFTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following gifts and improvements have been reported for the year 1900, except where otherwise specified:

Akron — Public Library. A library of music, valued at \$600.00, was presented in 1898. 277 volumes were donated within the past year.

Akron — Buchtel College Library. 200 volumes were presented.

Alliance Public Library — The library was entirely re-organized and catalogued. New shelving was added.

Ashtabula — Gift of \$25,000 for public library building from Andrew Carnegie.

Berea — German Wallace College Library. The library was re-classified by the Dewey decimal system.

Bucyrus — Memorial Library. \$500 was received from Mr. Carnegie for the purchase of books. The librarian's salary was increased \$10.00 a month.

Canton Public Library — Gift of property valued at \$10,000.00 by W. W. Clark. Gift of \$50,000 for new library building from Andrew Carnegie.

Celina — Shakespeare Public Library. 50 volumes were donated.

Chillicothe Public Library. Library to be moved into commodious new building in September, 1901.

Cincinnati Public Library. Gift of \$1,000 for purchase of books for the blind, raised by popular subscription. Gift of 500 volumes in raised type for the blind. Gift of 416 volumes and 1,600 pamphlets from H. L. Wehmer.

Cincinnati University Library. Gifts: The Robert Clark collection, 6,782 volumes; Natural History Library, 14,000 volumes; \$60,000.00 by Asa Van Wormer for new library building. The new building is now nearing completion.

Cincinnati — Young Men's Mercantile Library. Two hundred volumes presented.

Circleville — Public Library. There was a large increase in club and children's work.

Cleveland — Library of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. A gift of \$15,000.00 is reported.

Cleveland — Case Library. The United States government condemned the library property for the proposed new government building in that city. The award for the property, including damages, was fixed at \$507,000.00.

Cleveland Hardware Co.'s Library. Gift of 300 volumes from famous people all over the world, many with autographs.

Cleveland Medical Library Association. Gifts: The Vance Library, 2,000 volumes, by Drs. Dudley P. Allen and C. A. Hamman; 225 volumes from Dr. D. P. Allen; 110 volumes from Dr. O. F. Gordon.

Cleveland Public Library. Gift of 306 bound and 217 unbound volumes, on Oriental religions, folk-lore and allied subjects, from John G. White.

Columbus Public Library. Gift of \$1,000 for maintenance of Kilbourne alcove; also 750 volumes, from James Kilbourne. Gift of \$150,000 from Andrew Carnegie for new library building, the city to furnish site and \$20,000 a year for maintenance.

Dayton Public Library. 278 volumes were donated. The double entry charging system was introduced. A bindery assistant was employed. A children's room was opened in the basement of the building.

Delaware — Library of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Prof. John Williams White, of Harvard University, presented 4,179 volumes, including the complete library of the late Professor Karl Little.

East Liverpool. \$50,000 building presented by Andrew Carnegie.

Elyria Public Library. A children's room was added and the shelving capacity for books was increased.

Gambier — Kenyon College Library. Gifts during the year amounted to \$15,000.00.

Geneva — Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library. Gifts for the year, \$1,577.00.

Glendale — Alumnae Library. A gift of \$50 was received.

Granville — Denison University Library. Gifts were received amounting to \$525.00.

Greenville — Public Library. Gift of \$25,000 for library building by Mr. Carnegie, the city furnishing site and \$2,500 a year for maintenance. The library has been catalogued by the Dewey decimal system.

Hallsville — Special District Library. \$50 worth of books were donated by Edward L. Buchwalter, of Springfield, O.

Hamilton — Lane Free Library. Five hundred dollars donated by citizens.

Jefferson Citizens' Library Association. Gifts aggregating \$200.00 were received. A new building was erected.

Kenton — Public Library. Gift of \$17,500 by Andrew Carnegie for new library building.

Lancaster Public Library. 267 volumes were presented.

Marietta — Marietta College Library. The library of Hon. R. M. Stimson, 18,712 volumes, was presented.

Mansfield — Memorial Library. A steady increase in interest and in quality of books drawn is reported.

Massillon — McClymonds Public Library. Gifts: 229 volumes; \$80.00; library building, \$20,000.00; endowment, \$10,000 for books.

Medina Library Association. Gifts were received amounting to \$200.00. More commodius quarters and electric lighting were provided.

Mount Vernon Public Library. Citizens of Mount Vernon subscribed \$243.00 for repairs.

Norwalk — Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association. The library moved into a building now held under a perpetual lease.

Oxford — Miami University Library. New shelving was added. A librarian was employed who is required to devote his time to the library.

Painesville Public Library. The gifts of a new building and 385 volumes are reported.

Piqua — Schmidlapp Free School Library. The library building has been enlarged, and a card catalogue has been almost completed.

Sandusky Public Library. Andrew Carnegie presented this city \$50,000.00 for a new library building.

Shelby Public Library. A public library lecture course was conducted with marked success. Gift of property valued at \$6,500 for a public library from Daniel S. Marvin.

Springfield — Warden Public Library. The German books in the library were classified.

Springfield — Zimmerman Library. 320 volumes were presented.

Steubenville — Carnegie Public Library. Andrew Carnegie presented the city \$50,000.00 for a new library building.

Toledo Public Library. 1,223 volumes were donated; \$1,800.00 were given by Mr. Hardy; \$1,000.00 was received from Mrs. J. R. Locke; \$200.00 was received from the Toledo Traction Company. The library changed from the exclusive to the open shelf system.

Troy — Free Public Library. Fifty dollars was received from the Altrurian Society.

Van Wert — Brumbaek County Library. A library building has been erected at a cost of \$50,000.00 — bequest of J. S. Brumbaek.

Warren — Warren Library Association. The tax levy was increased from three-tenths to five-tenths of a mill.

Washington C. H.— Public Library. Gift of \$12,500 by Andrew Carnegie for new library building.

Wellington Public Library. The "two-book" system was adopted.

Wooster — University Library. The gift of a \$35,000.00 library building, by H. C. Frick, of Pittsburg, is reported. This beautiful new building is fitted up with the latest improvements. A new card catalogue has been made.

Youngstown — Reuben McMillan Free Public Library. \$5,000.00, the bequest of Charles D. Arms, was received. The library was moved into a new building and the books have been re-classified by the Dewey decimal system. The Brown charging system has been introduced.

## OHIO LIBRARIES,

City or Town.	Population, 1890.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Library Founded.	Own or Rent Building or Room.
1 Ada .....	2,576	Ohio Norm Univ. Library	Marilla Banes .....	1871	Own.
2 Akron.....	42,725	Bierce Library of Buchtel College. ....	Charles Russel Olin ...	1874	Own.
3 Akron.....		Akron Public Library...	Mary Pauline Edgerton.	1865	Rent.
4 Alliance .....	8,971	Mount Union College Library .....	William Soule .....	1849	Own.
5 Alliance .....		Public Library .....	Harry E. Griffith .....	1865	In School Building.
6 Ashland.....	1,087	Public Reading Room ..	Nellie L. Stevens .....	1899	Given free.
7 Ashtabula ....	12,949	Ashtabula Free Public Library .....	N. H. Warmington.....	1845	Donated
8 Athens.....	3,066	Ohio University Library	Eli Dunkle .....	1804	Own.
9 Bellefontaine..	6,649	Bellefontaine Public Library .....	Mary W. Reagh .....	1898	Rent.
10 Bellevue .....	1,101	Public Library .....	Emma Sutter .....	1891	Rent.
11 Berea .....	2,510	Library of German Wallace College. ....	T. Rodemeyer .....	1865	Own.
12 Berea .....		Philura Gould Baldwin Memorial Library. ....	George F. Collier .....	1893	Own.
13 Bryan .....	3,131	Bryan Library .....	Alice M. Walt .....	1883	Rent.
14 Bucyrus.....	6,560	Bucyrus Memorial Library .....	Augusta M. McCracken .	1894	Own.
15 Cadiz.....	1,755	Cadiz Public Library....	Ella M. Ward .....	1880	Rent.
16 California .....	200	California Free Library	Hattie Dixon .....	1899	Donated.
17 Canfield .....	672	North-Eastern Ohio Normal College Library...	Nelle Mae Whitney.....	1881	Own.
18 Canton.....	30,667	Canton Public Library..	Mary P. Martin .....	1884	Rent.
19 Cardington .....	1,254	Ladies Public Library Association. ....	Jessie Watson .....	1878	Donated.
20 Carthage... ....	2,559	Longview Hosp. Library	E. S. Whittaker .....	1891	Own.
21 Cedarville.....	1,189	.....	Mary Templeton .....	1891	Donated.
22 Celina.....	2,815	Shakespeare Public Library .....	Cora Snyder .....	1893	Donated.
23 Chillicothe .....	12,976	Public Library .....	B. E. Stevenson .....	1848	Own.
24 Cincinnati....	325,902	Library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio .....	Catharine W. Lord .....	1831	Own.
25 Cincinnati.....		Cincinnati Hosp. Library	P. S. Cunnor, M. D.....	1870	Own.
26 Cincinnati.....		Lloyd Library and Mu seum. ....	S. Waldbott .....	1890	Own.
27 Cincinnati.....		Library of the Academy of Medicine .....	Archibald J. Carson .....		
28 Cincinnati.....		Young Men's Mercantile Library .....	Alice McLean and Carrie R. Gaither .....	1885	Perpetual Lease.
29 Cincinnati.....		Library of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History .....	John M. Nickles .....	1870	Own.
30 Cincinnati.....		Library of the Cincinnati Observatory .....	J. G. Porter .....	1843	Own.
31 Cincinnati.....		Public Library .....	N. D. C. Hodges .....	1855	Own.
32 Cincinnati.....		Cincinnati Univ. Library	Harriet Evans Hodge ...	1881	Own.
33 Cincinnati.....		Woodward High School Library .....	Alma Diserens .....	1882	Own.
34 Circleville .....	6,991	Circleville P'ublic Library	May Lowe .....	1873	Own.
35 Cleveland.....	381,768	Adelbert College Library	Edward C. Williams....	1826	Own.
36 Cleveland.....		Case Library....	Charles Orr .....	1846	Own.
37 Cleveland.....		Cleveland Med. Library	C. A. Hamann .....	1895	Own.
38 Cleveland.....		Public Library .....	W. H. Brett. ....	1869	Own.
39 Cleveland.....		Library of St. Ignatius College .....	Francis Haggerey.....	1896	Own.
40 Cleveland.....		Library of Western Reserve Historical Soc...	J. P. McLean. ....	1867	Own.
41 Cleveland.....		Law Library of Western Reserve University....	Frances L. Trowbridge.	1892	Own.
42 Columbus.....	125,340	Library of Inst. for Blind	Pauline G. Gray .....	1874	Own.

Note. Where figures differ from those in preceding sketches, those here published are for a later date.

1899-1900.

How Supported.	Receipts.	Circulating or Reference.	Bound Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Issues:		Access to Shelves.	System of Classification.	Catalogue:	Branches.	Delivery Stations.
					H. U.	R.					
Corporation . . . . .	C	R	8,946	732	.....	.....	No	.....	Card	3	1
Corporation . . . . .	C	R	6,000	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	2
Taxation . . . . .	\$7,200 00	C R	19,413	.....	56,554	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card Print'd	.....	3
Corporation . . . . .	204 00	C R	4,000	2,000	1,450	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	4
Taxation . . . . .	800 00	C R	2,300	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	5
Taxation . . . . .	.....	C R	2,200	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	6
Taxation . . . . .	800 00	C R	8,849	2,124	18,385	1,500	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	7
Taxation . . . . .	.....	C R	15,100	4,000	.....	.....	Yes	Cutter	Card	.....	8
Taxation . . . . .	1,317 00	C R	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Corporation . . . . .	636 00	C R	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Corporation . . . . .	C	R	4,500	400	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	11
Fees, Endow- ment Gifts . . . . .	C	R	7,000	500	520	1,100	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	12
Subscription . . . . .	C	R	2,840	1,330	3,050	.....	Yes	.....	Print'd	.....	13
Taxation . . . . .	600 00	C R	2,072	27	9,706	150	Yes	Dewey	.....	.....	14
Taxation and Subscription Donations . . . . .	510 00	C R	5,450	.....	4,000	3,500	Yes	.....	Print'd	.....	15
Donations . . . . .	C R	251	88	233	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	16
Taxation . . . . .	1,200 00	C R	1,500	200	520	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	17
Taxation . . . . .	.....	C R	6,636	.....	30,808	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	18
Taxation . . . . .	.....	.....	1,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Taxation . . . . .	.....	C	2,000	.....	2,500	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	912	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	21
Donation . . . . .	C R	500	100	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Card	.....	22
Taxation . . . . .	1,450 00	C R	23,500	5,000	23,099	9,600	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	23
Corporation . . . . .	1,420 00	C R	16,500	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Card	.....	24
Lecture Fees . . . . .	1,065 15	C R	11,881	28	.....	3,927	No	.....	Card	.....	25
Donations . . . . .	.....	R	8,334	3,000	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	C R	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Subscription . . . . .	5,000 00	C R	65,000	....	35,000	5,000	Yes	.....	.....	.....	28
Endowment . . . . .	.....	R	5,000	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	.....	.....	29
Taxation . . . . .	100 00	.....	2,510	728	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	30
Taxation . . . . .	90,890 56	C R	200,198	27,724	100,460	829,764	.....	Dewey	Card Print'd	4 40	31
Taxation . . . . .	.....	C R	30,000	2,021	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	32
Taxation . . . . .	155 00	C R	3,000	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Card	.....	33
Taxation . . . . .	1,875 11	C R	11,675	600	34,889	.....	.....	Dewey	.....	Priht'd	34
.....	.....	C R	40,000	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	35
Endowment . . . . .	15,000 00	C R	50,000	4,000	75,000	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	36
Corporation . . . . .	1,500 00	C R	7,500	200	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	37
Taxation . . . . .	83,020 00	C R	171,181	13,000	958,737	189,872	Yes	Dewey	Card Print'd	4 13	38
Corporation . . . . .	.....	C R	7,600	1,100	.....	.....	No	.....	Card	.....	39
Corporation . . . . .	.....	R	19,968	17,000	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	40
Corporation . . . . .	799 03	C R	6,000	20	374	202	.....	.....	Card	.....	41
Taxation . . . . .	.....	.....	3,575	.....	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	.....	42

## OHIO LIBRARIES,

City or Town.	Population, 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Library Founded.	Own or Rent Building or Room.
43 Columbus.....		Public Library and Reading Room.....	John J. Pugh.....	1872	Own.
44 Columbus. ....		Public School Library. ....	Martin Hensel.....		Own.
45 Columbus.....		Ohio State Library. ....	C. B. Galbreath.....	1817	Own.
46 Columbus.....		Ohio State Library, Traveling Library Dep't....	....	1896	Own.
47 Columbus.....		State Law Library.....	Frank N. Neebe.....	....	Own.
48 Columbus.....		Franklin County Free Traveling Library....	....	....	....
49 Columbus .....		Ohio State University Library.....	Olive Jones.....	1873	Own.
50 Corning.....	1,401	Corning Book Exchange.	Sarah M. Holcombe.....	1895	Donated.
51 Coshocton .....	6,473	Coshocton Free School Library.....	Joseph Love.....	1898	Rent.
52 Dayton.....	85,333	Public Library and Museum.....	Electra C. Doren.....	....	Own.
53 Defiance . ....	7,579	Defiance Public Library.	Jewell Fouke.....	1895	Rent.
54 Delaware .....	7,940	Delaware City Library...	Nellie F. Pratt.....	1899	Donated.
55 Delaware .....		Library of Ohio Wesleyan University ....	Trumbull G. Duvall. ...	1853	Own.
56 East Liverpool.	16,485	East Liverpool Public Library.....	Minta M. McLane.....	1896	Rent
57 Eaton .....	3,155	Eaton Circulating Library.....	....	1900	Donated.
58 Elyria.....	8,791	Elyria Library.....	Mary C. Parker .....	1868	Own.
59 Franklin. ....	2,724	Free School Library....	Rachel J. Hartley.....	1895	Rent.
60 Fremont .....	8,439	Birchard Library.....	Harriet A. Gast.....	1874	Own.
61 Galion. ....	7,282	Public School Library .	J. C. Guenther.....	1890	Own.
62 Gallipolis.....	5,432	Gallipolis Public Library	Addie A. Vanden.....	1898	Rent.
63 Gambier. ....	751	Kenyon College Library.	Ellen D. Devol.....	1828	Own.
64 Garrettsville...	1,145	Public School Library...	C. T. Northrop.....	....	Own.
65 Geneva. ....	2,342	Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library.....	Florence L. Wright....	1892	Rent.
66 Germantown ..	1,702	Germantown Public Library.....	Adelaid Taylor.....	1888	Own.
67 Glendale.. ....	1,545	Alumnæ Library of Glendale College....	Mary Potter.. ....	1879	Own.
68 Granville.....	1,425	Denison Univ. Library...	H. H. Tuttle.....	1831	Own.
69 Greenfield.....	3,979	Greenfield Public Reading Room. ....	Mattie Patton .....	1898	Rent.
70 Greenville.....	5,501	Free Public School Library .....	Callie Biltmier.....	1892	Donated.
71 Hallsville... ....		Hallsville Special District Library... .	J. F. Warner.....	1898	Donated.
72 Hamilton .....	23,914	Lane Free Library .....	Florence S. Schenck. ...	1866	Own.
73 Hillsboro.....	4,585	Public Library. ....	Clara B. Perrin.....	1877	Own.
74 Hiram.....	659	Hiram College Library..	Emma O. Ryder.....	1852	Own.
75 Ironton.....	11,868	Briggs Library Institute	Mary V. Wilson.....	1899	Donated.
76 Jefferson.....	1,319	Citizens' Library Ass'n..	Amelia C. White.....	1883	Own.
77 Kent.....	4,541	Kent Free Library and Reading Room.....	J. S. Cooke.....	1892	Rent.
78 Kenton .....	6,852	Kenton Public Library..	Margaret Rogers.....	1886	Rent.
79 Lancaster.....	8,991	Lancaster Public Library	L. Busby.....	1878	Own.
80 Laurelville ....	450	Laurel Social Club Library.....	Bessie Martin.....	1899	Donated.
81 Lebanon .....	2,867	Mechanics Inst. Library.	Mary L. Frost.....	1881	Donated.
82 Lima.....	21,723	Public Library.....	Medora Freeman.....	1899	....

## 1899-1900 — Continued.

How Supported.	Receipts.	Circulating or Reference.	Bound Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Issues Home Use, Reference.		Access to shelves.	System of Classification.	Catalogue.		Branches.	Delivery Stations.
					H. U.	R.			Card or Printed.			
Taxation .	\$6,492.92	C R	81,048	..	96,898	227,888	..	Dewey	Card	Print'd	19	48
Taxation . .	4,000.00	C R	41,418	362	168,302	227,888	..	Dewey	Card	.....	..	44
State Appropriation .	14,640.00	C R	56,970	....	20,587	28,176	No	Dewey	Card	.....	..	45
Appropriation . .	.. ..	C ..	11,780	..	*19,500	....	..	..	..	..	..	46
State Appropriation . .	15,900.00	... R	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Taxation . Subscription .	10,400.00	C R	32,000	8,000	..	..	Yes	..	Card	..	..	49
	60.00	C R	500	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	50
Taxation and Subscription .	1,800.00	C R	2,600	23	..	..	Yes	..	..	Print'd	..	51
Taxation . .	14,434.23	C R	44,048	1,664	126,573	80,885	Yes	Dewey	Card	Print'd	1	52
Taxation . .	750.00	C R	4,337	500	19,960	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	..	53
Taxation . .	1,634.90	C R	1,359	..	4,585	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	..	54
Corporation .	1,600.00	C R	37,105	3,800	2,714	5,804	..	Dewey	Card	..	..	55
Taxation . .	1,100.00	C R	1,800	200	2,864	160	No	..	..	Print'd	..	56
Subscription Endowment and Subscription . Taxation .	.. ..	C ..	400	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	57
.. ..	350.00	C C R	16,000	..	24,980	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	..	..	58
		C C R	3,000	..	12,000	..	No	..	..	Print'd	..	59
		C C R	15,778	..	9,058	..	Yes	..	Card	..	..	60
Taxation . .	.. ..	C C R	3,000	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	Print'd	..	61
Taxation . .	1,036.15	C C R	1,936	81	18,095	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	..	..	62
Corporation . .	.. ..	C C R	82,000	..	..	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	..	..	63
Taxation . .	75.00	C R	3,000	200	1,800	..	Yes	..	..	Print'd	..	64
Taxation and Subscription . .	.. ..	C ..	2,500	..	9,198	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	..	..	65
Taxation . .	500.00	C R	2,806	..	7,768	..	Yes	..	..	Print'd	..	66
Donations . Corporation .	679.48	C R	2,500	30,788	15,000	4,656	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	..	67
Donations . .	180.00	C R	258	..	406	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	68
Taxation . .	.. ..	C R	5,700	12	11,121	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	Print'd	..	70
Donations . .	.. ..	C R	400	12	771	12	Yes	..	..	..	..	71
Taxation . .	1,650.00	C R	7,887	..	13,498	..	No	..	Card	Print'd	..	72
Taxation . .	.. ..	C C R	7,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Corporation . .	.. ..	C C R	7,550	..	1,000	..	Yes	..	Card	Print'd	..	74
Taxation and Donations . .	.. ..	C R	4,641	..	6,000	..	Yes	..	..	Print'd	..	75
Donations . .	325.00	C R	2,300	..	7,000	..	Yes	..	..	Print'd	..	76
Taxation . .	800.00	C R	2,610	..	20,418	..	No	..	..	..	..	77
Taxation and Corporation . .	1,287.87	C R	2,570	..	18,518	..	Yes	Dewey	Card	Print'd	..	78
Taxation . .	1,600.00	C R	6,576	1,637	47,471	7,194	No	Dewey	Card	..	..	79
Donations . .	.. ..	C ..	125	..	750	..	No	..	..	..	..	80
Subscription . .	.. ..	C R	4,268	1,000	3,512	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	81
		C R	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	82

\* Issues at stations, estimated, 150,000.

## OHIO LIBRARIES,

City or Town.	Population, 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Library Founded.	Own or Rent Building or Room.
83 Lisbon.....	3,330	Lepper Library.....	M. P. Springer.....	1897	Own.
84 Lockland.....	2,695	Lockland Public Library and Free Read. Room	E. Irene Patterson.....	1887	Rent.
85 Logan.....	3,840	Logan Public Library...	Margaret Saumenig....	1897	Donated.
86 London.....	3,511	Public Library. ....	Elsie Minshall.....	1880	Rent.
87 Madisonville.....	3,140	.....	C. L. Metz .....	.....	.....
88 Mansfield.....	17,640	Memorial Library Ass'n.	Martha Mercer.....	1887	Own. ....
89 Marietta.....	13,348	Marietta College Library	Minnie M. Orr .....	1885	Own.
90 Marysville....	3,048	Marysville Library and Reading Room Assn..	Mrs. L. T. Henderson....	1897	Donated.
91 Massillon....	11,914	McClymonds Public Library.....	Charlotte D. Leavitt....	1899	Own.
92 Medina.....	2,232	Medina Library Ass'n...	Eva Johnson.....	1899	Rent.
93 Mentor.....	621	Mentor Village Library..	Mrs. M. C. Angier.....	1890	Donated.
94 Mt. Vernon....	6,833	Mt. Vernon P'blc Library	Gertrude A. Baker.....	.....	Own.
95 Newark.....	18,157	Newark Circulating Library.....	Martha Wright .....	1876	Donated.
96 Newark.....	.....	Licking County Pioneer Historical and Anti- quarian Society.....	James H. Smith.....	1867	Donated.
97 Norwalk.....	7,074	Young Men's Library and Reading Room Ass'n.	Mattie L. Husted.....	1866	Perpetual Lease.
98 Oberlin.....	.....	Oberlin College Library.	Azariah S. Root.....	.....	Own.
99 Oxford.....	2,009	Library of Miami Univ.	Wm. J. McSurely.....	1824	Own.
100 Oxford.....	.....	The Western College Library.....	Caroline D. White.....	1855	Own.
101 Painesville...	5,024	Painesville P'blc Library	Julia G. Erwin .....	1898	Own.
102 Perryburg....	1,766	Way Library...	Mis. A. E. Frederick....	1881	Own.
103 Piqua.....	12,172	Schmidlapp Free School Library .....	Sue E. Hetherington...	1890	Own.
104 Pleas'nt Ridge	953	Public Library of Pleas- ant Ridge.....	Alice E. Walter.....	.....	Rent.
105 Pomeroy.....	1,639	Public Library.....	Emma McQuigg.....	1895	Donated.
106 Portsmouth...	17,870	Portsmouth Public Lib- rary.....	N. A. Newton.....	1879	Own.
107 St. Mary's.....	5,329	St. Mary's Public School Library .....	.....	.....	.....
108 Salem.....	7,582	Salem Public Library...	Helen Carey.....	1896	Rent.
109 Sand Hill.....	.....	Sand Hill Library Assn.	Joseph Bath .....	1892	Own.
110 Sandusky....	19,661	Public Library.....	B. Virginia Davis.....	.....	Own.
111 Shelby....	4,685	Shelby Public Library...	Caroline Marvin.....	1899	Rent.
112 Sidney.....	5,688	Sidney Public Library...	Emma Graham.....	1879	Donated.
113 South Solon ..	319	Stokes Township Library	D. J. Schurr.....	1896	Donated.
114 Springfield ..	38,253	Warder Public Library...	Alice Burrowes .....	1872	Own.
115 Springfield ..	.....	Zimmerman Library...	B. F. Prince.....	1845	Own.
116 Steubenville ..	14,349	I. O. O. F. Library .....	Hattie King.....	.....	Own.
117 Steubenville ..	.....	Carnegie Library.....	Jessie S. Hawkins.....	1881	Rent.
118 Steubenville ..	.....	Public School Library...	H. M. Michaels, Secy....	1878	Own.
119 Tiffin.....	.....	Public Library .....	Francis D. Jermain.....	1873	Own.
120 Toledo.....	131,822	Toledo Public Library..	Clarissa Williams .....	1896	Donated.
121 Troy .....	5,881	Public Free School Library .....	John H. Williams.....	1851	Own.
122 Urbana.....	6,808	Public Library. ....	.....	1901	Own.
123 Urbana .....	.....	Urbana Univer. Library.	Elizabeth Smith .....	.....	Rent.
124 Van Wert....	6,422	Brumbaek P'blc Library	Mabel K. Dixon.....	1894	Rent.
125 Vermillion....	1,181	Vermillion Sch'l Library	Mary S. Hunt .....	1875	Donated.
126 Warren.....	8,529	Warren Library Ass'n.	Lenora Laundon .....	.....	Donated.
127 Washington C. H.	5,751	Washington C. H. Public Library .....	.....	.....	.....
128 Wauseon .....	2,148	Citizens' Library of Wauseon .....	.....	.....	.....
129 Wellington ...	2,094	Wellington Public Library .....	.....	.....	.....

## 1899-1900—Continued.

How supported.	Receipts.	Circulating or Reference.	Bound Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Issues:		Access to Shelves.	System of Classification.	Catalogue:	Branches.	Delivery Stations.	
					H. U.	R.						
Subscription Taxation....	\$ 216.46 800.00	C R	3,566 2,814	... 31	8,585 6,056	.....	No	Dewey	Card	.....	83 84	
Taxation....	450.07	C R	1,321	...	12,934	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	85	
Taxation....	850.00	C ...	2,672	...	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	.....	.....	86	
Taxation Corporation...	2,196.00 ... ....	C R C	8,500 65,000	1,000 .....	50,000 3,271	15,000 14,718	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	87 88 89	
Subscriptions and Donations....	.....	C R	1,809	.....	5,720	.....	Yes	Dewey	.....	Print'd	90	
Taxation and Donations	2,676.80	C R	8,773	40	43,230	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	91	
Subscription	300.00	C R	1,500	14	100	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Print'd	92	
Taxation....	200.00	C R	2,196	.....	3,325	.....	Yes	.....	Card	.....	93	
Taxation....	1,297.00	C R	5,550	.....	16,377	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	94	
Subscription	200.00	C ....	3,000	125	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	95	
Contributions	18.00	.... R	1,700	320	.....	29	Yes	.....	.....	.....	96	
Subscriptions and Donations....	665.00	C R	6,500	.....	7,377	.....	Yes	Dewey	.....	.....	97	
Corporation	.....	C R	51,405	52,422	.....	.....	.....	Dewey	Card	.....	98	
Taxation....	1,000.00	C R	16,000	5,000	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	99	
Endowment..	180.00	C R	10,320	10	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	100	
Taxation....	2,600.00	C R	5,000	200	22,357	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	101	
Endowment..	600.00	C R	7,000	200	10,411	.....	....	Dewey	.....	Print'd	102	
Taxation and Tuition....	1,250.00	C R	10,000	1,000	24,539	.....	....	Dewey	Card	.....	103	
Taxation....	125.50	C ....	2,298	.....	4,278	.....	....	.....	.....	Print'd	104	
Taxation....	.....	C R	2,200	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	105	
Taxation....	.....	C R	15,619	.....	20,000	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	106	
Taxation....	.....	C ....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	107	
Taxation....	1,000.00	C R	3,675	.....	20,500	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	108	
Corporation..	.5.00	C ....	254	.....	150	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Print'd	109	
Taxation....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Dewey	Card	.....	110	
Taxation....	600.00	C R	1,276	200	15,600	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	111	
Taxation....	724.62	C R	3,950	250	20,750	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	112	
.....	.....	C R	225	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	113	
Taxation....	5,906.02	C R	16,832	.....	61,101	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	Print'd	114	
Corporation..	600.00	C R	12,000	6,000	1,200	.....	Yes	Dewey	.....	.....	115	
Corporation..	130.00	C ...	3,500	.....	2,600	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Print'd	116	
Taxation....	.....	C ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	117	
Taxation....	.....	C R	5,142	.....	25,682	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	118	
Taxation....	1,350.00	C R	3,050	456	16,634	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	119	
Taxation....	.....	C R	47,727	.....	177,931	43,627	Yes	Dewey	Card	Print'd	5	120
Taxation....	310.00	C R	2,964	.....	18,776	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	121	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	122	
Corporation	.....	C R	5,800	800	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	123	
Taxation....	.....	C R	350	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Dewey	Card	.....	124	
Taxation....	1,324.13	C R	5,500	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	125	
Taxation....	1,200.00	C R	3,500	.....	28,800	2,563	No	.....	.....	Print'd	127	
Subscription	113.00	C ....	1,913	.....	3,034	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Print'd	128	
Taxation....	405.00	C R	4,500	.....	8,225	....	Yes	.....	.....	Print'd	129	

## OHIO LIBRARIES,

City or Town.	Population, 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Library Founded.	Own or Rent Building or Room.
180 Wilberforce .....		Library of Payne Theo-logical Seminary .....	George F. Woodson .....	1891	Own.
181 Wilmington ..	3,613	Wilmington Public Library.....	Minnie Farren .....	1899	Rent.
182 Woodfield ...	1,801	Woodfield Public Library	Clove Cassil .....		
183 Wooster... .	6,063	Free Public Library ....	Miss B. Eisperman.....	1895	Rent.
184 Wooster.....		University Library.....	Thomas K. Davis.....	1870	Own.
185 Worthington .	443	Worthington Public Reading Room and Library .....	Lucy H. Johnson.....	1899	Rent.
186 Xenia .....	8,696	Xenia Library Ass'n ....	Etta G. McElwain.....	1878	Rent.
187 Yellow Spri'gs	1,371	Antioch College Library	Eleanor C. Lewis.....	1853	Own.
188 Yellow Spri'gs .....		Yellow Springs Public Library .....	Mrs. H. E. Tucker.....		
189 Youngstown..	44,885	Reuben McMillan Free Public Library .....	Minnie E. Gibson .....	1860	Own.
140 Zanesville ....	23,538	Buckingham Library ..	Alice Searle.. .....		
141 Zanesville ....		Athenæum.....	M. A. Stilwell.....	1829	Own.

## 1899-1900 — Concluded.

How Supported.	Receipts.	Circulating or Reference.	Bound Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Issues:		Access to Shelves.	System of Classification.	Catalogue Card or Printed.	Branches.	Delivery Stations.
					H. U.	R.					
Corporation . . . . .		R	2,000	500	...	...	Yrs				120
Subscriptions and Donations . . . . .	\$1,089 19	C C R	875 1,160	15	3,735	350	Yes	Dewey			131
Subscription Corporation . . . . .	649 00	C C R	1,500		6,150						132
Taxation . . . . .		C R	22,000	7,000	7,500	35,000	Yes	Dewey Card			133
Corporation . . . . .											134
Subscription . . . . .	50 00	C R	233		668	.....					135
Taxation Corporation . . . . .	2,000 00	C C R	5,425 10,000	..	29,726	6,556	Yes	Dewey	Card	Print'd	136
					729		Yes	Dewey	Card		137
											138
Taxation . . . . .	3,500 00	C R	15,102		57,060	1,179	Yes	Dewey		Print'd	139
Endowment . . . . .		C R	8,748	800	1,200	...	Yes	Dewey		Print'd	140
Corporation . . . . .	2,000 00	C R	12,200		18,600	...	Yes	...		Print'd	141

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF OHIO LIBRARIES.

About one thousand letters were sent to as many correspondents in cities, villages and towns of the state, requesting information in regard to public libraries. Answers were received to most of these communications. Many reported no public library; the information received from others is tabulated as follows:

City or Town.	Librarian.	Class of Library.	No. of Vols.
Albany .....	A. C. Barns .....	Public .....	2,000
Arcanum .....		Society .....	...
Archbold .....	E. N. Schnitzler .....	Public .....	300
Ashley .....		School .....	...
Athens .....	F. S. Coultrap .....	Public School .....	1,019
Avondale .....		Public .....	500
Bainbridge .....		Club .....	150
Barnesville .....	Blanche Fowler .....	Public .....	1,450
Batesville .....	Florence Keenare .....	Association .....	318
Beach City .....	A. B. Wingate .....	School .....	50
Bealsville .....	W. K. Greenbank .....	School .....	100
Benton Ridge .....		Subscription .....	75
Bellbrook .....	Olive Whitaker .....	School .....	400
Beverly .....	J. F. Wagner .....	School .....	200
Bluffton .....		School .....	...
Brookville .....	A. A. Maysilles .....	School .....	200
Burbank .....		School .....	...
Caledonia .....		School .....	...
Cambridge .....		School .....	...
Cambridge .....		Public .....	...
Camden .....	O. P. Brown .....	Subscription .....	500
Canal Fulton .....		School .....	400
Canal Winchester .....	Grace Coleman .....	Public .....	250
Canal Winchester .....		School .....	200
Carey .....	Thos. A. Bonser .....	School .....	900
Casstown .....		School .....	...
Catawba .....		School .....	...
Centerville .....		School .....	300
Chagrin Falls .....		School .....	1,500
Chesterville .....		School .....	200
Clifton .....	A. H. White .....	School .....	150
Collinwood .....		School .....	300
Conneaut .....		School .....	300
Columbus Grove .....		School .....	300
Coolville .....		School .....	...
Copley .....		School .....	300
Cridersville .....		School .....	...
Custar .....		School .....	...
Cuyahoga Falls .....	Mary L. Graham .....	Public .....	300
Cuyahoga Falls .....		Association .....	1,000
Dalton .....	F. F. H. Pope .....	Public .....	100
Danville .....		School .....	500
Deersville .....		Subscription .....	500
Dellroy .....	John R. Kail .....	School .....	150
Dresden .....		School .....	300
East Palestine .....		School .....	600
East Townsend .....		Public .....	200
Edison .....		School .....	400

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF OHIO LIBRARIES—Continued.

City or Town.	Librarian.	Class of Library.	No. of Vols.
Fairfield .....	.....	School .....	
Forest .....	.....	School .....	
Fort Recovery .....	Grace Alexander .....	Public .....	650
Frazeyburg .....	.....	School .....	200
Fredericktown .....	T. F. McKinney .....	Public .....	800
Fredericktown .....	.....	School .....	400
Freeport .....	.....	.....	600
Glendale .....	.....	Lyceum .....	3,500
Grove City .....	.....	School .....	
Groveport .....	Geo. C. Deitrich .....	School .....	350
Hamden Junction .....	C. H. Copeland .....	School .....	400
Hamler .....	.....	School .....	100
Hanging Rock .....	.....	School .....	300
Harrisonville .....	W. A. Forsythe .....	School .....	200
Harrod .....	A. Brasher .....	Public .....	800
Hartwell .....	.....	Public .....	1,080
Hayesville .....	.....	School .....	100
Hebron .....	.....	School .....	250
Higginsport .....	.....	School .....	100
Hilliards .....	.....	.....	400
Hudson .....	.....	School .....	550
Hudson .....	.....	W. R. Academy .....	1,500
Huron .....	.....	School .....	
Independence .....	Virginia Gleeson .....	Public .....	
Jackson .....	Maude Sloan .....	Public .....	
Jacksonville .....	.....	School .....	
Junction City .....	C. L. Marlsof .....	School .....	
Keene .....	.....	Public .....	300
Kelley's Island .....	.....	Public .....	300
Latty .....	.....	School .....	400
Lebanon .....	.....	University .....	6,000
Leetonia .....	J. W. Moore .....	School .....	300
Lima .....	C. C. Miller .....	Teachers' .....	210
Lisbon .....	.....	Law .....	
Lorain .....	.....	Subscription .....	300
Lorain .....	.....	School .....	1,500
Loramie .....	.....	School .....	200
Lowell .....	.....	School .....	250
Macksburg .....	W. Ellison .....	Public .....	470
Malta .....	S. A. Lutton .....	Subscription .....	
Malvern .....	.....	School .....	800
Martinsburg .....	.....	School .....	300
Mendon .....	.....	School .....	300
Miamisburg .....	.....	School .....	2,000
Middleburg .....	.....	School .....	150
Midland .....	.....	School .....	
Milan .....	F. A. Roberts .....	Public .....	1,000
Milford .....	J. M. White .....	Public .....	400
Millersburg .....	.....	School .....	
Mineral Ridge .....	W. W. Watson .....	Schdol .....	200
Minerva .....	O. W. Kurtz .....	School .....	1,120
Minster .....	D. J. Ratterman .....	Public .....	435
Minster .....	.....	Society .....	68
Minster .....	.....	Priest's Library .....	550
Morrow .....	Gay Hindman .....	Public .....	200
Mount Pleasant .....	.....	Presbyterian S. S....	600
Mount Pleasant .....	.....	Methodist S. S....	400
Mount Pleasant .....	.....	Friends S. S....	450
New Bremen .....	Ernst Fischer .....	Public .....	800

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF OHIO LIBRARIES — Concluded.

City or Town.	Librarian.	Class of Library.	No. of Vols.
New Concord .....	.....	School .....	200
New Lexington .....	Lucy Bowman .....	Public .....	.....
New Madison .....	M. A. Brown .....	School .....	425
New Paris .....	.....	School .....	300
New Salem .....	.....	Association .....	76
New Straitsville .....	Elizabeth Begland .....	Public .....	.....
New Vienna .....	G. N. Lewis.....	Association .....	775
North Baltimore .....	.....	School .....	.....
North Lewisburg .....	.....	School .....	50
Ottoville .....	.....	School .....	.....
Oxford .....	.....	Women's council .....	.....
Paulding .....	.....	School .....	.....
Peninsula .....	.....	School .....	.....
Pioneer .....	Anna Rawsom .....	Public .....	100
Plainfield .....	Daisy Platt .....	School .....	267
Poland .....	.....	School .....	300
Portage .....	George Fryman .....	School .....	225
Proctorville .....	.....	School .....	.....
Prospect .....	.....	School .....	400
Quaker City .....	.....	School .....	.....
Racine .....	Mabel Philson .....	Public .....	.....
Richwood .....	.....	School .....	450
Rising Sun .....	.....	School .....	200
Rock Creek .....	.....	School .....	.....
Rocky Ridge .....	.....	School .....	.....
St. Clairsville .....	.....	School .....	400
Scio .....	J. E. Clark.....	School .....	300
Scio .....	.....	College .....	2,000
Senecaville .....	J. W. Keller.....	School .....	.....
Seville .....	.....	School .....	400
Shreve .....	.....	School .....	100
South Bloomfield .....	.....	School .....	.....
South Point .....	W. A. Russell.....	School .....	75
Springboro .....	.....	.....	700
Spring Valley .....	.....	School .....	100
Syracuse .....	Chas. B. Carleton.....	Public .....	200
Swanton .....	.....	School .....	.....
Thornville .....	.....	School .....	350
Trenton .....	.....	School .....	.....
Trenton .....	Joseph Eicher .....	Subscription .....	115
Utica .....	H. C. Fickel .....	School .....	.....
Van Buren .....	N. W. McCoughey.....	Public .....	100
Vanlue .....	.....	.....	50
Wapakoneta .....	H. H. Helter .....	School .....	2,000
Washingtonville .....	.....	School .....	.....
West Alexander .....	.....	.....	115
West Elkton .....	.....	.....	.....
West Jefferson .....	.....	School .....	.....
West Milgrove .....	.....	School .....	.....
West Milton .....	.....	School .....	300
Weston .....	.....	School .....	.....
Willoughby .....	S. D. Shankland .....	Circulating .....	1,111
Winchester .....	.....	School .....	425
Woodstock .....	.....	School .....	400
Zoar .....	Ellis Mauk .....	Public .....	60

## LIBRARIES NOT REPORTED TO THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY.

From the following libraries no tabulated statistics have been received. The items here presented are taken from the report of the U. S. Bureau of Education, 1899-1900:

Location.	Name of Library.	Librarian.	Founded.	Class.	Vols.
Ada .....	Franklin Library .....	J. H. Hurr.....	1872	College .....	2,200
" .....	Philomathean Library..	P. L. Foucht.....	1871	College .....	1,044
Akron .....	Eva Hill Parish Li- brary .....	Mrs. H. B. Raymond..	1888	General .....	5,000
Austinburg .....	Grand River Institute..	Granville W. Mooney..	1881	School .....	2,000
Bellaire .....	Public School Library..	.....	1896	School .....	1,548
Bowling Green..	High School Library..	.....	.....	School .....	1,000
Brooklyn .....	S. T. Stanislaus Nov- itiate .....	Rev. A. Roebliff.....	1897	Theological ..	5,000
Bucyrus .....	Public School .....	J. J. Bliss.....	1890	School .....	1,300
Canal Dover.....	High School .....	.....	.....	School .....	1,000
Carthagena .....	St. Charles Barromeo..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Point .....	Theological Seminary St. Gregory Seminary Library .....	Rev. P. Trost.....	1876	Theological ..	7,000
Cincinnati .....	Academy Sacred Heart Miss Butler's School for Girls .....	Henry Brinkmeyer.....	1891	College .....	4,000
" .....	Central Turngemeinde.	M. Raleigh .....	1878	School .....	1,800
" .....	Law Library .....	.....	.....	School .....	1,000
" .....	Museum Assoc. Li- brary .....	Jas. Schleicher .....	1854	Society .....	3,000
" .....	Cuvier Club .....	Edwin Gholson .....	1847	Law .....	25,000
" .....	Educational Institue..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	Hebrew Union College	.....	1875	College .....	15,000
" .....	House of Refuge..	.....	1852	School .....	1,000
" .....	Hughes High School..	.....	1852	School .....	2,500
" .....	Lane Theo. Seminary..	Prof. Henry G. Smith..	1829	Theological ..	18,700
" .....	Law Library of Cin- cinnati College .....	Charles A. Groom.....	1838	Law .....	5,980
" .....	Linwood Schools .....	M. F. Andrews.....	1890	General .....	1,800
" .....	Miss Lupton's School for Girls .....	Catherine M. Lupton...	1881	School .....	3,000
" .....	Mt. Auburn Institute.	.....	1856	School .....	2,000
" .....	Mussey Medical and Scientific Library ...	.....	1875	Medical .....	6,059
" .....	New Jerusalem Church	.....	1817	Theological ..	2,238
" .....	Ohio Mechanic's In- stitute .....	John M. Hubbell.....	1828	Science .....	5,600
" .....	Ohio Military Institute	W. L. Siling.....	1890	School .....	1,700
" .....	St. Francis Seraph College .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	St. Joseph's College....	Rev. P. Bernard Nuru..	1858	College .....	1,250
" .....	St. Xavier's College....	Rev. J. M. Scherer....	1878	College .....	1,600
" .....	Student's Library .....	John N. Poland.....	1842	College .....	17,600
" .....	Theological and Reli- gious Library Asso- ciation .....	Gilbert Ganaghan.....	1870	College .....	3,900
" .....	American Association for the Advancement of Science .....	N. D. C. Hodges.....	1863	Theological ..	6,913
" .....	Y. M. C. A. Library... (See sketch of Cleve- land Public Library.)	L. H. Hartmann.....	.....	Science .....	8,800
Cleveland .....	Public School .....	Geo. H. Fitch.....	1848	.....	1,290
Collinwood .....	St. Joseph's Academy	Wells L. Griswold.....	1899	School .....	1,200
Columbus .....	Library .....	Sisters of Notre Dame.	....	General .....	1,500
" .....	Smythe Circulating Li- brary .....	Mary L. Clarke.....	1898	Mercantile ..	3,000
" .....	University School ....	Frank J. Cole.....	1899	School .....	1,500
Covington .....	Public School .....	R. W. Hines.....	....	School .....	1,000
Dayton .....	English and Classical Training School for Boys .....	.....	.....	School .....	1,200
" .....	Law Library .....	D. W. Iddings.....	1868	Law .....	6,000
" .....	Notre Dame Academy..	Sisters of Notre Dame.	1886	School .....	1,000
" .....	St. Mary's Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	Library .....	C. Eichner .....	....	College .....	3,000
" .....	Steele High School.....	Chas. L. Loos.....	1893	School .....	3,000

## LIBRARIES NOT REPORTED TO THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY--Concluded.

Location.	Name of Library.	Librarian.		Class.	Vols.
Dayton	Union Biblical Seminary Library	Wm. J. Shuey	1875	Theological	2,000
"	Y. M. C. A. Library	Charles G. Reade	1887	.....	2,000
Defiance	Public School	R. W. Mitchell	1886	School	1,500
Delaware	Girls' Industrial Home	Mamie O. Ritz	1889	General	1,000
East Liverpool	Public School	Robert E. Rayman	1894	School	1,100
Findlay	Findlay College Library	.....	.....	College	1,200
Gambier	Theol. Library	Bexley Hall	1849	Theological	10,000
Germantown	Twin Valley College	O. C. Brown	1886	College	1,200
Hamilton	High School	1880	School	1,150	
Lancaster	Boys' Industrial School	C. D. Hilles	1854	School	1,700
Leroy	Public High School	J. F. Smith	.....	School	1,000
Mansfield	Public High School	D. W. McGlenen	.....	School	1,300
Mantua Station	High School	Anna B. Stephenson	1848	School	2,000
Marietta	Public School	L. E. Demorest	1890	School	1,500
Marysville	Public School	A. E. Jones	.....	School	1,000
Massillon	High School	M. W. Spear	.....	School	1,000
Middletown	High School	.....	.....	School	1,000
Mount Gilead	Public School	.....	.....	School	1,000
National Military Home	Putnam	J. B. Thomas	1868	General	11,041
National Military Home	Gen. H. Thomas Library	J. B. Thomas	1869	General	11,172
Newark	High School	C. W. Humes	1896	School	1,000
New Athens	Franklin College Library	R. G. Campbell	.....	College	3,000
New Concord	Muskingum College Library	Jesse Johnson	1852	College	3,500
New Philadelphia	Public School	G. C. Maurer	1860	School	1,400
New Straitsville	Public School	Chas. W. Cookson	1884	General	1,400
Oak Harbor	High School	C. J. Biery	1875	School	1,000
Oberlin	Union Library Association	Nettie E. Coose	1874	College	10,587
Painesville	Lake Erie College	Mary Evans	1888	General	4,000
Plain City	High School	D. N. Cross	1880	School	1,000
Pleasant City	High School	.....	.....	School	1,000
Ravenna	High School	W. J. Dodge	.....	School	1,700
Richmond	College Library	.....	.....	College	3,000
Rio Grande	College Library	G. S. Bohanan	1875	College	2,300
St. Martin	Ursuline Academy	Sister M. Baptista	.....	School	6,000
Sandusky	High School	.....	.....	School	1,300
South Salem	Salem Academy	Prof. C. W. Barrett	1842	School	1,803
Sparta	Public School Library	Thomas F. Leonard	1885	School	1,000
Springfield	Wittenberg College	Benj. F. Prince	1848	College	12,000
Tiffin	Hendelberg University	T. H. Sonnedecker	1856	Theological	15,000
"	Public School	C. V. Krout	.....	School	1,700
Toledo	Ursuline College	Mother Superior	1870	School	3,000
"	Medical Library	Park L. Myers	1880	Medical	1,000
Toronto	Ursuline Academy	Mother Superior	1890	College	3,000
Troy	Central High School	S. A. Arburt	1895	School	1,000
Uhrichsville	High School	S. K. Mordis	.....	School	2,500
Upper Sandusky	High School	J. W. Shimp	1880	General	2,000
Van Wert	Public School	J. P. Sharkey	1885	School	2,000
Wapakoneta	High School	.....	.....	School	1,600
Waverly	Public School	F. E. Reynolds	.....	School	1,300
Wellsville	C. & P. R. R. Reading Room	T. D. Culbertson	1875	General	2,768
Westerville	Otterbein University	W. J. Zuck	1847	College	9,592
"	Ph. Somathean Library	E. L. Wemland	1875	Society	1,400
"	Phil. Phenomen Society	W. O. Lambert	1856	Society	2,000
Wilberforce	Wilberforce University Library	.....	.....	College	5,000
"	Payne Theol. Seminary	Rev. Gen. F. Woodson	1892	Theological	2,000
Wilmington	Wilmington College	J. B. Unthank	1873	College	2,100
Windham	Townshp. Library	W. R. Davis	.....	General	1,200
Woodville	Teachers' Seminary	.....	.....	General	1,000
"	Woodville Academy	.....	.....	School	1,000
Xenia	Theological Seminary	.....	1794	Theological	6,000
Youngstown	Rayen High School	.....	.....	School	2,000

## LIBRARY LAWS OF OHIO.

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### STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

#### SECTION.

- 76-1. State publications to be furnished library commissioners by supervisor of public printing.
- 76-2. State publications to be furnished library commissioners when printed by other officers.
- 76-3. When board to notify supervisor of number required.
- 76-4. Publications subject to requisition of library commissioners.
- 342. Board of library commissioners: appointment; term; vacancies; non-compensation.
- 343. Annual expenses of board.
- 344. Powers of the board: appointment and removal of librarian and assistants; rules.
- 345. Bonds of librarian and assistants.
- 346. Librarian secretary of the board.
- 347. Duties of librarian.
- 348. Commissioners may give advice as to organization and maintenance of free public library.
- 349. Documents to be delivered to board; style of binding.
- 350. Exchange of publications; statutes.
- 351. Distribution of state publications.
- 352. Expenditures of appropriations.
- 353. Annual report of board.

### COUNTY LIBRARY.

- 891a. Commissioners may receive bequests, etc., for construction of county library: tax for maintaining library.

### TOWNSHIP LIBRARY.

- 1476. Question of public library shall be submitted to electors.
- 1477. Trustees of library, appointment of.
- 1478. Transfer of books of school libraries to township library.

### LIBRARIES OTHER THAN STATE, TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY.

- 1545-282 } Akron and Youngstown — Rate of taxation; transfer of funds; library  
(1) & (2) } tax.
- 1545-290 } Hamilton. Board of control successors of trustees of free public library.  
(2). }
- 1692-37. Cities and villages: power to establish and maintain free public library.

### FARM LABORERS' ASSOCIATION.

- 3848. Farm laborers' association, may maintain libraries and museums.

### SCHOOL, CITY, AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

- 3995. Boards of education may appropriate money for library.
- 3996. Levy for school library in cities.
- 3997. How tax for school library may be expended.

**SECTION.**

- 3998. Board of education may appoint librarian.
- 3999. Board of education may appoint managers of library in certain cities.
- 3999. Cincinnati — Board of trustees of library; how appointed; terms; vacancies. Paragraphs two and three of section 3999.
- 3999a. Residents of Hamilton county entitled to use of Cincinnati public library.
- 3999b. Powers of trustees of Cincinnati public library.
- 3999c. Tax for library purposes in Cincinnati.
- 3999d. Disposition of unexpended funds raised for library purposes in Cincinnati.
- 3999e. Who are ineligible as members of library board.
- 4000. Cleveland public library board.
- 4001. Powers and duties of Cleveland library board.
- 4002. Library tax in Cleveland; how expended.
- 4002-1. Cleveland library board to hold title and control property.
- 4002-2. Cleveland library board can purchase, lease or condemn property.
- 4002-3. Cleveland library board; proceedings to condemn property.
- 4002-4. Cleveland library board may accept donations.
- 4002-5. Property exempt from taxation and execution.
- 4002-6. Cleveland library board — Oath of members.
- 4002-7. Cleveland library board — Organization.
- 4002-8. Cleveland library board — Annual report.
- 4002-9. Cleveland library board — No member to be interested in contract; no member to receive compensation except as secretary.
- 4002-10. Use of Cleveland library and reading rooms.
- 4002-11. Cleveland library board may issue bonds to pay for lands and buildings.
- 4002-12. Cleveland library board — Issue and sale of bonds.
- 4002-13. Cleveland library board may provide for sinking fund.
- 4002-14. Trustees of library sinking fund in Cleveland.
- 4002-15. Trustees of library sinking fund in Cleveland — Their organization.
- 4002-16. Trustees of library sinking fund in Cleveland — Duty to certify taxes.
- 4002-17. Trustees of library sinking fund in Cleveland — Investments by.
- 4002-18. Cleveland may appropriate from school fund for library.
- 4002-19. Toledo public library, establishment of; tax.
- 4002-21. Toledo public library — Board of trustees.
- 4002-22. Transfer of libraries to Toledo board of trustees by board of education.
- 4002-23. Trustees of Toledo public library; organization; regulations; powers; duties.
- 4002-24. Trustees of Toledo public library; authority to issue additional bonds.
- 4002-25. Trustees of Toledo public library authorized to purchase site for library.
- 4002-26. Trustees of Toledo public library may appropriate private property for library purposes.
- 4002-27. Trustees of Toledo public library may issue additional building bonds.
- 4002-28. Toledo public library to be free, subject to reasonable rules.
- 4002-29. Trustees of Toledo public library to make annual report to city council.
- 4002-30. City council of Toledo may impose penalty for injuring library property.
- 4002-31. Trustees of Toledo public library may accept donations.
- 4002-32. Dayton public library board; election of.
- 4002-33. Political composition of Dayton public library board; term of office; vote required to elect.
- 4002-34. Dayton public library board; powers and duties.
- 4002-35. Dayton public library board shall estimate expenses of library for ensuing year.
- 4002-36. Dayton board of education shall levy tax for library purposes.
- 4002-37. Dayton public library board; organization; provisions governing.

**SECTION.**

- 4002-38. Dayton public library board may establish and maintain a museum.
- 4002-39. Council may establish public library in certain cities and villages.
- 4002-40. Library directors in certain cities and villages.
- 4002-41. Library directors in certain cities and villages; organization; regulation; expenditures; librarian and assistants.
- 4002-42. Use of library in certain cities and villages.
- 4002-43. Library directors of certain cities and villages shall make annual report.
- 4002-44. Library directors of certain cities and villages may receive donations.
- 4002-45. Council of certain cities and villages may levy tax for existing library association.
- 4002-46. Library association in cities of fourth grade, second class; tax levy.
- 4002-47. Disposition of library tax levied in the cities of the fourth grade, second class.
- 4002-48. Library association in cities of fourth grade, second class to render account; power to levy tax.
- 4002-49. Tax in lieu of other taxes in cities of fourth grade, second class.
- 4003. Consolidation of libraries in Portsmouth authorized.
- 4004. Board of education of Portsmouth to appoint library committee.
- 4005. Library committee of Portsmouth; powers and duties.
- 4006. Library committee of Portsmouth; tax levy; expenditures.

**LAWS NOT NUMBERED BY SECTIONS.**

Canton — bonds for free public library. O. L. 83 v. 79.

Findlay public library act. O. L. 85 v. 546.

Youngstown — annual tax for free public library. O. L. 87 v. 105.

Ironton — public library established in. O. L. 90 v. L. L. 311.

Cities of 27,000 to 34,000 may issue library bonds. O. L. 92 v. 108.

Logan — public library established in. O. L. 92 v. 693.

Massillon — may levy library tax. O. L. 93 v. 508; O. L. 93 v. 521.

## LIBRARY LAWS.

### LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

(76—1) SEC. 1. [State publications to be furnished library commissioner by supervisor of public printing.] The supervisor of public printing is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the board of library commissioners any number of copies, not exceeding two hundred, of every report ordered printed by the governor or the general assembly, and of all bulletins, pamphlets and other documents that may be printed by or for any department, board or officer. These copies are to be printed in addition to those provided by law for the departments themselves, or for the general assembly, except that the two hundred copies of the laws, senate journal, house journal and executive documents shall be taken from the number now printed. (93 v. 308.)

(76—2) SEC. 2. [State publications to be furnished library commissioners when printed by other officers.] When any printing is done, wholly or in part by the state, under direction of an officer or officers other than the supervisor of public printing, a number of copies, not exceeding two hundred, of each report, pamphlet, bulletin or other publication so printed, shall be delivered to the board of library commissioners by the officer under whose direction the printing is done. (93 v. 308.)

(76—3) SEC. 3. [When board to notify supervisor of number required.] When fewer than two hundred copies of the publications named in sections one and two of this act are desired, the board of library commissioners shall notify the supervisor of public printing or other proper officer, who shall deliver the number required. (93 v. 308.)

(76—4) SEC. 4. [Publications subject to requisition of library commissioners.] Any reports or other publications remaining undistributed in the custody of the secretary of state one year after publication, shall be subject to requisition by the board of library commissioners, to be distributed in accordance with sections 350 and 351 of the Revised Statutes, as amended April 22, 1896, (O. L., 92 v. 291). (93 v. 308.)

SEC. 342. [Board of library commissioners; appointment; term; vacancies; non-compensation.] The governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint three persons, residents of the state, who shall constitute a board of library commissioners. One member of said board shall be appointed for two years, one for four years and one for six years; and thereafter the term of office shall be six years. All vacancies on said board to be filled by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sections 1, 2, 3; S. & C. 830.)

**SEC. 343. [Annual expenses of board.]** The board may expend a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars annually, for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expences, including traveling expenses in the discharge of its duties; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the state treasurer on the warrant of the auditor of state, after the bills therefor have been approved by the board. (92 v. 291.)

**SEC. 344. [Powers of board; appointment and removal of librarian and assistants; rules.]** The board of library commissioners shall have the management of the state library, appoint and remove the librarian, with the consent of the governor, and said library commissioners, with the consent of the librarian, shall appoint the assistants in the library during their pleasure. Make such rules for the government of the library and the use of the books and other property of the library as they may deem necessary. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 2; S. & C. 831.)

**SEC. 345. [Bonds of librarian and assistants.]** The librarian shall give bond to the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the board of library commissioners, for the faithful discharge of his duties and delivery over to his successor of all the property of the state in his possession. The assistants in the library shall be required to give bond to the state in the sum of one thousand dollars. These bonds shall be deposited with the treasurer of state. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 3; S. & C. 831.)

**SEC. 346. [Librarian secretary of board.]** The librarian shall be secretary of the board of library commissioners and shall perform all the duties belonging to that position. (92 v. 291.)

**SEC. 347. [Duties of librarian.]** The librarian shall have charge of the state library, giving his personal attention and attendance to it and carrying out and enforcing the rules and regulations made therefor by the general assembly and the board of library commissioners. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 6; S. & C. 831.)

**SEC. 348. [Commissioners may give advice as to organization and maintenance of free public library.]** The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board of library commissioners for advice as to all matters pertaining to the organization, maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice and personal attention as it shall find practicable. (92 v. 291.)

**SEC. 349. [Documents to be delivered to board; style of binding.]** The supervisor of public printing shall deliver to the board of library commissioners as many copies of each report and other documents as may be provided by law. These copies are to be bound in the best style of binding, that may be ordered by the state in each case. (92 v. 291.)

**SEC. 350. [Exchange of publications; statutes.]** The board of library commissioners shall arrange for the exchange of the Ohio publications with as many of the states as possible, with the general government, and with other governments, with societies and others as they see fit, placing all exchanges received in the state library, except that all statutes received, not already in the law library, are to be transferred to the law library. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 9; S. & S. 832.)

**SEC. 351. [Distribution of state publications.]** The board of library commissioners may send to any university, college, public society or individual copies of state publications, at their discretion. (92 v. 291.)

**SEC. 352. [Expenditures of appropriations.]** The board of library commissioners shall superintend and direct all expenditures of appropriations made for the library. (92 v. 291.)

**SEC. 353. [Annual report of board.]** The board of library commissioners shall annually make a report to the governor of all receipts and expenditures and of the condition of the library, and all other matters in relation thereto, that they deem expedient for the information of the general assembly; and their report shall be transmitted, by the governor, to the general assembly. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 11; S. & C. 832.)

\* COUNTY LIBRARY.

**SEC. 891a. [Commissioners may receive bequests, etc., for construction of county library; tax for maintaining library.]** The commissioners may receive a bequest, donation or gift of a building, or property wherewith to construct a building, for a county library in the county seat of the county, and may enter into an agreement on behalf of the county to provide and maintain a public library therein. Any county accepting such bequest, donation or gift shall be bound to faithfully carry out the agreement so made to provide and maintain such library. The commissioners of any such county are hereby authorized, at their March or June session each year, to levy a tax of not exceeding a half mill on each dollar of taxable property of such county, and the fund derived from such levy shall constitute a special fund to be known as library fund, and shall be used for no purpose other than is contemplated in this section. [93 v. 355.]

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY.

**SEC. 1476. [Question of public library shall be submitted to electors.]** The trustees of a township in which is situated a village, having a population of not more than one thousand, on the petition of twenty electors thereof, shall upon four weeks' public notice, published in

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\* Under this law the Brumback Library of Van Wert County has been established.

some newspaper of general circulation in the county, submit to the electors of such township, at some general election in April or October, the question whether there shall be a public library established in such township for the use and benefit of the citizens thereof, and those voting at such election in favor of such library, shall put upon their ballots the words, "Public Library—Yes," and those voting thereat against such library, the words, "Public Library—No;" and if a majority of such electors voting at such election vote in favor thereof, the trustees aforesaid have authority, annually to levy upon all the taxable property of such township, a tax not exceeding one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation thereof, to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a library, as aforesaid, and the procuring of a suitable room or rooms for the same. [70 v. 244, § 1.]

- SEC. 1477. [Trustees of library; appointment of.] The trustees shall appoint three trustees of said library, and confer upon them such authority as may be necessary to render any library so established of public utility; and said library shall be conducted and cared for under such rules and regulations as such library trustees prescribe. [70 v. 244, § 2.]

SEC. 1478. [Transfer of books of school libraries to township library.] The library trustees have authority, by and with the consent of the local boards of education, or other school officers having the same in charge, to receive and place in said library, the books of the school library, subject at all times to the call of said boards of education or other school officers. [70 v. 244, § 3.]

#### AKRON AND YOUNGSTOWN.

(1545—282) (1) SEC. 15. [Rate of taxation; transfer of funds; library tax.] The aggregate of all taxes levied or ordered by such city above the tax for county and state purposes, and excepting the tax for schools and schoolhouse purposes, shall not exceed in any one year nine mills; provided, however, that the city commissioners of such cities shall annually at the time the rate of levy is fixed provide by resolution for the distribution of the tax among the several departments of the corporation in such proportion to the needs as may be deemed necessary, and at no time thereafter shall the amount specified as necessary for the purposes named be changed, and all transfers of funds from one account to another are hereby expressly prohibited; and provided further, that in any such city in which there is established and maintained a public library association not organized for profit, a public library free to all inhabitants of such city, the council may levy an annual tax in addition, if need be, to said above aggregate amount of taxes not exceeding four-tenths of a mill on all taxable property within such city, to be called the public library fund and collected as other taxes.

**SEC. 350. [Exchange of publications]** the treasurer of such library commissioners shall arrange for publication with as many of the states government, and with other governments fit, placing all exchanges inutes received, not later than law library. (92)

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and for general library expenses, subject to accounting and reporting to council; and provided further, that the counties shall pay in the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 in each year the amount of taxes, and the tax for a public library, on each dollar of valuation of all taxable property, and the proceeds of such levy shall be applied to the proportion of fire engine houses and the equipment of such city may anticipate the whole or a part of such city for said purposes, by borrowing an amount of money from the aggregate the amount that will be raised by said levy for the years aforesaid, at a rate of interest not to exceed six percent per annum, and issue bonds therefor payable on the collection of said taxes. [94 v. 64; 93 v. 671, 567; 90 L. L. 5351.]

(1545—282) (2) SEC. 15. [Rate of taxation; transfer of funds; public library tax.] The aggregate of all taxes levied or ordered by such city above the tax for county and state purposes, and excepting the tax for schools and school-house purposes, shall not exceed in any one year nine mills; provided, however, that the city commissioners of such cities shall, annually, at the time the rate of tax is fixed, provide by resolution for the distribution of the tax among the several departments of the corporation in such proportion to their needs as may be deemed necessary, and at no time thereafter shall the amount specified as necessary for the purpose named be changed, and all transfers of funds from one account to another are hereby expressly prohibited; and provided further, that in any such city in which there is established and maintained by a public library association, not organized for profit, a public library free to all inhabitants of such city, the council may levy an annual tax in addition, if need be, to said above aggregate amount of taxes, not exceeding two tenths of a mill on all taxable property within such city, to be called the public library fund, and collected as other taxes. Said taxes for library purposes shall be paid by the treasurer of such city to the treasurer of such library association, to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers and for general library expenses, subject to such requirements as to accounting and reporting to council as the council may prescribe. And provided further, that in any such city in which there is established and maintained one or more hospital associations, not organized for profit, with hospitals equipped for the care and treatment of the sick and injured, the council may levy an annual tax in addition, if need be, to said above aggregate amount of taxes, not exceeding five tenths of a mill on all taxable property within such city, to be called the hospital fund and collected as other taxes. Said taxes shall be paid by the treasurer of such city in as nearly as practicable equal

proportions to the treasurers of such hospital associations as the city council shall contract with to furnish, and shall furnish board, lodging, nursing and medical treatment to the indigent sick and injured of such city, under such terms and conditions as the council of such city may prescribe. [93 v. 680, 567.]

#### HAMILTON BOARD OF CONTROL, SUCCESSORS OF.

(1445—290) SEC. 2. [Board of control successor of trustees of free public library.] \* \* \* Said board of control shall be the successors of: The city council; the trustees of the water works; the board of trustees of the water works; the board of trustees of the gas works; the board of trustees of any free public library; the board of health and the office of the health officer and clerk of the board of health; the board of commissioners of sewers; the office of the chief of police; the office of city commissioner; and the office of city civil engineer in such cities of the second class, third grade *b*, and shall be vested with all the powers and shall discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on said respective boards and officers by the laws of the state and the ordinances of such cities, not inconsistent nor in conflict with this act, which said respective city council, boards and offices are hereby abolished; but said city council, boards and officers shall continue in office until their successors are appointed or elected and qualified as herein provided. [93 v. 496.]

#### CITIES AND VILLAGES. POWER.

Cities and villages shall have power (Sec. 1692-37) to establish and maintain free, public libraries and reading rooms, and to purchase books, papers, maps and manuscripts therefor, and to receive donations and bequests of money or property for the same, in trust or otherwise; and the council may appoint such trustees or officers, and confer on them such authority as may be necessary to render any reading-room so established of public utility; and may also pass necessary by-laws and regulations for the protection and government of the same.

#### FARM LABORERS' ASSOCIATION.

SEC. 3848. **May maintain libraries, etc.** All such incorporated associations may keep and maintain libraries, and a museum of art consisting of models of such improved instruments and machinery as are best calculated to promote the interests of agriculture, for the benefit of such association, under such rules and regulations, as its members from time to time adopt, and may make all needful by-laws for the good government and regulation of the same. [74 v. 204, Sec. 11.]

#### SCHOOL, CITY AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

SEC. 3995. [Boards of education may appropriate money for library, etc.] In any district the board of education may appropriate

money from the contingent fund for the purchase of such books, other than school books, as it may deem suitable for the use and improvement of the scholars and teachers of the district, and in the purchase of philosophical and other apparatus for the demonstration of such branches of education as may be taught in the schools of the district, or for either of such purposes ; but not more than one-half of the amount herein authorized to be appropriated shall be expended in the purchase of such apparatus ; such appropriation shall not exceed, in any one year, twelve hundred dollars in city districts containing cities of the first grade of the first class, three hundred dollars in other city districts of the first class, one hundred and fifty dollars in city districts of the second class, and seventy-five dollars in other districts ; and the books so purchased shall constitute a school library, the control and management of which shall be vested in the board of education. The board of education of any city of the second class, fourth grade, having a free public library, organized in pursuance of law, may allow such free public library association the use and control of the public school library ; subject, however, to such rules, regulations and restrictions as said board of education may prescribe for the use and control thereof. [1881, April 8; 78 v. 110; Rev. Stat. 1880; 72 v. 29, Sec. 51.]

**SEC. 3996. [Levy for school library in cities.]** For the purpose of increasing and maintaining the school library in city districts, except in those city districts containing cities of the first grade of the first class, the board of education may levy annually, a tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation of the taxable property thereof, to be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as are other school taxes of such district. [93 v. 191; 64 v. 62, Sec. 1; S. & S. 721.]

**SEC. 3997. [How tax for school library may be expended.]** The amount of such tax, when collected, shall be expended, under the direction of the board, for the purchase of such books as are suitable for public school libraries, the bills for which, with the attendant expenses, shall be certified to by the president and clerk, and paid by the treasurer of the school funds. [64 v. 62, Sec. 2; S. & S. 721.]

**SEC. 3998. [Board of education may appoint librarian, etc.]** The board, except in city districts containing a city of the first grade of the first class, may appoint a librarian, fix his compensation, and make all needful rules and regulations for the management of the library, to which every family resident in such city district, save as hereinbefore excepted, shall have access. [93 v. 191; 64 v. 62, Sec. 1; S. & S. 721.]

**SEC. 3999. [In certain cities board of education may appoint managers of library.]** In cities not having less than twenty thousand inhabitants, the board of education having custody of any public library therein, may, at any regular meeting, adopt a resolution providing for a board of managers of such library, and shall thereupon elect by ballot, two persons to serve as members of such board for a term of

three years, two persons to serve for a term of two years, and two persons to serve for a term of one year; and annually thereafter two persons shall be elected to serve for a term of three years; all vacancies in such board shall be filled by the board of education by ballot, and a person so elected shall serve during the unexpired term of his predecessor; the president of the board of education shall be a member of the board of managers, ex-officio; and the board of managers shall at all times be amenable to and under the control of the board of education, as to tenure of office and authority, and shall serve without compensation.

[**Board of trustees in Cincinnati; how appointed; terms.**] Provided, that in cities of the first grade of the first class upon the expiration of the terms of office of the trustees of the public library therein, heretofore appointed under this section, as amended April 30, 1891, there shall be appointed as successors to said board, a board of trustees of said library consisting of seven persons, as follows: Two by the board of education of the school district within which such city is situated, two by the board having charge of the high schools of such city, two by the directors of the university in such city, one of each of said appointees shall hold his office for two years, and one for three years; and one by the judges of the court of common pleas of the county within which such city is situated, who shall hold his office for a period of three years; and thereafter said boards and said judges shall, upon the expiration of the terms of office of said appointees, and each three years thereafter, appoint successors to said trustees. The appointee aforesaid of the judges of the court of common pleas shall succeed in said board of trustees the president of the board of education, who theretofore was, by virtue of his said office, a member of said board of trustees, and thereafter the right of such president of said board of education aforesaid of membership in said board of trustees of said library shall cease.

[**Vacancies.**] All vacancies in said board of trustees of said library shall be filled by the respective bodies having the power of appointment. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed in any wise to abridge the term of office or curtail the powers or duties of the trustees of the public library in cities of the first grade of the first class, appointed under this section, as amended April 30, 1891, during the terms of office for which they were appointed. [93 v. 192; 88 v. 446; 64 v. 100; Sec. 1: S. & S. 722.]

**SEC 3999a. [Residents of Hamilton county entitled to use of Cincinnati public library.]** Each and every resident of the county within which is situated any city of the first grade of the first class, having therein established a public library, shall be entitled to the free use of such library, reading rooms and any branch or department of the same, and all the privileges thereof, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent herewith, as the board of trustees of such library may prescribe. [94 v 204; 93 v. 193.]

**SEC. 3999b. [Powers of trustees of Cincinnati public library.]** The board of trustees of the public library in cities of the first grade of the first class shall have sole and exclusive charge, custody and control of the public library of such city, including all property, both real and personal, used and occupied by such library, whether acquired heretofore or hereafter, and shall have full power to make all rules and regulations necessary for the proper government, maintenance, care and management thereof, and to provide therefor. Said board of trustees shall have power over, and exclusive control of, the library fund hereinafter provided for, and of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit thereof. They shall have power and it shall be their duty to establish in said city and throughout the county within which is situated said library reading rooms, branch libraries and library stations in connection with said library, and to lease and furnish said rooms, buildings or parts thereof as are required for such purposes, and to pay all necessary expenses connected therewith. They shall have power, and it shall be their duty to purchase and pay for all books, periodicals, magazines and other literature and supplies necessary in their judgment, for said public library, reading rooms, branch libraries and library stations, and to incur the necessary expenditures for the encouragement and advancement of the best use of such library, reading rooms, branch libraries and library stations by the public; all such purchases, payments and expenditures to be made out of said library fund hereinafter provided for.

**[Employment of librarian and assistants.]** They shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to employ a librarian, assistant librarians, and other necessary assistants for such public library, reading rooms, branches and stations, to fix the compensation of persons so employed, and to pay the same out of said library fund. Said library board may fix the term of any such person employed by them for any period not to exceed one year. [93 v. 193.]

**SEC. 3999c. [Tax for library purposes in Cincinnati.]** For the purpose of increasing, maintaining and managing the public library in cities of the first grade of the first class, for which a board of trustees shall have been appointed, as provided in section 3999, the said board of trustees may levy annually a tax of not exceeding five-tenths of a mill on each dollar valuation of the taxable property of the county wherein is situated such city, to be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as are other taxes levied throughout the county. Said levy shall be certified by said board of trustees to the auditor of the county in which said city is situated, and shall be placed by the auditor on the tax duplicate and collected as such taxes. The money realized from said levy, and all moneys received and collected by said trustees for the library, shall be placed in the treasury of said county, subject to the order of said board of trustees of said library. Said fund shall be known as the library fund of

said county, of which the county treasurer shall be the custodian, and no money shall be drawn therefrom, except upon the requisition of the board of trustees of said library, certified by the president and secretary of said board, directed to the county auditor, who shall draw his warrant upon the county treasurer therefor. Any part of said funds unexpended during any year shall remain to the credit of said library fund. [94 v. 204; 93 v. 194.]

**SEC. 3999d. [Disposition of unexpended funds heretofore raised for library purposes in Cincinnati.]** The amount of any fund heretofore raised by a levy of tax by the board of education in such city for school library purposes, and all library funds remaining unexpended, shall be transferred from the respective funds to the library fund herein created, to be expended and paid out as herein provided for funds produced by a levy made by said board of trustees, and any and all funds, bonds, stocks or other species of property held by the board of education of such city, or by any of the departments of such city for the benefit of the public library thereof, shall be transferred to the board of trustees of such public library, to be held and controlled by them subject to the terms of the respective donations. [93 v. 194.]

**SEC. 3999e. [Who are ineligible as members of library board.]** No member of any of the boards exercising the power of appointment of the trustees of the public library, as provided in section 3999, shall be appointed or elected a member of said library board. (94 v. 204.)

**SEC. 4000. [Cleveland public library board.]** The public library board of the city of Cleveland shall consist of seven suitable persons, residents of said city, no one being a member or officer of the board of education. The members of the library board shall serve without compensation, and hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, except that at the first election two of the board shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and three for three years. After said first election so many shall be elected each year as equals the number whose term expires that year. They shall be elected by roll-call as in other cases, by the board of education of the city of Cleveland, at its first regular meeting after the third Monday of April, 1886, and annually thereafter as hereinbefore provided. The board of education shall have power at any time to fill vacancies in the library board for unexpired terms by election as aforesaid. (1886, April 28: 83 v. 104; 80 v. 172; Rev. Stat. 1880; 75 v. 101, sec. 1.)

**SEC. 4001. [Powers and duties of Cleveland library board.]** Such library board shall report in writing to the board of education once each year, and oftener if required by the latter, shall have exclusive charge and control of the public library of the city, and shall have full power to make all rules and regulations for the government and management thereof; to employ a librarian and such assistance and helps as may

be needed for the care and protection of the library, and to attend to the drawing and return of books; but prior to such employment the compensation of such librarian, assistants and help, shall be fixed by the library board, by a majority of the members thereof voting in favor of such compensation, on roll-call by the secretary, and such librarian, assistants and help shall be employed by a vote in the same manner. (1883, April 18: 80 v. 172; 78 v. 132; Rev. Stat. 1880; 76 v. 50, sec. 2.)

SEC. 4002. [Library tax in Cleveland; how expended.] For the purpose of increasing and maintaining the public library in said city, and the territory thereto attached for school purposes, such library board may levy annually a tax of six-tenths of one mill on each dollar valuation of the taxable property of the city, and the territory thereto attached for school purposes to be levied, collected and paid in the same manner as are school taxes of the city; all money appropriated, received or collected by tax for the library, shall be expended under the direction of the library board in purchasing such books, pamphlets, papers, magazines, periodicals, journals and other property as may be deemed suitable for the public library, and in payment of all other charges and expenses, including compensation for the librarian, assistants and help that may be incurred in increasing and maintaining the library, and all claims against said fund shall be approved by the president and secretary of said library board and paid upon the warrant of the auditor of the board of education in the manner now provided by law for the payment of claims against said city. (94 v. 26; 91 v. 268, 123; 90 v. 96; 80 v. 172, 173; Rev. Stat. 1880; 76 v. 50, sec. 3.)

(4002—1) SEC. 1. [Cleveland library board to hold title and control property.] Said library board, in its own name shall hold the title to and have the custody, management and control of all property of said library board, both real and personal, whether acquired heretofore, or hereafter, and shall have power over, and the executive control of the expenditures of moneys collected for the purpose of purchasing lands, and erecting buildings and also have complete custody, management and control of all public libraries and branches and stations thereof, and the reading-rooms connected therewith. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—2) SEC. 2. [Cleveland library board can purchase, lease, or condemn property.] Said library board shall have power, by a two-third vote of its members, entered upon its journal, to purchase grounds, and erect suitable library buildings, and to lease grounds and suitable library buildings and in case suitable grounds cannot be purchased, to condemn the grounds desired, by virtue of the power of eminent domain, and erect thereon suitable and appropriate buildings for library use. The title of such grounds so purchased or condemned and buildings erected shall be taken to and vest in the said library board. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—3) SEC. 3. [Cleveland library board; proceedings to condemn property.] When it is deemed necessary by said library

(board) to condemn or appropriate private property, whereon to erect library buildings, said library board in making such appropriation shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 2235 and subsequent sections found in chapter 3, division 7, title 12 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—4) SEC. 4. [Cleveland library board may accept donations.] Said board may by resolution accept any gift, devise or bequest of property, real and personal, for the benefit of the library. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—5) SEC. 5. [Property exempt from tax and execution.] All property, real or personal, vested in any public board shall be exempt from taxation and from sale on execution or other writ or order in the nature of an execution. All conveyances made by such library board shall be executed by the president and secretary thereof. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—6) SEC. 6. [Cleveland library board; oath of members.] Each person appointed a member of such board shall, upon entering under the duties of his office, take an oath, or affirmation, to obey the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Ohio, and that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—7) SEC. 7. [Cleveland library board; organization.] Said library board at its first meeting in June after the passage of this bill, and annually thereafter in June, shall organize by choosing a president, a vice president, and a secretary, and in the absence of the president or his inability to act, the vice president shall perform the duties of the president. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—8) SEC. 8. [Cleveland library board; annual report.] Said library board shall make an annual report to the board of education stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources and how much moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gifts or otherwise during the year; the number lost or missing, the number of books loaned out and the general character of the books, with other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—9) SEC. 9. [Cleveland library board—no member to be interested in contract, except; validity of contract.] No member of such library board shall have any pecuniary interest, either directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the board or be employed in any manner or have any compensation from the board of which he is a member, except as secretary, and no contract shall be binding upon such board unless it be made or authorized to be made at a regular or special meeting of the board. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—10) SEC. 10. [Use of Cleveland library and reading-rooms.] Every library and reading-room established under this act shall be free to the use of the inhabitants of such city and those who reside in the territory thereto attached for school purposes, subject, however, to such rules and regulations as the library board may deem necessary to adopt and publish, to protect and preserve property therein in order to render the use of said library and reading-room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said library board may exclude and cut off from the use of said library and reading-room any and all persons who shall wilfully violate any of such rules and regulations. (92 v. 590.)

4002—11. SEC. 11. [Cleveland library board may issue bonds to pay for lands and buildings.] Said library board may issue bonds with interest coupons attached, to obtain land and building for a public library and to furnish the same and to pay the cost and expense thereof, and in anticipation of income from taxes for such purposes levied or to be levied, may from time to time, as occasion requires, or at any time after the passage of this bill, issue and sell bonds, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate specified therein, not exceeding five per cent. (5%) per annum, and in such sums and at such times as the library board may determine, which bonds shall be numbered consecutively, made payable to the bearer and be signed by the president and secretary of the board and denominated, "public library bonds of the city of Cleveland, Ohio," and the secretary of said board shall keep a record of the number, date, amount and rate of interest on each bond sold, the sum for which and the name of the person to whom sold, and the time when payable, which record shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times, and the bonds so issued shall in no case be sold for a less sum than the par value nor bear interest until the purchase money for the same shall have been paid by the purchaser and such library board shall pay such bonds and the interest thereon when due, provided that the total issue of bonds shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000). (92 v. 590.)

(4002—12) SEC. 12. [Cleveland library board—issue and sale of bonds.] The order to issue such bonds shall be made only at a regular meeting of such board and by a vote of five-sevenths of all the members thereof, taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal of the board, and such bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder after being advertised once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county where such bonds are issued, and if there shall be more than one newspaper in such city having a general circulation in the county where such bonds are issued, then the sale of such bonds shall be advertised in at least one additional newspaper of such general circulation in such county, the advertisement shall state the total number of bonds to be sold, the amount of each, how long they

are to run, the rate of interest to be paid thereon, whether annually or semi-annually, the law or section of law authorizing their issue, day, hour and place in the county where they are to be sold, and the privilege shall be reserved by such board to reject all or any bids, and if said bids are rejected said bonds shall be advertised and the moneys arising on premiums of the sale of said bonds as well as the principal shall be credited to said fund on account of which the bonds are issued and sold and shall be used for the purpose provided in this section. (92 v. 590).

(4002—13) SEC. 13. [Cleveland library board sinking fund.] For the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the bonds provided for in the preceding section, said library board may annually until the payments of the bonds are fully provided for, levy and collect a tax in addition to other taxes now authorized to be levied by it, which shall not exceed two-tenths of one mill upon the taxable property of the city of Cleveland and the territory thereto attached for school purposes, which tax shall be paid into the treasury of said city and on order of the director of accounts of said city paid over to the sinking fund commission hereafter provided for and by them applied, by order of the library board to the extinguishment of the bonds in the preceding section provided and to no other purpose whatever, and the taxes so levied shall be certified and placed on the tax list and collected in the same manner as school taxes of said city and such taxes shall be a lien upon the property whereon they are assessed and the same as state and county taxes and subject to the same penalties if delinquent. (92 v. 590).

(4002—14) SEC. 14. [Trustees of library sinking fund in Cleveland.] In such city there shall be a board designated as "the trustees of the library sinking fund of the city of Cleveland" composed of three (3) citizens thereof, to be appointed by the court of common pleas in the county in which such city is situated. The first appointment shall be one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years and all trustees appointed thereafter shall serve for three years, except in case of vacancy, which shall be filled by said court for the unexpired term, and before any person appointed as a member of such board shall assume the duties of his office he shall give bond to the state of Ohio in the sum of five thousand dollars (5,000), with not less than two sureties to faithfully discharge his said duties. (92 v. 590.)

(4002—15) SEC. 15. [Trustees of library sinking fund in Cleveland; organization.] Such trustees immediately after appointment and qualification shall organize by appointing one of their number as president and the director of accounts of such city shall act as secretary of said board of trustees and the library board shall provide such trustees with a place of meeting, and regular meetings of such trustees shall be held on the second Monday of January and July of each year, but other meetings may be called by the president or any member of the board. Their proceedings shall be recorded in a journal kept for that purpose which

shall at all times be open to the inspection of the library board or any member thereof and all questions relating to the purchase or sale of securities, payment of bonds or interest shall be decided by a *viva voce* vote with the name of each member voting recorded on the journal and no question shall be decided unless approved by a majority of the whole board. [92 v. 590.]

(4002—16) SEC. 16. [Trustees of library sinking fund in Cleveland; duty to certify taxes.] The trustees of such sinking fund shall in the month of May in each year and oftener, if required, certify to the library board the rate of tax, not exceeding the limit herein provided, necessary to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds issued by authority of this bill together with the amount necessary to be levied to provide for the payment of the interest thereon, and the library board shall levy the amount so certified as under this act provided and for the full amount so certified, but said library board may increase the amount so reported, provided the total amount so levied does not exceed the limitation provided in this bill. [92 v. 590.]

(4002—17) SEC. 17. [Trustees of library sinking fund in Cleveland; investments by.] The trustees of such sinking fund shall invest all moneys received by them in bonds of the United States, state of Ohio, city of Cleveland, city of Cincinnati, city of Columbus, and the city of Toledo and they shall give preference to the bonds of the city of Cleveland, where they can be purchased at a price equal to, or, less than the bonds of the United States, or of the state of Ohio, taking into consideration the rate of interest paid on each, and the interest received shall be reinvested in like manner and at no time shall there be more than \$5,000 kept on deposit if investment can be made, and said trustees shall provide for the payment of all interest on said bonds herein authorized to be issued, together with the principal thereof at maturity of said bonds, from said funds so invested by them. [92 v. 590.]

(4002—18) SEC. 18. [Cleveland may appropriate from school fund for library.] In all cities, which, by the last federal census, had and all those which hereafter, on the first day of March, in any year, as ascertained by any federal census, may have, a population exceeding ninety thousand and less than two hundred thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful to appropriate from the school fund, an amount equal to the proceeds of one-tenth of one mill of the tax levy, to maintain or assist in maintaining the public library and pay in part the cost and expenses of supporting and running any public library in said cities in addition to the one-tenth of one mill now authorized by law to be raised by taxation for that purpose: provided, that this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase in levies for school purposes, including libraries in said cities, over that made in 1877. [75 v. 11.]

## IN TOLEDO.

(4002—19) SEC. 19. [Establishment of Toledo public library; tax for library.] That in any city of the third grade of the first class, the city council may, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members elected thereto, declare it to be essential to the interests of such city, to establish and maintain therein a public library and reading-room. That thereafter the said city council shall, annually, levy a tax of thirty-five one-hundredths (35-100) of one mill on the dollar on the taxable property of such city for that purpose, to be called the library fund; and which levy shall be certified to the county auditor of the county, and by him placed on the tax duplicate of the county and collected as other taxes. [94 v. 166; 85 v. 209; Rev. Stat. 1880; 70 v. 142.]

(4002—20) SEC. 1a. [When levy to be reduced. 86 v. 79; repealed 94 v. 166.]

(4002—21) SEC. 2. [Toledo public library; board of trustees.] The custody and management of such public library and reading-room, as well as its entire administration, shall be committed to a board of trustees, nine in number, of whom the mayor of such city for the time being shall be one, and the others shall be appointed by the common council, four of whom shall be appointed from such names as shall be nominated to the common council by the board of education of said city, and shall be citizens of approved learning, discretion, and fitness for such office. They shall hold their office for the term of four years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; provided, that the trustees first appointed, other than the mayor, shall be elected respectively for the terms of one, two, three, and four years, from the first day of January next following their election, two for each term. Any vacancy caused by the death, resignation, or removal of a trustee, or otherwise, shall be filled for his unexpired term by appointment of the common council. No trustee shall have compensation as such. [1888, April 12; 85 v. 209, 210; Rev. Stat. 1880; 70 v. 142.]

(4002—22) SEC. 3. [Transfer of libraries to Toledo board of trustees by the board of education.] As soon as said board of trustees shall be elected and organized, it shall be the duty of the board of education, in such city to transfer to the custody and control of such board of trustees whatever public library or libraries may be in its possession or control, except such books of reference, maps or charts as the board of education may think proper to retain for use in school buildings and thereafter no tax shall be levied by such board of education for a library fund. [1888, April 12; 85 v. 209, 210; Rev. Stat. 1880; 70 v. 142.]

(4002—23) SEC. 4. [Trustees of Toledo public library; organization; regulations; powers; deposit of library funds; warrants; power to purchase or condemn grounds; issue and sale of public library build-

ing bonds; payment of said bonds and interest; title to grounds purchased; librarians and assistants.] Said trustees shall immediately after their appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number as president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government and guidance of the library, reading room and employes as may be expedient and not inconsistent with this act. They shall have power over and the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to credit of the library fund, and of the supervision, care custody and control of the grounds and buildings constructed for such purposes, or rooms leased or set apart for such purpose; provided, that all moneys collected for such library, including proceeds of the bonds herein authorized, and all others, shall be deposited in the treasury of said city to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other funds, and the city auditor shall issue his warrant when drawn upon by said board of trustees, or by its proper officers duly authorized. Said board shall have the power, by a two-third vote of said trustees entered upon its journal, to purchase grounds, and in case suitable grounds cannot be purchased, to condemn the grounds desired, and erect thereon suitable and appropriate building or buildings for the use of said library; the cost of such grounds and buildings not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$45,000; and for such purpose said board is authorized and empowered to borrow money upon bonds as hereinafter provided to pay for the same, not to exceed in the aggregate, the sum of \$45,000; and the said board of trustees is authorized to issue and sell its bonds, for the above named amount, with coupons for interest, divided into and payable in fifteen consecutive annual payments; the first of which shall become due three years after their issue. Said bonds shall be denominated "The Public Library Building Bonds," of said city, and shall be for the sum of \$500 each, payable to bearer, and bear interest at the rate not exceeding four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Said bonds and coupons shall be signed by the president of said board and attested by its secretary; and in making sale of said bonds the said board of trustees shall be governed by the provisions of an act of the general assembly, passed March 22, 1883 [O. L., vol. 80, p. 68], entitled "an act providing for the sale of public bonds." To meet the payment of said bonds and interest, the said board of trustees shall appropriate and set apart annually from said library fund, a sum sufficient for such purpose, not to exceed one-half of the tax revenues collected for such year. The title to such grounds so purchased shall be taken to and vest in the trustees of the public library of such city; said trustees shall be held and considered to be special trustees thereof for such city. Said board shall have power to appoint suitable librarian and necessary assistants fix salaries of same, and shall, in general, carry out the spirit and intent of this act in establishing and maintaining the best public

library and reading-room with the means at their disposal. [1888, April 12: 85 v. 209, 210; Rev. Stat. 1880; 70 v. 142.]

(4002—24) SEC. 4a. [Trustees of Toledo public library; authority to issue additional bonds.] For the purpose of enabling said board of trustees to construct said building or buildings so as to make it or them fire-proof, and thereby insure protection to the large and valuable library to be kept therein, and to pay the increased cost of such construction, and complete said building or buildings, and provide necessary furniture for same, and to pay for grading library grounds and constructing walks, said board of trustees is hereby authorized to issue and sell additional bonds to an amount not in excess of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000.00); said additional bonds shall bear interest, be issued, sold, the proceeds deposited, drawn, used, and the interest and principal paid, as provided, and subject in all respects to all the conditions named in said original section *four* (sec. 4002-23), for the bonds herein authorized, except as follows: The bonds hereby authorized, shall mature, three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) July 1, 1890; five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), July 1, 1906; and five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) July 1, of each succeeding year until July 1, 1911, when seven thousand dollars (\$7,000.00) shall mature, but if it be found unnecessary to issue all of said bonds, those not issued shall be those last to mature as aforesaid; and the rate of interest shall not exceed four per cent. on those bonds to mature July 1, 1906 and thereafter; and said board shall annually appropriate and set apart such additional sum as may be necessary to pay said bonds and the interest thereon as the same mature. [1889, March 12; 86 v. 79.]

(4002—25) SEC. 4b. [Trustees of Toledo public library authorized to purchase a site for library.] That on the request of said board by a two-thirds vote of all the trustees, entered on its journal, any such city of the third grade of the first class, may purchase, appropriate, enter upon and hold, any real estate within its limits, by it deemed necessary for the purpose of providing said public library with suitable library grounds and extensions or additions thereto. The cost and expense of acquiring such grounds, extensions, or additions shall be paid for by the trustees of such public library, out of any moneys in its hands or due and owing to it from the public library fund. [88 v. 92.]

(4002—26) SEC. 4c. [Trustees of Toledo public library may appropriate private property.] That when it is deemed necessary by any such city of the third grade of the first class to appropriate private property as heretofore provided in said supplementary section 4b (sec. 4002-25), any such city shall proceed in making such appropriation under and in accordance with the provisions of section 2235 and the subsequent sections thereto as found in chapter 3, division 7, title 12 of the Revised Statutes of this state, in so far as the same are applicable. [88 v. 335.]

(4002—27) SEC. 4d. [Trustees of Toledo public library may issue additional building bonds.] For the purposes specified in said original section four (4) (sec. 4002-23) and the first section supplemental thereto, section 4a (sec. 4002-24), and to complete the carrying out of such purposes, and paying therefor, said board of trustees is hereby authorized to issue and sell additional bonds to an amount not in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00); and such additional bonds shall be issued and sold and their proceeds disposed of and their payment including interest provided for, in all respects in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, as provided in said supplemental section 4a (sec. 4002-24) for the bonds to mature July 1, 1906, and thereafter, except that those hereby authorized shall mature July 1, 1912. [89 v. 419.]

(4002—28) SEC. 5. [Toledo public library to be free, subject to reasonable rules.] Every library and reading room established under this act, shall be and remain forever free to the use of the inhabitants of such city, subject, however, to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may find and deem necessary to adopt and publish, to protect and preserve the property therein, in order to render the use of said library and reading-room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude and cut off from the use of said library and reading-room, any and all persons who shall wilfully violate any of such rules and regulations. [1888, April 12: 85 v. 209, 211; Rev. Stat. 1880; 70 v. 142.]

(4002—29) SEC. 6. [Annual report to city council.] The said board of trustees shall make an annual report to the city council, stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library fund, and from other sources, and how much moneys have been expended, and for what purpose; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchases, gifts or otherwise during the year, the number lost or missing, the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books, with other statistics, information and suggestions as they deem of general interest. [1888, April 12: 85 v. 209, 211; Rev. Stat. 1880; 70 v. 142.]

(4002—30) SEC. 7. [Penalty for injuring library property.] The city council of such city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of any and all persons committing injury upon such library buildings, grounds or other property thereof. [1888, April 12: 85 v. 209, 211; Rev. Stat. 1880; 70 v. 142.]

(4002—31) SEC. 8. [Power of trustees to accept donations, etc.] Any person or persons desiring to make, devise or bequest, donation or gift of either books, personal property, money or real estate, to and for the use and benefit of such library, may vest the same or title thereto in the said trustees created under this act; to be held and controlled by said board, its successors, when accepted, according to the terms of such de-

vise, bequest or deed of gift of such property; and as to such property the board of trustees shall be held and considered special trustees thereof. [1888, April 12; 85 v. 209, 212; Rev. Stat. 1880; 70 v. 142.]

## IN DAYTON.

## (4002—32) SEC. 1. [Dayton public library board; election of.]

In any city of the second grade of the second class the city board of education may elect by ballot, a special board of six competent persons, residents and electors of said city or school district, to be called the library board, which board shall have the sole custody, control and management of the public library of such city, and of any reading-rooms, branch libraries or library stations by said library board established in connection with such public library. [89 v. 229; 84 v. 171.]

(4002—33) SEC. 2. [Political composition of Dayton public library board; terms; vote required to elect.] The six members of said library board shall be selected equally from the two political parties having the largest representation in the city board of education and shall be elected as follows: Two for a term of one year, two for a term of two years and two for a term of three years, one member from each of the said political parties to be elected for each of said several terms; and at the end of the first year and of each year thereafter, two members of said library board, one from each of said political parties, shall be elected, by ballot, by said board of education for the term of three years. It shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to said board of education to elect the members of said library board. [89 v. 229; 84 v. 171.]

(4002—34) SEC. 3. [Dayton public library board; powers and duties.] Said library board shall have power over and the exclusive control of the library fund hereinafter provided for, and of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit thereof. They shall have power to establish in said city reading rooms, branch libraries and library stations in connection with such public library, and to lease and furnish such rooms, buildings or parts thereof as are required for such purposes, and to pay all necessary expenses connected therewith. They shall have power and it shall be their duty to purchase and pay for all books, periodicals, magazines and other literature, and supplies necessary, in their judgment, for said public library, reading-rooms, branch libraries and library stations, and to incur the necessary expenditures for the encouragement and advancement of the best use of such public library, reading-rooms, branches and stations, by the public; all of such purchases, payments and expenditures to be made out of said library fund hereinafter provided for. They shall have power and it shall be their duty to employ a librarian, assistant librarians, janitors and other necessary assistants for such public library, reading-rooms, branches and stations, to fix the compensation of persons so employed and to pay same out of said library fund. Said li-

brary board may fix the term of such persons employed by them for any period not to exceed one year. [89 v. 229; 84 v. 171.]

(4002—35) SEC. 4. [Dayton public library board shall certify expenses of library for ensuing year.] Said library board shall annually, prior to the annual levy of taxes made by the city board of education, report and certify to such city board of education a statement of the amount by said library board deemed necessary for the expenses and expenditures of said library board for the ensuing fiscal year; and said city board of education shall annually levy a tax for such library purposes and for the use of such library board for such purposes for such ensuing year to the full amount so reported and certified by said library board; provided, however, that the amount so levied shall not exceed the amount hereinafter authorized to be levied for such purposes. The fiscal year of said library board shall be the same as that of the board of education. [89 v. 229; 84 v. 171.]

(4002—36) SEC. 5. [Dayton public library board shall levy tax for library purposes.] The board of education of said city wherein a library board exists under the act to which this is amendatory, or shall hereafter be elected under this act, shall have the power, and it shall be the duty of such board of education to levy annually for such public library purposes a tax not exceeding four-tenths (4-10) of one mill on the dollar of the city valuation, to be called the library fund, which levy shall be certified by the board of education to the county auditor of the county in which said city is situate, within the time and in the manner fixed for the certifying of other levies made by said board of education; and (which levy shall be by said auditor placed on the tax duplicate of the county) and collected as other taxes. Such levy for library purposes shall not be a part of the general levy authorized to be made by such board of education for school purposes. The money realized from said levies and all moneys received or collected by the trustees for the library, shall be placed in the treasury of the county, subject to the order of the board of trustees of said library. Said funds shall be kept separate and apart from the other funds and the treasurer shall be the custodian thereof, and no money shall be drawn therefrom except upon the requisition of the board of trustees of the library, certified by the president and secretary of said board and directed to said county treasurer. Any part of said fund unexpended during any year shall remain to the credit of said library fund. [94 v. 484; 89 v. 229; 84 v. 171.]

(4002—37) SEC. 6. [Dayton public library board; organization; provisions governing.] Said library board shall, immediately after their election, meet and organize by the election of a president, a secretary and other necessary officers from their number, and such election shall be held annually thereafter. Said board shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government and guidance and for the

government and guidance of the public library, reading-rooms, branch libraries, and stations and of the employes of said board as may be expedient and not inconsistent with this act, and said board shall, by their by-laws, designate the officers authorized to draw orders upon the said library fund. Any public library now established in any such city and which is maintained and in operation under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to which this act is amendatory, and the existing library board of such city and the officers thereof, shall be governed by the provisions of this act; and such library board shall succeed to and be vested with all the rights, powers and privileges, and charged with all the duties herein granted or imposed; and the members of such existing library board elected thereto by the board of education prior to the taking effect of this act shall continue as such until the expiration of their present terms, and their successors shall be elected pursuant to the provisions hereof. The present officers of such existing library board shall continue in office until the expiration of their present terms as such officers or until a vacancy occurs therein prior to such expiration, when their successors shall be elected pursuant to the provisions hereof. Where such existing library board has heretofore reported to such board of education their estimate of the expenses of such library for the current year, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this act is amendatory, such board of education shall forthwith, upon the taking effect of this act, set apart and pay over to the said county treasurer as the treasurer of such library fund the unexpended balance of the appropriation heretofore made, by such board of education for such library expenses for the current year, which balance shall become and constitute a part of said library fund hereinbefore provided for and shall be expended by said library board for the maintenance, management and expense of such public library, reading-rooms, branch libraries and library stations, for the remainder of such current year. [89 v. 229; 94 v. 171.]

(4002—38) SEC. 1. [Dayton public library board may establish and maintain a museum.] In any city of the second grade of the second class, wherein there now is or shall hereafter be a public library of such city, under the control, custody and management of a library board established pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide for competent and non-partisan public library boards in cities of the second class, second grade," passed March 21, 1887 (O. L., v. 84, p. 171), and of acts amendatory thereto, such library board shall have the power, and is hereby authorized to establish and maintain, in connection with such public library, a public museum for the benefit of the public of such city; and such board may appropriate and expend, out of the amount of the tax levy heretofore or hereafter annually made for library purposes and for the use of such board, such amounts as are in their judgments necessary for the establishment and maintenance of such public museum. Such library board is empowered to receive, by way of gift, loan or pur-

chase, specimens and collections for such museum, to be accepted and held by such board and their successors in office, in trust for museum purposes, and under such conditions and regulations as they may from time to time establish. Such library board may make, from the funds arising from such tax levy, such purchases of specimens and collections for such museum, as shall not impair the proper and sufficient use of such funds for library purposes. [90 L. L. 377.]

## IN SMALLER CITIES AND IN VILLAGES.

(4002—39) SEC. 1. [Council may establish public library in certain cities and villages.] The common council of every city not exceeding in population thirty thousand inhabitants, and of every incorporated village shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, and for such purpose may annually levy and cause to be collected, as other general taxes are, a tax not exceeding one mill on each dollar of the taxable property of such city, or village, to constitute the library fund, which shall be kept by the treasurer separate and apart from other money of the city or village, and be used exclusively for the purchase of books, periodicals, necessary furniture and fixtures and whatever is required for the proper maintenance of such library and reading room. [89 v. 98.]

(4002—40) SEC. 2. [Library directors in certain cities and villages.] For the government of such library and reading-room there shall be a board of six directors, appointed by the council of such city or village from among the citizens thereof at large, and not more than one member of the council of such city or village shall at any one time be a member of said board. Such directors shall hold their office for three years from the date of appointment, and until their successors are appointed, but upon their first appointment they shall divide themselves at their first meeting by lot into three classes, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, and their terms shall expire accordingly. All vacancies shall be immediately reported by the directors to the proper council, and be filled by appointment in like manner; and if an unexpired term, for the residue of the term only. No compensation whatever shall be paid or allowed to any director. [89 v. 98.]

(4002—41) SEC. 2. [Library directors in certain cities and villages; organization; by-laws; etc.; control of expenditures; custody of building; how money drawn from treasury; librarian and assistants.] Said directors shall, immediately after their appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own guidance, and for the government of the library and reading room, as may be expedient. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditures

of all moneys collected for the library fund, and the supervision, care and custody of the rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose, and such money shall be drawn from the treasury by the proper officers, upon the proper authenticated voucher of the board of directors, without otherwise being audited. They may, with the approval of the common council, lease and occupy, or purchase or erect on purchased grounds, an appropriate building, provided that no more than half of the income in any one year can be set apart in said year for such purchase or building. They may appoint a librarian and assistants, and prescribe rules for their conduct. [89 v. 98.]

(4002—42) SEC. 4. [Who may use library in cities and villages.] Every library and reading-room established under this chapter shall be forever free for the use of the inhabitants of the city or village where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may find necessary to adopt and publish in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and they may exclude and cut off from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall wilfully violate such rules. [89 v. 98.]

(4002—43) SEC. 5. [Library directors of certain cities and villages shall make annual report.] The said board of directors shall make an annual report to such council, stating the condition of their trust—the various sums of money received from the library fund, and from all other sources, and how much has been expended; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing, the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. [89 v. 98.]

(4002—44) SEC. 6. [Library directors of certain cities and villages may receive donations.] All persons desirous of making donations of money, personal property or real estate, for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title of the same in the board of directors created under this law, to be held and controlled by said board, when accepted according to the terms of the deed of gift, devise or bequest of such property, and as to such property the said board shall be held and considered to be special trustees. [89 v. 98.]

(4002—45) SEC. 7. [Council in certain cities and villages may levy tax to assist existing library association.] In case a free public library has already been established in any city or incorporated village, and duly incorporated and organized, the council may levy a tax for its support as provided in this act, without change in the organization of such library association, and the sum so raised shall be paid to the officer or officers duly authorized to receive the same.

and shall be under the control of the said library association; provided, that if at any time such library association ceases to exist or from any reason fails to provide a free circulating library as required by the provisions of this act, the books and other property accumulated from the proceeds of the levy herein authorized shall become the property of the city or village and be subject to the control of the council as herein provided. [89 v. 98.]

\* (4002—46) SEC. 1. [Library association in cities of fourth grade, second class; levy.] In any city of the fourth grade, of the second class, and in which city there is established and maintained by a public library association duly incorporated, but not organized for profit, a public library, free to all the inhabitants of such city, the board of education shall levy or cause to be levied an annual tax, in addition if need be to the annual amount of taxes limited by law for school purposes, of not less than three-tenths and not to exceed five-tenths of a mill on all the taxable property within such city and school district, to be called "a public library fund," which shall be certified to the county auditor of the county and placed on the tax duplicate of the county, and collected as other taxes. [93 v. 8.]

(4002—47) SEC. 2. [Disposition of library tax levied in cities of fourth grade, second class.] Said tax when so levied and collected shall be paid over by the treasurer of the board of education to the treasurer of said library association, to be used only in the purchase of books, pamphlets, magazines or newspapers, and for general library expenses of said library association. [93 v. 8.]

(4002—48) SEC. 3. [Library association in cities of fourth grade, second class, to render account.] Said board of education shall require said library association to render an account as often as it shall deem proper of all taxes so received by it, and how the same have been expended.

[Power to levy tax.] And power to levy tax under this act shall continue only so long as said association shall keep up and maintain in a public place in such city a public library free to all the inhabitants thereof and all persons residing within said school district. [93 v. 9.]

(4002—49) SEC. 4. [Tax in lieu of other taxes in cities of fourth grade, second class.] The tax so levied shall be in lieu of all other taxes levied for school library purposes, and no other levy shall be made for such purpose;

[Purchase of school apparatus; levy.] Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prohibit the board of education from purchasing all necessary philosophical or other apparatus for the schools and making levies therefor. [93 v. 9.]

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\*Under section (4002-46 — (4002-49) libraries have been established in Warren, Wooster, Salem, Sidney, Cambridge, Bellefontaine, Delaware, Gallipolis, Pomeroy, Galion, Greenville and Xenia.

**SEC. 4003. [Consolidation of libraries in Portsmouth authorized.]** In all cities which at the last federal census had, or at any subsequent federal census may have, a population of ten thousand five hundred and ninety two, it shall be lawful to merge any public library therein heretofore established with any other library or reading room therein existing; but the library formed by such consolidation shall be kept open for the use of the public at all reasonable hours. [75 v. 541, sec. 1; 76 v. 97, sec. 1.]

**SEC. 4004. [Board of Portsmouth to appoint library committee.]** The board of education in every such city shall, at its regular meeting after the second Monday in June, 1879, elect by ballot three suitable persons, residents of the city, but other than members of such board, who shall be known as the library committee, of the city, one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, and shall, annually thereafter elect in like manner one (person) with the same qualifications to serve for three years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and any vacancy in such committee shall be filled for the unexpired term at the first regular meeting of the board held after the same occurs. [75 v. 541, sec. 2; 76 v. 97, sec. 2.]

**SEC. 4005. [Library committee of Portsmouth; powers and duties.]** Such committee shall report in writing to the board of education at least once each year, and oftener if required by the board, and shall have entire charge and control of the school library in the city, with full power to make all the rules and regulations for the government and regulation thereof, to employ a librarian, and such assistants and help as may be needed for its care and protection, and to require of the librarian such bond as they may deem proper for the faithful performance of his duties, and to attend to the drawing and return of books; but the salary of such librarian, and the rate of compensation of such assistants and help, shall be fixed by resolution prior to such employment. [76 v. 97, sec. 3.]

**SEC. 4006. [Library committee of Portsmouth; tax levy; expenditures.]** For the purpose of increasing and maintaining school libraries in cities mentioned in section *four thousand and three* of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, and the territory thereto attached for school purposes, such library committee in such cities authorized to annually levy a tax of three-tenths of one mill on the dollar valuation of the taxable property of such cities aforesaid, and the territory thereto attached for school purposes, to be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as are the school taxes of such cities, and all money appropriated and collected by tax for such library shall be expended under the direction of said library committee in the purchase of such books, pamphlets, papers, magazines, periodicals and journals, as may be deemed suitable for the public school library, and

in payment of all other costs and charges, including the salaries of the librarian and assistants, that may be incurred in maintaining said libraries, the bills and pay rolls for which said expenditures, shall, upon the order of the library committee, be certified by the chairman and secretary of such committee, and paid by the treasurer of the board of education of said city from such library fund. [92 v. 309; 78 v. 176 Rev. Stat. 1880; 75 v. 541, sec. 2; 76 v. 97, sec. 4.]

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(O. L., vol. 83, page 79.)

AN ACT

Authorizing certain cities of the second class to levy a tax for the maintenance of free public libraries and reading rooms.

**SECTION 1.** [Canton free public library; tax therefor.] *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.* That in any city of the fourth grade of the second class having by the last federal census a population of not less than 12,258, and not more than 13,000, and in which city there is established and maintained by a public library association, not organized for profit, a public library free to all inhabitants of such city, and containing not less than 2,000 volumes, the city council may levy an annual tax not exceeding one-tenth of a mill on the taxable property of such city, for that purpose, to be called the public library fund, which shall be certified to the county auditor of the county, and placed on the tax duplicate of the county and collected as other taxes.

**SEC. 2.** [Tax, how to be paid and expended.] Said tax when so levied and collected, shall be paid over to the treasurer of such city to the treasurer of said association, to be used to pay for the services of librarian and other necessary expenses of keeping up said library and reading room in connection therewith, not including the purchase of books or any property which shall belong to said association, but a portion of said fund may be used for current subscriptions to magazines, periodicals and newspapers for said reading room.

**SEC. 3.** [Accounts; continuance of power to levy such tax.] Said city council shall require such association to render an account of any and all taxes so received, and power to levy a tax under this act shall exist only so long as such association shall keep up and maintain, in a public place in such city, a free public library for the inhabitants thereof.

**SEC. 4.** This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(O. L., vol. 85, page 546.)

AN ACT

To establish, provide and maintain a public library in the city of Findlay,  
Hancock county, Ohio.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the city council of the city of Findlay, in Hancock county, Ohio, may elect by ballot a special board of six competent persons, residents of said city, to be called the library board, who shall have the management and control, under the direction and rules of said city council, of a city library for said city, to be established and provided for by said council as hereinafter authorized.

SEC. 2. That said six members of said library board shall be selected equally from the two political parties having the largest representation in said council, and shall be elected as follows: Two for a term of one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and at the end of the first year two shall be annually elected, who shall hold such office for a term of three years, and said members shall serve without compensation, and each ward of such city shall have one, but no more than one, member of said library board resident therein. And said library board shall, within ten days after their election, meet at the council room of said city and organize by the appointment of a president and vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and said board when so organized, shall immediately proceed to make rules and regulations, subject to the approval of said council for the government of said library board, and the control and management of said public library, and the manner and conditions of using the same by the public.

SEC. 3. That said library board shall have power to purchase books, magazines and other proper literary and instructive reading, and other necessary and proper supplies for said public library and the proper use and enjoyment thereof. And said board are authorized and empowered to employ and pay to a librarian, and if necessary an assistant librarian, a reasonable compensation for his or her services. Said librarian shall be annually elected by said board, and such assistant shall be appointed by said board, as a necessity for the same may arise. All accounts and vouchers for books, magazine or other reading matter purchased, work done, pay to librarian and assistant, rents or other expenditures for said library, or of said board in and about the control and management of said library, and the improvement and enlargement thereof, shall be examined, passed upon and approved by said board before the same are paid, and no payments thereof shall be made except on the written order of said board, signed by the president and secretary thereof.

SEC. 4. The said library board shall be required to report fully their proceedings and expenditures to said city council at least once in one year, and as much oftener as said council may direct, and also make an estimate and report thereof to said council on or before the first day of April of each year of the expense of said library board to keep up and maintain said library for the succeeding year, and in no case shall such expenses be allowed to exceed the appropriation therefor by said council, and no debt or debts shall be contracted in excess of the appropriation made from year to year by said council.

SEC. 5. The mayor of said council shall be ex-officio a member of such library board and have the right to be present at any of the meetings of said board and vote upon any question before said board the same as any other member thereof.

SEC. 6. That said library board shall be and hereby are authorized to receive and accept and shall have power to receive and accept any gift, donation, bequest, transfer or conveyance of real or personal property to said library board for the use, support, maintenance and benefit of said public library; and said board are hereby authorized and empowered under the direction of said council to provide for the proper use, care, protection and appropriation of all such real or personal property so given, donated, bequeathed, transferred or conveyed to said board so as to make the same beneficial to said library board and the citizens of said city in supporting and maintaining said library.

SEC. 7. That whenever a library board shall be elected pursuant to the provisions of this act, the council of said city of Findlay shall have the power and hereby is authorized to levy and cause to be levied annually for library purposes as aforesaid a tax not exceeding the one-tenth of one mill per dollar of the city valuation of real and personal property in said city, to be certified by said council according to law and placed on the duplicate of the county auditor for collection, as other levies; but no funds derived from levies made, gifts, donations, conveyances or transfers of real or personal property ( ) until the treasurer of said library board shall have executed a good and sufficient bond to said city council with sureties thereon to be approved by said city council conditioned to account for and pay over all money which may come into his hands as such treasurer, and further do and perform all the duties incumbent upon him as such treasurer.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ELBERT L. LAMPSON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THEO. F. DAVIS,  
*President pro tem. of the Senate.*

Passed April 16, 1888.

(O. L., vol. 87, page 105.)

AN ACT

To authorize cities of the third grade of the second class, having a population at the last federal census of 15,435, or which may at any subsequent federal census have a population of 15,435, to levy a tax for the maintenance of free public libraries.

SECTION 1. [Certain cities authorized to levy tax for public library purposes.] *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That in any city of the third grade of the second class having a population of 15,435, or which may at any subsequent federal census have a population of 15,435 at the federal census of A. D. 1880, and in which city there is established and maintained by a public library association not organized for profit a public library, free to all the inhabitants of such city, the city council may levy an annual tax, in addition, if need be, to the aggregate amount of taxes limited by law, not exceeding two-tenths of a mill, on all the taxable property within such city, to be called the public library fund, which shall be certified to the county auditor of the county and placed on the tax duplicate of the county, and collected as other taxes.

SEC. 2. Said tax, when so levied and so collected, shall be paid over by the treasurer of such city to the treasurer of said library association, to be used only in the purchase of books, pamphlets, magazines, or newspapers for the library of said association.

SEC. 3. [Accounts of library association.] Said city council shall require said library association to render an account as often as it shall deem proper of all taxes so received by it, and how the same has been expended, and power to levy a tax under this act shall continue only so long as said association shall keep up and maintain in a public place in such city a public library, free to all the inhabitants thereof.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

NIAL R. HYSELL,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
WILLIAM V. MARQUIS,  
*President of the Senate.*

Passed March 25, 1890.

(O. L., vol. 90, page 310.)

AN ACT

**Authorizing certain cities to levy a tax for the support and maintenance of public public libraries and reading rooms.**

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the council of any city of the fourth grade of the second class, which at the last federal census had, or at any succeeding federal census may have a population of not less than 10,930, and not more than 10,950, may levy a tax on the taxable property of the city of not exceeding two-tenths of a mill, annually, for the support and maintenance of a public library and reading-room in such city, which tax may be in excess of the maximum now allowed by law.

**SEC. 2.** Said tax when levied, shall be certified to the county auditor and collected as other taxes, and the proceeds when collected, shall be paid over by the treasurer of said city to the board of library trustees, consisting of the president of the city council, the president of the board of education, the superintendent of the city schools and four citizens selected by the council.

**SEC. 3.** The proceeds of such tax shall be expended by the board of library trustees in the purchase of books, magazines and other proper supplies, in the payment of current expenses including the compensation of the librarian and other employes, and in the support and maintenance of the library and reading room.

**SEC. 4.** In such city, it shall be lawful for the board of library trustees referred to in section two hereof, to enter into arrangements for the merger into the library controlled by them, of any other library which may exist in such city, but the library formed by such consolidation shall be kept open for the use of the citizens of such city, under proper regulations to be adopted by the board of library trustees.

**SEC. 5.** The board of library trustees shall have full charge and control of the public library and reading room, with authority to make rules and regulations, employ a librarian and other assistants, purchase books, magazines and supplies, and do all other things needful for the support and maintenance thereof, and shall report in writing to the city council at least once a year, and oftener if required by the council.

**SEC. 6.** This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Lewis C. Laylin,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Andrew L. Harris,  
President of the Senate.

Passed April 22, 1803.

354G.

(O. L., vol. 92, page 108.)

AN ACT

To authorize certain cities to issue bonds for public library purposes.

SECTION. 1. [Public library bonds of certain cities.] *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the council of any city of the second class, third grade or of any city excepting cities of the second class, third grade "a", which according to the federal census of 1890 had, or which according to any subsequent federal census shall have not less than 27,000 nor more than 34,000 inhabitants, may issue and sell their bonds for the purpose of purchasing the real estate for a public library building and the erecting of a public library building thereon in any sum not exceeding \$125,000, in denominations not exceeding \$1,000 and not less than \$100 each, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and payable at any time not more than twenty-five years from the date of their issue, as such council may determine. Such bonds shall be known as "public library bonds" and shall not be sold for less than their par value, and in all respects not herein provided for their issuance and sale shall be in accordance with the provision of section 2709 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

SEC. 2. [Tax to pay interest and principal.] To pay the interest and principal upon such bonds as the same shall become due, such council shall, annually levy upon all the taxable property of such city a tax sufficient in rate and amount to pay the interest and to provide a sinking fund to pay such bonds at maturity, and such tax may be additional in rate and amount to all other taxes authorized to be levied for any and all other purposes. Such taxes shall be levied and collected as other taxes of such cities.

SEC. 3. [Submission of question to voters.] Before any bonds are issued or taxes levied as hereinbefore provided, the question of issuing said bonds shall be submitted to the voters of the city at a general or special election, and whenever the council of said city shall, by resolution, declare it necessary to issue and sell the bonds of said municipal corporation for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned in any amount specified in such resolution not exceeding the amount hereinbefore provided and shall by such resolution fix a rate upon which the question of issuing and selling such bonds shall be submitted to the electors of the municipality and shall cause a copy of such resolution to be certified to the board of elections of said city and such board of elections shall, within ten days thereafter proceed to prepare the ballots and make all other necessary arrangements

for the submission of such question to the electors of said municipal corporation at the time fixed in said resolution. Such election, if held at the time of a general election, shall be held at the regular place or places of voting in such municipality and shall be conducted, canvassed and certified in the same manner, except as otherwise provided by law, as April elections in such municipal corporations for election of officers thereof; but when a special election for such purposes is held in a municipal corporation, divided into wards, there shall be but one voting place in each ward which shall be designated by the board of elections of such city, and a notice hereinafter provided for, shall designate the voting place in each ward. In all cities in which registration is required, certificates of removal shall not be necessary, except when transfers are required from one ward to another and the board of elections of all such cities shall issue all such removal certificates. Thirty days' notice of the submission shall be given in two or more newspapers printed and of general circulation therein once a week for three consecutive weeks, stating the amount of bonds to be issued, the purpose for which they are to be issued and the time and place of holding the election, and if a majority of the voters, voting at such election, upon the question of issuing bonds, vote in favor thereof, then, and not otherwise, the bonds shall be issued and the tax levied. Those who vote in favor of the proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots (For issue of bonds for public library purposes) and those who vote against the same shall have written or printed on their ballots the words (Against issue of bonds for public library purposes).

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

DAVID L. SLEEPER,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
ASAHEL W. JONES,  
*President of the Senate.*

Passed March 30, 1896.

97G.

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(O. L. vol 92, page 593.)

AN ACT

For the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in villages of the first class, having a population at the last federal census of not less than 3,100 or more than 3,150.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in any village of the first class in the state of Ohio, having at*

the last federal census a population of not less than 3,100 or more than 3,150, the village council may, by resolutions passed by the majority of the members elected thereto, declare it essential to the interest of the village to establish and maintain therein a public library and reading room. That thereafter, the said village council shall annually levy a tax of four-tenths of a mill on the dollar on the taxable property of said village for that purpose, to be called the library fund, and such levy shall be certified to the county auditor and by him placed upon the tax duplicate of the county and collected as other taxes.

SEC. 2. Whenever such levy of four-tenths of one mill on the dollar will produce a revenue in excess of four hundred dollars (\$400) per year such levy shall be reduced so that the amount of revenue for said library fund shall not in any one year exceed said sum of four hundred dollars (\$400). But said levy shall not be so reduced as to produce a revenue to said library fund of less than three hundred dollars (\$300) in any year.

SEC. 3. The custody and management of such public library and reading room as well as its entire administration shall be committed to a board of trustees, five in number, of whom the mayor of such village for the time being shall be one, and the others shall be appointed by the council of said village, all of whom shall be appointed from such names as shall be nominated to the council by the board of education of said village, and shall be citizens of approved learning, discretion and fitness for such office. They shall hold their office for the term of four years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; provided, that the trustees first appointed, other than the mayor, shall be elected respectively for terms of one, two, three, and four years from the date of their election. Any vacancy caused by the death, resignation or removal of a trustee, or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired term, by appointment in the same manner as the trustees are appointed for full terms. No trustees shall receive any compensation as such.

SEC. 4. Said trustees shall immediately after their appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number as president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary, including a librarian, and may fix the salaries thereof. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government and guidance of the library and reading room and employees, as may be expedient and not inconsistent with this act. They shall have power over, and exclusive control of the expenditure of all money collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the supervision, care, and custody and control of the library rooms; provided that all moneys collected or received from any source for

such library shall be deposited in the treasury of the village to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other funds. Said library fund shall be paid out upon the order of the board of trustees of the library upon orders drawn upon said fund, signed by the president of said board and countersigned by the secretary thereof.

SEC. 5. The said board of trustees shall make an annual report to the village council on the first day of January of each year, stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received, and from what sources, and the amounts paid out, and for what purposes, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gifts or otherwise during the year, the number lost or missing, and such other information as may be proper.

SEC. 6. Said board of trustees shall have power to sue or be sued in their name as a board of trustees, and they shall have power to accept any gifts, loans, or bequests of personal or real estate, and shall hold the title thereof as such trustees for the benefit of said library.

DAVID L. SLEEPER,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ASAHEL W. JONES,

*President of the Senate.*

Passed April 27, 1896.

318 L

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(O. L., vol. 93, page 508.)

AN ACT

To authorize the city of Massillon to levy a tax for the maintenance of free public library.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That in the city of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, in which city there is established and maintained by a public library association, not organized for profit, a public library free to the inhabitants of such [said] city, and owning a library building, and the site for the same, the city council of said city shall annually, so long as the said public library association maintains and conducts said public library and keeps the same open to the inhabitants of such [said] city, levy and cause to be collected an annual tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar of the taxable property of said city, the same to be called the library fund, and such levy shall be verified to the county auditor and placed by him on the tax duplicate of the county and collected as other taxes.

SECTION 2. Said tax, when so levied and collected, shall be paid over by the treasurer of said city to the treasurer of said library association, to be used only for the purpose of paying the current expenses for the librarian and such assistants as may be necessary, and also for the wages of janitor, and for the expense of lighting, heating, insuring, furnishing, repairing, and for the general maintenance of said library building and grounds, so that the same shall be maintained in good order and repair at all times; and for the payment of the taxes, if any, assessed against the property, real and personal, of said library association, and for no other purposes whatsoever.

SECTION 3. Said city council shall require the library association to render an account of any and all taxes so received, and how the same shall have been expended, and the power to levy a tax under this act, shall continue only so long as said association shall keep up and maintain said public library free to the inhabitants of said city.

SECTION 4. Whenever such levy of one mill on the dollar will produce a revenue in excess of the amount needed for the above expenditures, such levy shall be reduced so that the amount of revenue for said library fund shall not exceed said expenses.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

HARRY C. MASON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ASAHEL W. JONES,  
*President of the Senate.*

Passed April 21, 1898.

83L.

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(O. L., vol. 93, page 521.)

AN ACT

To authorize the city of Massillon to issue bonds for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of free public library and to levy a tax for the payment of said bonds.

SECTION 1... Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in the city of Massillon, in Stark county, Ohio, and in which city there has been donated and conveyed to a public library association, not organized for profit, and which is to be free to all the inhabitants of said city, a site and building suitable for the uses of such free public library, and which is in need of alterations, additions and furnishings to more fully adapt it for the purpose of such public library, the city council of said city shall be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue its

bonds in the sum of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars, which bonds shall be in denominations of not less than five hundred (\$500) dollars and not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable annually, and to be designated as public library bonds, and to be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the city clerk of said city; said bonds to be payable at such time or times not to exceed eight years from their respective dates, as said city council may determine, which said bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value, and to be sold without commission.

SECTION 2. That for the purpose of paying said bonds and the interest thereon, as the same shall become due, said city council is hereby authorized and required to levy on all the taxable property of said city a tax for such an amount annually, not exceeding two-tenths (2-10) mills, which levy shall be placed on the duplicate by the auditor of said county and collected as other taxes.

SECTION 3. The proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall upon the certificate of the city clerk, be paid by the city treasurer to the treasurer of said free public library association, to be by the trustees of said association expended only in remodeling, repairing, furnishing and adapting such building and site, donated as aforesaid, to the uses of such public library.

SECTION 4. The trustees of said library shall render to the council an itemized statement of the expenditures of said fund, and shall return to the city treasurer the unused portion thereof, if any there be, the same to be by him applied upon the interest and principal of said bonds.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after after its passage.

HARRY C. MASON,  
*Speaker of the House o' Representatives.*

ASAHEL W. JONES,  
*President of the Senate.*

Passed April 5, 1898.

## ANDREW CARNEGIE.

This volume should not close without special reference to the favors that the library movement in Ohio has enjoyed through the enlightened philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie. On preceding pages will be found descriptive sketches of the library buildings he has given to East Liverpool, Steubenville, Sandusky and Greenville. Recently he has given the city of Ashtabula \$25,000 for a building, the foundation of which has already been laid. Canton is favored with a \$50,000 gift for the same purpose, the city to pay annually \$5,000 for the support of the library — a condition already complied with. As the last pages of this volume are passing through the press, the newspapers of Columbus announce the glad tidings that the capital city of our state is to have a splendid library building. The following letter in answer to a communication addressed to Mr. Carnegie is self-explanatory:

ANDREW CARNEGIE,

5 West 51st St., New York.

FLORIZEL SMITH, Esq., Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: Yours, Dec. 21st received. Mr. Carnegie does not believe in great central library buildings these days, because branch libraries are found to be essential. Besides this, he thinks that the building should be plain, dignified and of course pure in style, that it should say: "My treasures are within."

Mr. Carnegie is not giving as much money as before for central buildings, but looking more to branches, in cities as large as Columbus that are expected to grow. Mr. Carnegie does not think that more than \$150,000 should be spent upon the main building, and he would be willing to give this sum if a suitable site were secured and the city pledged itself by resolution of council to spend at least \$20,000 a year in maintaining its library system. When the time came for branch libraries that would be another matter.

Respectfully yours,

December 31, 1901.

JAS. BERTRAM, Sec'y.

The city council of Columbus, with commendable promptitude, has pledged the support required, and the building is now practically assured. Mr. Carnegie has also given Washington C. H. \$12,500 for a library building. Surely Ohio owes a debt of lasting gratitude to this generous patron of the free public library, an institution which has been fittingly styled "the people's university."







## INDEX.

---

- Adelbert College Library, 114.  
Akron Public Library, 81.  
Alden, Rev. E. K., bequest of, 232.  
American Association for the Advancement of Science, library of, 296.  
Americana, early, 226.  
Anderson, General Thomas, 111.  
Anderson, W. Marshall, 111, 118.  
Andrews alcove, 165.  
Art room, Cincinnati Public Library, 99, 102.
- Baldwin, Philura Gould, 83, 85.  
Baldwin University, library of, 83.  
Belpre Farmers' Library, 10.  
Belpre Library, 10, 11.  
Berea, Library of German Wallace College, 83; Philura Gould Baldwin Memorial Library, 83.  
Bexley Hall, 191.  
Birchard Library, 188.  
Blind, (see Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind).  
Bliss Library of Latin and Greek authors, 296.  
Branch libraries, 103, 127, 152.  
Briggs Library Institute, 206.  
Brumback County Library, 265; dedication of, 273, 274.  
Brumback, John Sanford, gift of, 266, 271.  
Bryan Public Library, 85.  
Buchwalter, Edward L., gift of, 198.  
Buckingham Library, 291.  
Bucyrus Memorial Library, 86.  
Burritt, Elihu, 14.
- Cadiz Public Library, 87.  
California Free Library, 89.  
Canfield, Northeastern Ohio Normal College Library, 80.  
Capital University, library of, 174.  
Cardington Public Library, 90.  
Carnegie, Andrew, 87, 185, 187, 244, 260, 293, 294, 309, 310, 365.  
Carnegie Library of Steubenville, 280.  
Case family and its gifts, 119.  
Case Library, 116; Case family and its gifts, 119; Cleveland library association, 116; Engineering, books on; features of, 120; Mercantile library association, 117; music, department of, 120; Young men's literary association, 116.  
Children's Library League, 120.  
Children's room, 101, 128, 129.  
Cincinnati, first public library in, 10; public library of, 96.  
Cincinnati Public Library, 98; art room, 99, 102; children's room, 101; statistical summary, 102.  
Circleville Atheneum, 107, 109.
- Circleville Public Library, 106.  
Citizens' Library of Wauseon, 281.  
Cleveland Library Association, 116.  
Cleveland, list of libraries in, 131.  
Cleveland Public Library, 121; book binding in, 180; children's library league, 129; children's room, 123, 129; historical sketch of, 121; open shelves, 129; publications of, 180, 181; the system it comprises, 128.  
College libraries, 18.  
Colonel William E. Merrill Library, 296.  
Columbus historical and literary collection, 169.  
Columbus, libraries in, 132.  
Columbus Public Library and Reading Room, 152; Andrews alcove, 165; Columbus historical and literary collection, 169; Columbus reading room and institute, 153; Deshler alcove, 160; Franklin lyceum, 153; Kilbourne alcove, 167; lectures, 155; Noble alcove, 162; opening of, 158; summary of statistics, 170; Western lyceum, 153.  
Columbus Public School Library, 140; a typical school library, 140; branch libraries, 153; departments of work, 151; detailed history of Ohio school library, 140; list of books in Ohio school library, 143; statistics, 152; supplementary reading, 151.  
Columbus reading room and institute, 153.  
Columbus Y. M. C. A., library of, 173.  
Coonskin Library, 10.  
Co-operation between schools and libraries, 16.  
Corwin, Thomas, 210.  
County traveling libraries, 72, 80.  
Corning Book Exchange, 174.  
Cox, General Jacob D., library of, 232.  
Cutler, Ephraim, 12.
- Dayton Library Society, 10.  
Dayton Public Library and Museum, 175; first library incorporated in Ohio, 175; location, 176; management, 177; other libraries in Dayton, 178; public library, 176; support, 177; social library society, 175.  
Deaf and Dumb, institution for, 178.  
Delaware City Library, administration, 181; statistics, 182.  
Delaware City Library Association, 178; organization, 180; Moore, Sidney, 180.  
Delivery stations, Cincinnati Public Library, 101.  
Denison Scientific Association, 196.  
Denison University Library, 195; growth, 195; libraries of music and literature, Denison Scientific Association library, 196.  
Deshler alcove, 160.  
Dewey, Nancy, gift to Cadiz Public Library, 87.

- East Liverpool, Carnegie Library, 185.**  
**Engineering, books on, 120.**  
**Enoch T. Carson Shakespeare Library, 296.**  
**Ewing, Thomas, 12.**  
**Feeble minded youth, institution for, 173.**  
**First library in Ohio, 10.**  
**First public library incorporated in Ohio, 175.**  
**Franklin County Free Traveling School Library, 79.**  
**Franklin lyceum, 153.**  
**Fremont, Birchard Library, 188; gift of Sardis Birchard, 188; corner stone of library building laid, 189; library opened, 190; summary, 191.**  
**French literature, 115.**  
**Frick, H. C., gift of, 281.**
- Gallipolis Public Library, 191.**  
**Gambier, Kenyon College Library, 192.**  
**Geneva, Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library, 191.**  
**German literature, 83, 111, 115, 125, 139, 258, 259.**  
**German Wallace College Library, 83.**  
**Germantown Public Library, 195.**  
**Gifts and improvements, 309.**  
**Girls' English and Classical School, 174.**  
**Glendale College, Alumnae Library, 195.**  
**Granville, first library established in, 10; Denison University Library, 195.**  
**Greenfield Public Library, 196.**  
**Greenville, Carnegie Library, 293.**  
**Greenville Free Public School Library, 197.**  
**Greek literature, 115, 185.**
- Hallsville Special District Library, 197.**  
**Hamilton, Lane Free Library, 198.**  
**Hatch, Henry R., 114.**  
**Hildreth Library, 224.**  
**Hillsboro Public Library, 203; board of trustees, 206.**  
**Henkle, William D., 211.**  
**Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, 296; founded in Columbus, 92; library of, 92; moved to Cincinnati, 91.**
- Ironton, Briggs Library Institute, 206.**  
**Jefferson, Citizens' Library Association, 207.**  
**Josephinum, (see Pontifical College of Josephinum).**
- Kenyon College Library, 192; gift of Mrs. Ezra Bliss, 192; mathematical department, 192; Bexley Hall, 194; Bishop Redell's library, 194.**  
**Kilbourne alcove, 167.**
- Lancaster Public Library, 208.**  
**Lane, Clark, gift of, 198.**  
**Lane Free Library, 198.**  
**Latin literature, 115, 259**
- Laurel Social Club, library of, 209.**  
**Laurelvile, Laurel Social Club Library, 209.**  
**Law Library Association, library of, 174.**  
**Lebanon, Mechanic's Institute, library of, 200.**  
**Lepper Library, 211.**  
**Library council, 135.**  
**Library laws of Ohio, 325.**  
**Library statistics, 16, 312.**
- Lisbon, Lepper Library, 211.**  
**Local history, 21, 38, 34.**  
**Lockland Public Library and Free Reading Room, 214.**  
**Lutheran literature, 258.**  
**McClymonds, Flora R and Annie M., gift of, 222.**  
**McClymonds, J. W., gift of, 222.**  
**McClymond's Public Library, 221.**  
**McMaster family, gift of, 282.**  
**Mansfield lyceum, 219.**  
**Mansfield Memorial Library, 216.**  
**Marietta College Library, 224.**  
**Marvin, Daniel, gift of, 215, 246, 248.**  
**Marysville Library, 227.**  
**Massillon, McClymond's Library, 221.**  
**Mentor Village Library, 228.**  
**Mercantile Library Association, 117.**  
**Miles Park branch, Cleveland Public Library, 127, 128.**  
**Moore, Sidney, 180.**  
**Morley Library building, 235, 236.**  
**Mt. Vernon Public Library, 214.**  
**Music, department of, 120.**
- Newark Circulating Library, 230.**  
**Newspapers and periodicals added to Ohio State Library, 26-37.**  
**Newspaper removed from Ohio State Library, 33.**  
**Noble alcove, 162.**  
**North-eastern Ohio Normal College Library, 88.**
- Oberlin College Library, 230.**  
**Ohio Company, records of, 226.**  
**Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, library of, 132.**  
**Ohio libraries, statistics, 312.**  
**Ohio Mechanics' Institute, 97, 99.**  
**Ohio Medical University, library of, 173.**  
**Ohio Penitentiary, library of, 173.**  
**Ohio School Library, 13, 15, 111, 176; detailed history of, 140; list of books in, 143.**  
**Ohio State Library, historical sketch, 19; history of prior to 1890, 25; history of, 1890-1901, 25; rules and regulations, 39; traveling library department, 39.**
- Ohio State University, library of, 133; donors, 133; library council, 135; rare books, 138, 139; Shakespeare collection, 136; University Library Association, 138; U. S. Documents, 138.**
- Ohio Wesleyan University, library of, 182; donors, 182; Slocum library building, 184; Greek literature, statistics, 185.**
- Old Northwest Genealogical Society, library of, 173.**
- Open shelves, 102, 125, 129.**
- Oxford, Western College Library, 234.**
- Painesville Public Library, 234.**  
**Pickaway lyceum, 109.**  
**Piqua, Schmidlapp Free School Library, 237.**  
**Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library, 194.**  
**Plymouth and Jamestown ideals, 12.**  
**Pomeroy Public Library, 237.**  
**Pontifical College of Josephinum, 172.**  
**Portsmouth Public Library, 241.**

- Public library and schools, 9.  
 Public Library in Ohio, 9; Belpre Farmers' Library, 10; Belpre Library, 10; Burritt, Elihu, 14; Cincinnati, first public library in, 10; college libraries, 18; common school library, 14; Coonskin Library, 10, 11, 12; Cutler, Ephraim, 12; Dayton Library Society, 10; Ewing, Thomas, 12; first library in Ohio, 10; Granville, first library established in, 10; Ohio school library, 18; Plymouth and Jamestown ideals, 12; Putnam Family Library, 10; Western Library Association, 10, 11; Worcester Library, 15.  
 Putnam, Col. Wm. R., gift of, 226.  
 Putnam family library, 10.  
 Quakers, literature pertaining to, 139.  
 Railway Y. M. C. A., library of, 173.  
 Reuben McMillan Free Public Library, 291, 292.  
 Robert Clarke Library, 295.  
 Roster of boards of library trustees, 297.  
 St. Ignatius College, library of, 116.  
 Salem Public Library, 239.  
 Sandusky Public Library, 240; Andrew Carnegie's gift to, 244; Carnegie library building 243; library building fund association, 242.  
 Schmidlapp Free School Library, 237.  
 Seasongood alcove, 296.  
 Shakespeare collection, 186.  
 Shelby Public Library, 245.  
 Sidney Public Library, 248; Monumental building, Memorial hall, organization of library, growth, 248; study clubs, university extension work, 251.  
 Social Library Society of Dayton, 175.  
 Soldiers of Spanish-American War, literature sent to, 72.  
 South Solon, Stokes Township Library, 252.  
 South Side branch, Cleveland Public Library, 127.  
 Spear, Charles V, gift of, 232.  
 Springfield, Warder Public Library, 252.  
 Starling Medical College, library of, 178.  
 State Archaeological and Historical Society, library of, 178.  
 State Board of Agriculture, library of, 174.  
 State Board of Health, library of, 174.  
 State Law Library, 78.  
 State library commissioners, list of, 1845 to 1901, 37.  
 State librarians, list of, 1817 to 1901, 88.  
 Statistics of Ohio Libraries, 812.  
 Steubenville, Carnegie Library, 260.  
 Stimson Library, 226.  
 Stokes Township Library, 252.  
 Sub-branches, Cleveland Public Library, 128.  
 Supreme Court, State Law Library, 78.  
 Sutliff, Judge Milton, gift of, 280.  
 Thoms Library, 296.  
 Toledo Public Library, 260.  
 Traveling libraries, 24, 39; and federation of women's clubs, 69; and the grange, 71; Cincinnati Public Library, 108; department of Ohio State Library, 69; letters from patrons, 70, 74; list of, issued from Ohio State Library, 44.  
 Trumbull Library, 276.  
 Trustees, roster of, 297.  
 Tuesday club of Xenia, 284.  
 University Library Association, 188.  
 University of Cincinnati, library of, Van Wormer library building, 295; constituent libraries: Robert Clarke library, Enoch T. Carson Shakespeare library, William A. Proctor chemical library, Bliss library of Latin and Greek authors, Wilson library, Thoms library of miscellaneous works, Laura Seasongood alcove, Col. William E. Merrill library, library of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Judge M. F. Force historical collection, Rufus King collection, 295.  
 Urbana University Library, 285.  
 Van Wert county, Brumback County Library, 265.  
 Van Wormer library building, 93, 295.  
 Warder, Benjamin H., gift of, 254.  
 Warder Public Library, 252.  
 Warren Public Library, 275.  
 Washington C. H. Public Library, 281.  
 Wauseon Citizens' Library, 281.  
 Wesleyan University Library, (see Ohio Wesleyan University Library).  
 West Side branch, Cleveland Public Library, 127.  
 Western College Library, 234.  
 Western Library Association, 10.  
 Western lyceum, 158.  
 Wilson Library, 296.  
 Woodfield Public Library Association, 282.  
 Woodland branch, Cleveland Public Library, 127.  
 Wooster University Library, 282.  
 Worcester Library, 15.  
 Xenia Library, 284.  
 Xenia Library Association, founded by Tuesday Club, 286; organization, 286; subscription, 287; supported by taxation, 288; statistics, 289.  
 Yellow Springs Public Library, 290.  
 Young Men's Mercantile Library, 104.  
 Youngstown, Reuben McMillan Free Public Library, 291.  
 Zanesville, Buckingham Library, 291.  
 Zimmerman family, gift of, 255.  
 Zimmerman Library of Wittenburg College, 255; Zimmerman family gift, Lutheran literature, 258; German literature, 258; Latin literature, 259.



# LIBRARY LAWS

PASSED BY THE

75th GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AND

SENATE BILL, No. 155.

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1902.

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# LIBRARY LAWS.

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[Substitute for House Bill No. 155, by Mr. Pool.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the transfer of libraries and library property to boards of education, and to authorize such boards to provide for the care and maintenance of same.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That whenever in any city organized under chapter 4, division 2, of title 12, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, there is a library owned by a private incorporated or unincorporated association which the owners, or managers thereof, are willing to dispose of and to transfer to the board of education of such city or school district within which said city is situate, the said board of education is hereby authorized to acquire from said association by purchase, or otherwise, said library and the property used by said association for library purposes. Upon acquiring title to said library and property, the said board of education shall declare the same to be a public library and shall elect a board of managers therefor, consisting of six persons, two of whom, at the first election shall be elected for a period of three years, two for a period of two years, and two for a period of one year, and thereafter, upon the expiration of said terms, and all succeeding terms, said managers shall be elected for three years. And said board of education shall fill vacancies in said board of managers for unexpired terms in like manner, and said board of managers shall at all times be amenable to and under the control of said board of education as to tenure of office and authority and shall serve without compensation. The president of said board of education shall be ex-officio a member of said board of managers, but otherwise, no member of said board of education shall be a member of said library board.

SECTION 2. Said board of managers shall have the care, custody, control and management of said library and property under such rules and regulations as they shall prescribe and shall have the power to receive donations of land, money and other things of value, and to hold, dispose of, or use the same for the benefit of such library. The use of said library shall be free to all residents of said city and territory thereto attached for school purposes. Said board shall have the power to lease or rent suitable place for the use of said library and establish a reading room or rooms in connection therewith.

SECTION 3. Said board of managers shall elect from their number a president, vice president, and secretary, and shall appoint a librarian and such assistants and employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of said library. The term of office of said appointees shall be at the pleasure of the board, but shall not exceed three years.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of paying for such library purchased and of maintaining and increasing said library and reading rooms, the said board of education may levy upon the general tax duplicate of the school district within which such city is situate, a tax of not to exceed six-tenths of one mill on each dollar of valuation of the taxable property of said school district which shall be levied, assessed, and collected as other taxes levied by said board and shall be in addition thereto. The proceeds of said tax when collected, shall constitute and be called the library fund, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district, who shall disburse same only upon warrant of said board of managers, signed by the president and secretary thereof. Said board of managers shall expend said fund in the purchase of books, pamphlets, papers, magazines, periodicals, journals, furniture, and such other property as may be necessary for such library and reading rooms, and in the payment of all proper charges for maintenance, including the compensation of the librarian and other employes of said board. No part of said fund shall be transferred, or used for any other purpose than as provided in this section. All money heretofore appropriated, received, or collected by tax levied for public library purposes in said city, or school district, and remaining unexpended shall be transferred to said library fund, and be expended by said board of managers in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed March 31, 1902.

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[House Bill No. 181, by Mr. Willis (of Madison-Fayette).]

AN ACT

To authorize certain cities to establish public libraries.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That the council of any city of the second class, fourth grade, which according to the federal census of 1900 had, or which according to any subsequent federal census shall have, not less than 5,700 nor more than 5,800 inhabitants, may issue and sell bonds for the purpose of purchasing real estate upon which to erect a public library building, in any sum not exceeding \$8,000, in denominations not exceeding \$1,000, and not less than \$100 each, bearing interest not exceeding five per cent.

per annum, payable semi-annually, and payable at any time not more than ten years from the date of their issue, as such council may determine. Such bonds shall be known as "public library bonds," and shall not be sold for less than their par value, and, in all respects not herein provided for, their issuance and sale shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 2709 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

SECTION 2. That the council of any such city shall be authorized and empowered to appropriate, or otherwise acquire, such private property as in its judgment may be needed for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing section of this act.

SECTION 3. To pay the interest and principal upon such bonds as the same shall become due, such council shall, annually, levy upon all the taxable property of such city, a tax sufficient in rate and amount to pay the interest and to provide a sinking fund to pay such bonds at maturity, and such tax may be additional in rate and amount to all other taxes authorized to be levied for any and all other purposes. Such taxes shall be levied and collected as other taxes of such cities.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed February 4, 1902.

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[Senate Bill No. 246, by Mr. Godfrey.]

AN ACT

To amend section 1476 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, authorizing the trustees of a township to establish and maintain a public library.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That section 1476 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Ohio be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1476. The trustees of any \* \* \* township, on the petition of twenty electors thereof, shall upon four weeks' public notice, published in some paper of general circulation in the county, submit to the electors of such township, at some general election in April or November, the question whether there shall be a public library established in such township for the use and benefit of the citizens thereof, and those voting at such election in favor of such library, shall put upon their ballots the words "Public library — Yes," and those voting thereat against such library, the words, "Public library — No;" and if a majority of the electors voting at such election vote in favor thereof, the trustees aforesaid have authority, annually, to levy upon all the taxable property of such township a tax not exceeding one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation thereof, to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of

a library as aforesaid, and the procuring of a suitable room or rooms for the same. (70 v. 244, 1)

SECTION 2. Original section 1476 is hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 10, 1902.

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[House Bill No. 669, by Mr. Hypes.]

AN ACT

To amend section 3995 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, authorizing the board of education in certain districts to appropriate money for the support of school libraries.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That section 3995 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Ohio be amended to read as follows:

Section 3995. In any district the board of education may appropriate money from the contingent fund for the purchase of such books, other than school books, as it may deem suitable for the use and improvement of the scholars and teachers of the district, and in the purchase of philosophical or other apparatus for the demonstration of such branches of education as may be taught in the schools of the district, or for either of such purposes; but not more than one-half of the amount herein authorized to be appropriated shall be expended in the purchase of such apparatus; such appropriation shall not exceed, in any one year, twelve hundred dollars in city districts containing cities of the first grade of the first class, and three hundred dollars in other districts; and the books so purchased shall constitute a school library, the control and management of which shall be vested in the board of education. The board of education of any city of the second class, fourth grade, having a free public library, organized in pursuance of law, may allow such free public library association the use and control of the public school library; subject, however, to such rules, regulations and restrictions as said board of education may prescribe for the use and control thereof. (1881, April 8: 78 v. 110; Rev. Stat. 1880: 72 v. 29, 51.)

SECTION 2. Original section 3995 is hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 10, 1902.

[House Bill No. 834, by Mr. Crist.]

AN ACT

To provide for the merging, maintenance and government of public libraries in cities of the second class, fourth grade.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That in all cities of the second class, fourth grade, it shall be lawful to merge any public library heretofore established therein under the authority of sections 4002-46 and 4002-47, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, with any other city public library established in conformity with sections 4002-39, 4002-40, 4002-41, 4002-42, 4002-43, and 4002-44, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio; and the library so established by such consolidation shall be kept open for the use of the public at all reasonable hours.

SECTION 2. For the government of such library and reading room there shall be a board of nine (9) directors, appointed by the council of such city from among the citizens thereof at large, and not more than one member of the council of such city shall at any one time be a member of said board. Such directors shall hold their office for three years from the date of appointment, and until their successors are appointed. All vacancies shall be immediately reported by the directors to the council of such city, and be filled by appointment in like manner; and, if an unexpired term, for the residue of the term only. Provided, however, that where a board of six (6) directors has heretofore been appointed in pursuance of section 4002-40, of the Revised Statutes, such directors shall continue to serve as such until the expiration of the several terms for which they were appointed, and in such case the city council shall name the three additional directors therein provided for, one to serve one year, one for two years, and one for three years from and after their appointment.

SECTION 3. In all other respects such city public libraries shall be governed, supported and maintained as provided by sections 4002-39, 4002-41, 4002-42, 4002-43 and 4002-44, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

SECTION 4. All of the property and effects of such merging library association shall be turned over to and become a part of said city public library immediately upon such merger, and all moneys remaining unexpended of such library association shall be deposited in the treasury of such city to the credit of the city public library fund, and all taxes levied by the board of education, but not yet collected, for such library association, shall, upon collection, by the board of education be deposited in the city treasury of said city to the credit of the city public library fund.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 29, 1902.

[House Bill No. 861, by Mr. Kinsman.]

AN ACT

To amend section 4002-48, section 3 of an act entitled "An act to authorize cities of the fourth grade of the second class to levy a tax for the maintenance of a free public and school library."

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That section 4002-48, section 3, of an act entitled "An act to authorize cities of the fourth grade of the second class to levy a tax for the maintenance of a free public and school library," be amended so as to read as follows

Section 4002-48. Said board of education shall require said library association to render an account as often as it shall deem proper of all taxes so received by it, and how the same have been expended.

\* \* \* Said association shall keep up and maintain in a public place in such city a public library free to all the inhabitants thereof, and to all persons residing within said school district. Provided further, that if said public library association shall for any cause cease to exist, then all property of said association, real and personal, shall immediately become vested in the city wherein said library association is established and maintained, and that had heretofore been taxed for the purpose of maintaining the same; and it shall become the duty of said city or municipality to have the charge of and care of such property in the same manner as other property of said city, and to carry out the educational purposes for which this act was originally intended, and may, if occasion require, levy taxes for said purposes upon the personal and real property of said city, and collect the same as other taxes are now levied and collected.

SECTION 2. That section 4002-48, section 3, of an act to authorize cities of the fourth grade of the second class to levy a tax for the maintenance of a free public and school library, passed February 15, 1898, Ohio Laws, page 88, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 7, 1902.

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[Substitute for House Bill No. 544, by Mr. Ankeney.]

AN ACT

To authorize the city of Xenia, Greene county, to levy a tax for the support of a public library, to issue bonds for the purchase of a site for a library building, to provide for the acceptance of any donation or bequest for library building, and for the management and control of any such donation or bequest, and of such public library, and to provide for the free use of said library by the inhabitants of Xenia city school district.

WHEREAS, The public library of the city of Xenia, Greene county, is under the control, direction and management of the Xenia Library Association, a duly incorporated and organized association not for profit; and

WHEREAS, Said library is free to all the inhabitants of said city, being maintained and supported as provided by an act of the general assembly, entitled, "An act to authorize cities of the fourth grade of the second class to levy a tax for the maintenance of a free public and school library," passed February 15, 1898, and found in Vol. 93, at page 8, of the Laws of Ohio; therefore,

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That the city of Xenia, Greene county, may accept any donation or bequest hereafter made to the city for the erection of a public library building, and may purchase a site therefor, for not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for the same, and for the improvement thereof, and when any such donation or bequest is made and accepted and a site for such library building purchased, the city council of said city shall cause to be levied and collected, annually as other general taxes are, a tax of not exceeding one mill on each dollar of the taxable property within said city, and which, when collected shall constitute a "public library fund:" Provided, said levy for said purpose shall be sufficient to raise at least two thousand dollars annually, in addition to whatever sum may be necessary for the payment of the interest and the redemption of bonds for the purchase and improvement of a library site herein-after provided for.

SECTION 2. Said tax when collected, except so much as may be necessary for the payment of interest and the redemption of bonds issued for the purchase and improvement of a library site, shall be paid to the treasurer of said Xenia Library Association, to be used only in the purchase of books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers and for expense necessary to the proper and efficient conduct and management of said public library, and for the care, maintenance and preservation of the library buildings and property — and which said library shall be free to all the inhabitants of said city under such reasonable rules and regulations as said library association may, with the approval of the city council, adopt.

SECTION 3. The city council shall require said library association to render an account as often as it shall deem proper, of all taxes so received and expended by it, and the treasurer of said association shall, before entering upon the discharge of any duties under this act, give bond to the city of Xenia in twice the probable amount of money to be received, to the approval of the city council, conditioned for the due accounting, care and expenditure of all money paid to said treasurer by reason of this act.

SECTION 4. If at any time said library association shall fail to keep up and maintain in a public place in said city a public library free to all inhabitants of said city, said taxes so levied and collected shall be managed, controlled and expended by a board of directors to be appointed by the city council, consisting of six citizens of said city, who shall hold their office for three years from the date of their appointment, and shall divide themselves at their first meeting into three classes by lot, one-third for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for three years, and their terms shall expire accordingly. They shall thereupon have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all money collected or received for the benefit of said library, and in all other respects shall manage and control said library funds as provided by an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed March 15, 1892, and found in vol. 89, page 98 of the Laws of Ohio.

SECTION 5. The board of education of Xenia city school district, Greene county, may levy a tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar valuation of all the property outside the limits of the city of Xenia, and within said city school district, which, when collected, shall be paid by the treasurer of the board of education to the treasurer of the said library association to be used, managed, expended, and controlled for the benefit of said public library as are taxes collected by the city of Xenia for said purpose; provided, however, that such library shall thereupon become free to all the inhabitants of said city school district, as well as of said city.

SECTION 6. The city council of the city of Xenia, Greene county, may purchase ground for library purposes upon which to erect a library building, and may expend not exceeding five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars in the purchase and improvement of such site, and to provide for the purchase and improvement thereof the city council shall issue and sell the bonds of said city for said sum, payable in ten equal annual installments, and which shall bear interest at four per cent per annum, payable annually. Said bonds shall be executed by the mayor and countersigned by the president of the city council, and shall not be sold for less than par.

In said levy provided for in the first section of this act, the council shall cause to be raised by said tax sufficient money in addition to said sum of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as they mature.

SECTION 7. Said library association shall have the control, custody and management of all the property of said public library in said city, whether the same has been, is, or shall be derived from taxation, or by gift, donation, bequest, transfer, or conveyance, and whether of real or personal property, in trust for the use and benefit of all the inhabitants of said city, and of the inhabitants of said city school district, if the board of education levy the tax provided for in the fifth section of this act; provided, that said library association shall adopt no plans for a public

library building, nor contract for the erection of any such building, nor make any expenditure of any money derived from taxation or donations for said purposes, until full plans and specifications of any proposed building, and such contracts have been submitted to and approved by the city council.

And should said library association fail to keep up and maintain in a public place, in said city, a public library, free to all the inhabitants of said city and of said city school district, upon the conditions aforesaid, all said property held or controlled by said library association for public library purposes, derived from taxation as aforesaid, or from gifts, donations, bequests, transfers or conveyances, whether of real or personal property shall thereupon pass to and under the control of a board of six directors to be appointed by the city council as provided in section 4 of this act.

**SECTION 8.** The support and maintenance of the public library in said city of Xenia shall continue to be as provided for in said act aforesaid referred to in the preamble hereof, passed February 15, 1898, until such donation or bequest is made for a public library building and accepted by said city and a site purchased therefor; and the levy herein provided for shall be, when it becomes operative, in lieu of all taxes for public library purposes, both in said city of Xenia and in said Xenia city school district.

**SECTION 9.** All property, whether real or personal, used for public library purposes, in said city, shall be exempt from taxation and from sale on execution or order in the nature of execution.

**SECTION 10.** This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 15, 1902.

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[House Bill No. 733, by Mr. Simpson.]

AN ACT

To provide a suitable site for a free public library building at Cambridge, Ohio.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

**SECTION 1.** That the board of county commissioners of Guernsey county and the city council of the city of Cambridge therein are authorized and required to grant, in accordance with the provisions hereof, the perpetual use of the north end of the plat of public ground known as the "Public Square," bounded upon Steubenville avenue, East Eighth street and West Eighth street in said city of Cambridge, so far as may be necessary or convenient as a site for and approaches to a free public library building, but not exceeding fifty (50) feet from north to south, exclusive of existing sidewalks, and which building shall be used for

the necessary and convenient purposes of a free public library, to supersede the public library now carried on in said city of Cambridge, and to be managed and conducted substantially as the latter now is, and as now is prescribed by sections 4002-45, 4002-46, 4002-47, 4002-48 and 4002-49 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, or as may be hereafter provided by law applicable thereto, and which building shall be erected without cost to said county or city, and shall cost for planning and erecting not less than eighteen thousand dollars

**SECTION 2** Said grant shall be made by proper resolution to that effect adopted and entered upon the journal or minutes of said board of council respectively, at the first regular or special meeting after the passage hereof, and when so made shall be final and effectual for said purpose, and said resolution shall be sufficient if it show an intent to grant said site for said purpose.

**SECTION 3.** The due adoption, existence and contents of said resolution by said board of county commissioners may be evidenced by a copy thereof certified by the county auditor of said county, in office at the time of such certifying, to be a true copy of the resolution adopted and entered by said board at the date thereof; and the due adoption, existence and contents of said resolution adopted by said city council may be evidenced by a copy thereof certified by the city clerk of the city of Cambridge, in the office at the time of such certifying, to be a true copy of the resolution adopted and entered by said council at the date thereof.

**SECTION 4.** That the use and enjoyment of said site and approaches shall never be impaired or affected so long as a building there erected shall be devoted to the uses and purposes aforesaid.

**SECTION 5.** This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed April 1, 1902.

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[House Bill No. 1024, by Mr. Smith.]

AN ACT

To enable the board of trustees of the public library of the school district of Cincinnati to receive donations in the interest of said library, to establish branch libraries; and to issue bonds for the purchase of sites therefor and to levy a tax for the payment of interest, provide for a sinking fund and final valuation of said bonds.

WHEREAS, Andrew Carnegie, Esquire, of New York City, has offered to give the board of trustees of the public library of the school district of Cincinnati the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the erection of branch libraries in said city on condition that the sites therefor be provided by the said board and that the sum of eighteen thousand dollars annually be applied to their support; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the interests of said public library that said offer be accepted; and

WHEREAS, The said board under its powers is able to support said branch libraries as required by the conditions of said offer, but immediate legislation is necessary to authorize the acceptance of said offer, and to enable the said board to obtain the means with which to provide the sites for and equip said branch libraries; therefore

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That the board of trustees of the public library of the school district of Cincinnati be and it is hereby authorized to receive and accept the said donation of Andrew Carnegie upon the terms and conditions therein expressed, the branch libraries constructed under the provisions of said donation to be by said library trustees and their successors equipped, furnished and maintained, and forever kept open for the free use of the public.

SECTION 2. That for the purpose of providing the sites and furnishing the equipment necessary for said branch libraries the said board of trustees is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow as a fund therefor such sum as be necessary, not exceeding one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and to issue registered or coupon bonds therefor, which shall be known and designated as "The Public Library Bonds of the School District of Cincinnati," and shall be issued in such sums and be made payable at such times and places as shall be deemed best by said board. Said bonds shall be signed by the president and secretary of said board and a record kept thereof. They shall bear a rate of interest not exceeding three and one-half per centum per annum, and shall not be sold for less than par, nor until after four successive weekly advertisements in two newspapers published and of general circulation in said city. For the purpose of paying the interest and providing a sinking fund for the final redemption of said bonds, the said board of trustees shall levy annually a tax upon the taxable property of said school district sufficient in amount to pay the said interest upon said bonds, and to provide a sinking fund for their final redemption. The said tax shall be certified annually by said trustees to the auditor of the county in which said school district is situate, and shall be by him placed upon the tax duplicate of said district in addition to all other taxes allowed by law, and said tax shall be levied, assessed and collected as other taxes. The proceeds of said tax, when collected, shall be credited to the said library trustees as trustees of the sinking fund for the payment of the said bonds and interest. Said trustees shall pay therefrom the said annual interest upon said bonds, and the portion assessed and collected for the sinking fund shall be invested by them in bonds of the United States, state of Ohio, or the city of Cincinnati, and from the proceeds of said investment they shall pay the said bonds at maturity.

SECTION 3. Said library trustees shall have power to purchase or lease and to hold land necessary for suitable sites on which to erect said branch libraries, and shall use said fund in the payment therefor, and in suitably equipping said libraries for use. It shall require the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the members of said board to purchase or lease any such land or to make any contracts concerning the erection of such branch libraries. Purchases made may be for cash or on time, and if on time, said board may issue its obligations for the deferred payments and secure the same by mortgage upon the land purchased. Said trustees shall have power and they are hereby authorized to make all necessary contracts for the construction, furnishing and equipping of such branch libraries. The title to the land acquired under this act shall be taken in the name of the "Trustees of the Public Library of the School District of Cincinnati," and shall be held by them in trust for public library purposes, and said trustees shall have the care, custody, management, and control of all property provided for public library purposes under this act.

SECTION 4. All property, real and personal, vested in such library board or used for library purposes, shall be exempt from taxation, and from sale on execution, or any writ or order in the nature of an execution.

SECTION 5. Said trustees shall have the right to receive and accept donations of land, money, or other thing of value, and to invest, use, or dispose of the same in the interest of the library.

SECTION 6. The said library trustees, and their successors shall be the trustees of said fund so as aforesaid raised and provided, and shall have the control and disbursement of the same. They may maintain and defend suits, appoint, employ, and pay officers and agents. No contract shall be made for any part of the construction of said library buildings, or for any work to be done in connection therewith, which shall involve the expenditure of more than five hundred dollars, save upon public advertisement for not less than thirty days in two newspapers, printed and of general circulation in said city, inviting proposals therefor. Said trustees shall have power to take such security from any officer, agent or contractor chosen, appointed, or employed by them as they shall deem advisable. They shall not become surety for any officer, agent or contractor, or be interested directly or indirectly in any contract concerning said library.

SECTION 7. The said trustees shall choose from their number a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and may select a depository within said city which shall be a national bank or trust company organized under the laws of this state in which to deposit any funds coming into the hands of said treasurer, and they may make contracts for the safe keeping of said funds and the payment of interest thereon.

Passed May 9, 1902.

[House Bill No. 1080, by Mr. Stage.]

AN ACT

To amend Section 4002 of the Revised Statutes.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That section 4002 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4002. For the purpose of increasing and maintaining the public library in said city, and the territory thereto attached for school purposes, such library board may levy annually a tax of eight-tenths of one mill on each dollar valuation of the taxable property of the city, and the territory thereto attached for school purposes, to be levied, collected and paid in the same manner as are school taxes of the city; all moneys appropriated, received or collected by tax for the library, shall be expended under the direction of the library board in purchasing such books, pamphlets, papers, magazines, periodicals, journals and other property as may be deemed suitable for the public library, and in payment of all other charges and expenses, including compensation of the librarian, assistants and help that may be incurred in increasing and maintaining the library, and all claims against said fund shall be approved by the president and secretary of the said library board and paid upon the warrant of the auditor of the board of education in the manner now provided by law for the payment of claims against said city.

SECTION 2. That original section 4002 be and the same is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after its passage.

Passed May 7, 1902.

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(Senate Bill No. 155 by Mr. Longworth.)

A BILL\*

To authorize the organization, and provide for the maintenance of county libraries; to provide for a library organizer, and for reports by said organizer and state librarian.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That in any county of this state wherein there is established and in operation at the county seat a free public library either under the control and management of the board of education, the city or village council, the township trustees, or other public authority specially authorized by statute to maintain the same, or under the control and management of a board of trustees appointed by the court of common pleas under authority of sections 3107-12 to 3107-18, Revised Statutes of Ohio, having not less than three thousand volumes,

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\* This bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee. Senate Bill No. 295, by Mr. Harrison, embraced all of this bill to Sec. 2. In this form it passed the Senate but did not reach a vote in the House.

and whose privileges are not already extended to the residents of the county, the managing board or other public body or authority having the control and management of such library shall have the power to extend the privileges of such library to all the residents of said county; such extension of privileges to be made by resolution regularly adopted by such managing board or other public body or authority, incorporating in such resolution a plan for the government and management of such library after its privileges shall be thus extended, which plan shall be submitted to and approved by the county commissioners before the same shall become operative, and on approval it shall be entered on the journal of the commissioners.

The managing board provided for in said plan of government, subject to the express provisions of said plan, shall have full power to make all rules and regulations necessary for the proper government, care and management of said library. It shall have control of the library fund hereinafter provided for, and the exclusive power of expending the same. It shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to establish throughout said county, branch libraries and library stations wherever the same may be needed, and to supply and provide for all other appropriate and necessary library agencies, and to pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of the same: to purchase and pay for all books, periodicals, magazines and other literature and supplies necessary for said public library and its reading rooms, library stations and other educational agencies; to employ a librarian with such assistant librarians and other assistants as may be necessary for the proper administration of said public library and its various branches, stations and other agencies, and to fix the compensation thereof, as well as the terms of such employment, but not exceeding three years,—all such purchases, expenditures and payments to be made out of said library fund hereinafter provided for.

For the purpose of increasing, maintaining and administering said public library, which by virtue of the extension of its privileges to the residents of the county, and its organization as hereinbefore provided for, shall be constituted a county library, the managing board of such library shall annually during the month of May certify to the county commissioners of such county the amount of money which will be needed for such library during the ensuing year, and at their regular quarterly meeting to be held on the first Monday in June said county commissioners shall levy on each dollar of taxable property in said county, in addition to all other levies authorized by law, such assessment, not exceeding five-tenths of one mill, as shall be necessary to realize the sum so certified, for county library purposes, the same to be placed on the tax duplicate, and collected as other taxes. Said money when collected shall be known as the county library fund, and shall only be paid out by the treasurer of said county on the written requisition of the managing board of said library signed by the president and secretary of said board, and directed to the county auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the county treasurer therefor; provided, however, that in county seats having two or more public libraries, before either of such libraries shall be entitled to avail itself of the right conferred by this section it shall notify in writing said other public libraries of such intention, and in case they or either of them shall within ten days from such notice express a like intention, then the libraries so having expressed such intention shall determine by lot through their respective chief officers in the presence of the county auditor which of said libraries shall have such right, and the result of such determination shall be entered by said county auditor on the county commissioners' journal, and thereupon, said public library in whose favor said determination has resulted shall proceed without delay to pass and carry into effect the resolution hereinbefore provided for; provided further, that in counties wherein one or more public libraries exist in municipalities

other than the county seat, and are maintained in whole or in part by levy upon taxable property of distinct districts which are parts of said county, and such library or libraries shall decline to become a part of the county library system; herein provided for, the tax hereinbefore authorized to be levied by the county commissioners for said county library fund shall not be assessed upon the taxable property of such district or districts.

SECTION 2. When any library association, incorporated or unincorporated, otherwise meeting the requirements named in section one of this act, desires to avail itself of the provisions of said section one it may do so, but such right shall be subject to the following conditions: It must have obtained the written consent of at least three-fourths of its stockholders or owners having the right to vote on the elections of its managing board; it must have submitted its plan of government to, and had it approved by, the board of county commissioners, with whom it must also have arranged by contract for the payment and settlement of all its outstanding debts and obligations, said boards respectively being hereby authorized to enter into such contracts; the plan of government in such case shall provide for a board of five trustees as a managing board for such library, to be appointed by the court of common pleas of such county, as provided in section six of this act.

By virtue of said action on the part of said library association and said board of county commissioners in relation to said library the title to the library and all other property of said library association shall be vested in said county, and shall thereafter be held in trust for the use and benefit of the people of said county: and from and after the appointment and organization of said managing board the provision of section one of this act shall apply to such library as fully as if the same were herein expressed.

SECTION 3. In any county wherein there is no public library existing and in operation at the county seat having three thousand volumes as provided in section one of this act, and wherein there is not existing and in operation a public library whose privileges are extended to all the residents of the county, the board of county commissioners, whenever a number of the residents of the county who have attained the age of majority, equal to more than fifty per cent. of the vote cast at the next preceding general election shall have signed a petition asking for the establishment in such county of a county library, the commissioners shall enter upon their journal a finding of that fact, and make and enter thereon an order in favor of such county library, and shall forthwith proceed to establish the same as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 4. When any such petition shall be filed with the county auditor addressed to the county commissioners, the board of county commissioners shall fix a time for the hearing of said petition, of which time the county auditor shall cause notice to be given by publication in three consecutive weekly issues of a newspaper published and of general circulation in said county. The clerk of the board of elections shall, on the request of the auditor, certify the total vote cast at the next preceding general election, for which said service the clerk shall receive the sum of one dollar to be paid out of the county treasury. Said board of county commissioners shall have power to adjourn said hearing from time to time as the exigencies of the case may require, but not beyond thirty days from the time set for the original hearing.

SECTION 5. When said county commissioners shall have found on said count in favor of said county library, as provided in section three, they shall make an order that the county auditor notify the governing board of each library located in said county, and whose privileges are enjoyed by the public of any district or part of said county, of the making of the order establishing said county library,

and whose privileges are not already extended to the residents of the county, the managing board or other public body or authority having the control and management of such library shall have the power to extend the privileges of such library to all the residents of said county; such extension of privileges to be made by resolution regularly adopted by such managing board or other public body or authority, incorporating in such resolution a plan for the government and management of such library after its privileges shall be thus extended, which plan shall be submitted to and approved by the county commissioners before the same shall become operative, and on approval it shall be entered on the journal of the commissioners.

The managing board provided for in said plan of government, subject to the express provisions of said plan, shall have full power to make all rules and regulations necessary for the proper government, care and management of said library. It shall have control of the library fund hereinafter provided for, and the exclusive power of expending the same. It shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to establish throughout said county, branch libraries and library stations wherever the same may be needed, and to supply and provide for all other appropriate and necessary library agencies, and to pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of the same: to purchase and pay for all books, periodicals, magazines and other literature and supplies necessary for said public library and its reading rooms, library stations and other educational agencies; to employ a librarian with such assistant librarians and other assistants as may be necessary for the proper administration of said public library and its various branches, stations and other agencies, and to fix the compensation thereof, as well as the terms of such employment, but not exceeding three years,—all such purchases, expenditures and payments to be made out of said library fund hereinafter provided for.

For the purpose of increasing, maintaining and administering said public library, which by virtue of the extension of its privileges to the residents of the county, and its organization as hereinbefore provided for, shall be constituted a county library, the managing board of such library shall annually during the month of May certify to the county commissioners of such county the amount of money which will be needed for such library during the ensuing year, and at their regular quarterly meeting to be held on the first Monday in June said county commissioners shall levy on each dollar of taxable property in said county, in addition to all other levies authorized by law, such assessment, not exceeding five-tenths of one mill, as shall be necessary to realize the sum so certified, for county library purposes, the same to be placed on the tax duplicate, and collected as other taxes. Said money when collected shall be known as the county library fund, and shall only be paid out by the treasurer of said county on the written requisition of the managing board of said library signed by the president and secretary of said board, and directed to the county auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the county treasurer therefor: provided, however, that in county seats having two or more public libraries, before either of such libraries shall be entitled to avail itself of the right conferred by this section it shall notify in writing said other public libraries of such intention, and in case they or either of them shall within ten days from such notice express a like intention, then the libraries so having expressed such intention shall determine by lot through their respective chief officers in the presence of the county auditor which of said libraries shall have such right, and the result of such determination shall be entered by said county auditor on the county commissioners' journal, and thereupon, said public library in whose favor said determination has resulted shall proceed without delay to pass and carry into effect the resolution hereinbefore provided for; provided further, that in counties wherein one or more public libraries exist in municipalities

other than the county seat, and are maintained in whole or in part by levy upon taxable property of distinct districts which are parts of said county, and such library or libraries shall decline to become a part of the county library system herein provided for, the tax hereinbefore authorized to be levied by the county commissioners for said county library fund shall not be assessed upon the taxable property of such district or districts.

SECTION 2. When any library association, incorporated or unincorporated, otherwise meeting the requirements named in section one of this act, desires to avail itself of the provisions of said section one it may do so, but such right shall be subject to the following conditions: It must have obtained the written consent of at least three-fourths of its stockholders or owners having the right to vote on the elections of its managing board; it must have submitted its plan of government to, and had it approved by, the board of county commissioners, with whom it must also have arranged by contract for the payment and settlement of all its outstanding debts and obligations, said boards respectively being hereby authorized to enter into such contracts; the plan of government in such case shall provide for a board of five trustees as a managing board for such library, to be appointed by the court of common pleas of such county, as provided in section six of this act.

By virtue of said action on the part of said library association and said board of county commissioners in relation to said library the title to the library and all other property of said library association shall be vested in said county, and shall thereafter be held in trust for the use and benefit of the people of said county; and from and after the appointment and organization of said managing board the provision of section one of this act shall apply to such library as fully as if the same were herein expressed.

SECTION 3. In any county wherein there is no public library existing and in operation at the county seat having three thousand volumes as provided in section one of this act, and wherein there is not existing and in operation a public library whose privileges are extended to all the residents of the county, the board of county commissioners, whenever a number of the residents of the county who have attained the age of majority, equal to more than fifty per cent. of the vote cast at the next preceding general election shall have signed a petition asking for the establishment in such county of a county library, the commissioners shall enter upon their journal a finding of that fact, and make and enter thereon an order in favor of such county library, and shall forthwith proceed to establish the same as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 4. When any such petition shall be filed with the county auditor addressed to the county commissioners, the board of county commissioners shall fix a time for the hearing of said petition, of which time the county auditor shall cause notice to be given by publication in three consecutive weekly issues of a newspaper published and of general circulation in said county. The clerk of the board of elections shall, on the request of the auditor, certify the total vote cast at the next preceding general election, for which said service the clerk shall receive the sum of one dollar to be paid out of the county treasury. Said board of county commissioners shall have power to adjourn said hearing from time to time as the exigencies of the case may require, but not beyond thirty days from the time set for the original hearing.

SECTION 5. When said county commissioners shall have found on said count in favor of said county library, as provided in section three, they shall make an order that the county auditor notify the governing board of each library located in said county, and whose privileges are enjoyed by the public of any district or part of said county, of the making of the order establishing said county library,



# LIBRARY LAWS\*

Passed at the Extraordinary Session of the  
Seventy-fifth General Assembly.

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(Senate Bill No. 8, by Mr. Harrison.)

## AN ACT

**Authorizing boards of education to provide library privileges for city, village and special school districts.**

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

**SECTION 1. (Board of education may provide for the establishment, control and maintenance of public library; tax levy.)** That the board of education of any city, village or special school district may, by resolution, provide for the establishment, control and maintenance, in such school district, of a public library, free to all the inhabitants of such district, and for that purpose may acquire by purchase the necessary real property, and erect thereon a library building; it may acquire from any library association, by purchase or otherwise, its library and property; may receive donations and bequests of money or property for such library purposes and may maintain and support libraries now in existence and controlled by the board of education; and such board of education may annually make a levy upon the taxable property of such school district, in addition to all other taxes allowed by law, of not to exceed one mill for a library fund to be expended by such board of education, for the establishment, support and maintenance of such public library.

**SECTION 2. (Board of education may elect a board of library trustees; powers and duties of trustees.)** The board of education may provide for the management and control of such library by a board of trustees to be elected by said board of education as herein provided. Such board of library trustees shall consist of seven members, who shall be residents of the school district, and no one shall be eligible to membership on said library board who is or has been for a year previous to his election, a member or officer of the board of education. The term of office shall be such that one member shall retire each year. Should a vacancy occur in said board, it shall be filled by the board of education for the unexpired term. The members of said library board shall serve without compensation and until their successors are elected

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\* This legislation supersedes the school and municipal library laws of the preceding pages, most of which are special and therefore probably unconstitutional.

**TAXATION.**

**SECTION 33.** The aggregate of all taxes levied by any municipal corporation, exclusive of the levy for county and state purposes, for schools and school house purposes, for free public libraries, and library buildings, for university and observatory purposes, for hospitals, and for sinking fund and interest, on each dollar of valuation of taxable property in the corporation on the tax list, shall not exceed in any one year ten mills.

**ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT.**

**SECTION 218. (Trustees; duties; quorum.)** The custody, control and administration, together with the erection and equipment, of free public libraries established by municipal corporations, shall be vested in six trustees, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be appointed by the mayor to serve without compensation for a term of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; provided, however, that in the first instance three of such trustees shall be appointed for a term of two years, and three thereof for a term of four years, and all vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired term. Said trustees shall employ the librarians and necessary assistants, fix their compensation, adopt the necessary by-laws and regulations for the protection and government of the libraries and all property belonging thereto, and exercise all the powers and duties connected with and incident to the government, operation and maintenance thereof. It shall require four of said trustees to constitute a quorum and four votes to pass any measure or authorize any act, which votes shall be taken by the yeas and nays and entered on the record of proceedings of said trustees, and in the making of contracts said trustees shall be governed by the provisions of law applicable thereto.

**(Council may provide for use and maintenance of library; tax; report.)** The council of each city shall have power to levy and collect a tax not exceeding one mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the municipality, annually, and to pay the same to a private corporation or association maintaining and furnishing a free public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality as and for compensation for the use and maintenance of the same, and without change or interference in the organization of such corporation or association, requiring the treasurer of such corporation or association to make an annual financial report, setting forth all the money and property which has come into his hands during the preceding year, and its disposition of the same, together with any recommendation as to its future necessities.

October 21, 1902.

# *Newspapers and Periodicals*

*IN OHIO STATE LIBRARY, OTHER  
LIBRARIES OF THE STATE, AND  
LISTS OF OHIO NEWSPAPERS IN  
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND  
THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTOR-  
ICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN*

---

*COMPILED BY*

*C. B. GALBREATH, State Librarian.*

---

*BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.*

*J. F. McGREW, President.      O. E. NILES.      CHARLES ORR.*



*COLUMBUS, OHIO*

*Fred J. Heer, State Printer*

*1902*

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Fred J. Heer, State Printer  
1902*

*APPENDIX TO*  
*SKETCHES OF OHIO LIBRARIES*

T H E

# CENTINEL of the North-Western TERRITORY.

Open to all parties—but influenced by none.

( Vol. I. )

S A T U R D A Y, November 9, 1793.

( Num. I. )

The Printer of the CENTINEL of the North-Western TERRITORY to the Public.

HAVING arrived at *Circassia*, he has applied himself to that which has been the principal object of his removal to this country, the publication of a *New-Paper*. This country is in its infancy, and the inhabitants are daily exposed to an enemy who do not content with taking away the lives of men in the field, have swept away whole families, and baracoon habitations. We are well aware that the want of a regular and certain trade down the Mississipi gives this country in a great measure, or rather at the present time. There are discontents, nevertheless it is hard to believe that people of this country are disposed to promote them, and have the smallest alliance that they have, which includes the tribes the savages—toward off being no discredit to us suppose it was so; I am sure at least for myself, that in many a case I should

be more highly satisfied, to have it than to have no alliance with the moon, in which there was neither in nor shame, than have it pass altogether as my own act and ill intention, and secure the friendship of this vast population.

The Printer of the CENTINEL of the North-Western TERRITORY to the Public.

The rest of his outline may be given in a few strokes; one might put it into the hands of any one to design, for 'twas neither elegant nor otherwise, but as character and expression made it so: it was a thin, spare, form, something above the common size, if ic lost not the distinction by a bend forwards in the figure—but it was the attitude of entreaty: and as it now stands presented to my imagination, it gained more than it lost by it.

When he had entered the room three paces, he stood still; and laying his left hand upon his breast, (a slender white staff with which he journey'd being in his right)—when I had got close up to him, he introduced himself with the little story of the wants of his convent, and the poverty of his order—and did it with so simple a grace—and such an air of depreciation was there in the whole cast of his look and figure—I was bewitched not to have been struck with it.—A better reason was, I had predetermined to give him a single sou.

A POOR monk of the order of St. Francis came into the room to beg something for his convent. Nonad cares to have his virtues be generous, as another man is perfidious—*et non ad hunc o: beatis it may—* for there is no regular reasoning upon the clubs and bows of our human; they may depend upon the same cause, for ought I know, which induces the tribes the savages—toward off being no discredit to us suppose it was so; I am sure at least for myself, that in many a case I should

be more highly satisfied, to have it than to have no alliance with the moon, in which there was neither in nor shame, than have it pass altogether as my own act and ill intention, and secure the friendship of this vast population.

in would instruct his daughter in ...  
id languages? To which he replied, "no, sir,  
:d one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

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*To Subscribers to this Paper, will  
please to call at the office for it, as  
there has been a subscription-paper  
mislaid, and the names of a number  
of subscribers not yet known to the  
Printer.*

*Subscriptions for this paper will be  
received in Columbia, by John Arm-  
strong Esquire; North-Bend, by Aa-  
ron Cadwell Esquire; Colerain, by  
Capt. John Dunlap, and in New-Port,  
by Capt. John Bartle.*

*W. MAXWELL.*

*Cincinnati, November 9, 1793.*

FIRST ADVERTISEMENT, CENTINEL OF THE NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY.

## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
Early Newspapers of Ohio.....	3
Periodicals and Newspapers in the Ohio State Library.....	17
Newspapers in the Relic Room, State Capitol Building, Columbus, O.....	67
Ohio Newspapers in the Library of Congress.....	69
Newspapers in Chillicothe Public Library.....	73
Newspapers in Public Library of Cincinnati.....	75
Newspapers and Periodicals in the Library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati.....	79
Newspapers in Young Men's Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, O.....	85
Newspapers in Circleville Public Library.....	89
Periodicals and Annuals in the Library of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland.....	91
Newspapers in Cleveland Public Library.....	149
Periodicals in Case Library, Cleveland, O.....	151
Dayton Newspapers in Dayton Public Library.....	155
Newspapers in Birchard Library, Fremont, O.....	157
Newspaper and Periodicals in Kenyon College Library, Gambier, O.....	161
Newspapers and Periodicals in Marietta College Library.....	163
Newspapers and Periodicals in Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.....	167
Newspapers in Sandusky Public Library.....	207
Newspapers in Sidney Public Library.....	209
Newspapers and Periodicals in Toledo Public Library.....	211
Ohio Newspapers in Library of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.....	216
Newspapers in the Public School Library, Columbus, O.....	221
Newspapers in the Public Library of Columbus, Ohio.....	223

## NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL BULLETIN.

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### INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

On the following pages will be found lists of newspapers and periodicals in the Ohio State Library, other libraries of the state, and a list of Ohio newspapers in the Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Library of Congress. With each of these credit is given to the librarian or attendant under whose direction it was prepared.

It is not pretended that these lists constitute an annotated catalogue. The means at the disposal of the Ohio State Library would not at present permit such an undertaking. Limited space has made it absolutely necessary to compress the material, stripped of all details, into the narrowest possible limits. It is obvious that the material collected will form a substantial basis for a more extended work. In its present compact form, however, it will serve useful purposes. It shows what may be done by coöperative effort.

Those interested in Ohio newspaper literature should remember that since March, 1850, county auditors have been required to keep in their offices bound volumes of leading papers, of opposite political parties, published in their respective counties. No report has been received at this office in regard to the files kept in accordance with this law. It is believed, however, that they are in fairly good condition. The law itself is an excellent one. Faithfully carried out, it will insure the preservation of much local history.

In conclusion, I thank most heartily those who aided in the compilation of this work. Without their assistance, freely given, this publication, of course, would have been impossible.

C. B. GALBREATH,

*State Librarian.*

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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### EARLY NEWSPAPERS OF OHIO.\*

The first newspaper published northwest of the Ohio River was edited by William Maxwell. This pioneer journalist was born about the year 1755, in one of the eastern states, probably New Jersey. At the outbreak of the revolution the ardent youth espoused the patriot cause and rendered valiant service till the close of the war. After the recognition of our national independence he set out from New Jersey to the great west to seek fortune in the new field that called so many worthy, brave and adventurous spirits. He crossed the Alleghenies, proceeded to Pittsburg, came down the Ohio, and took up his abode in the little village of Cincinnati, then numbering not more than two hundred souls. Here he met and married Miss Nancy Robins, an excellent young lady who aided him in all his work and survived him more than half a century.

Having determined before starting west to enter upon a journalistic career in the new country, he had his outfit transported over the mountains on pack horses and shipped down from Pittsburg on a packet boat. It consisted of a Ramage press, much like the one used by Dr. Franklin, and a few cases of type. A man could have moved the materials at a single load in a wheelbarrow.

Mr. Maxwell proceeded at once to set up his office in a log cabin at the corner of Front and Sycamore streets. The coming of the press had been announced and a list of subscribers had been secured. Now the work of arranging copy, setting type, and getting ready for the first issue became the soul absorbing occupation of the editor and his faithful helpmate. It is needless to say that the work in progress at the office of the printer was of more than ordinary interest to the inhabitants of the little community. After many delays the natal day arrives. "The printer daubs his buck-skin roll in the ink and then daubs it on the face of the type. The lever creaks, and lo! born to the light of day" is *The Centinel of the North-Western Territory*, November 9, 1793. Momentous event! From this humble beginning what an evolution the century has wrought!

While practically nothing has been written about the editor, much has been printed in regard to *The Centinel of the North-Western Territory*. About the only good thing that has been said of it is found in a favorable comment by a historian, on the happy choice of name. As Cincinnati was then the western frontier of civilization and the gateway to the rich territory beyond, it was deemed especially appropriate that a "centinel" should stand guard at this outpost. The same writer speaks of the early issues as containing "few advertisements, no editorials, and no local items." Another writer says that "it had no editorial articles,

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\*Adapted from paper read by the compiler at meeting of National Association of State Librarians, Waukesha, Wis., July 5, 1901.

no local news, reviews, or poetry," and even so careful a writer as William T. Coggeshall, an Ohio man, a journalist by profession, and one of the best librarians that the state ever had, in his "Origin and Progress of Printing, with Some Facts About Newspapers in Europe and America," published in 1854, states that the issues of the *Centinel* were "irregular," that it contained nothing "but meager details of foreign news, not more than half a dozen advertisements, no editorials, no local news, no opinions on country, state, or national questions, no lessons from history, no poetry, no wit, no sentiment," and as a parting shot he says that rules were not used between the columns. These statements are so sweeping and have been so widely and frequently copied that something tangible must be offered to warrant a dissenting opinion. We appeal to the paper itself—to *The Centinel of the North-Western Territory*—a copy of which Mr. Coggeshall and his copyists certainly never saw.

To begin with, the paper was not issued irregularly. As stated, the first number appeared Saturday, November 9, 1793, and every subsequent Saturday for a year at least it was delivered to subscribers. A rapid but somewhat careful examination of files does not bring to light a single break in publication within the entire period of its existence. A fac-simile of part of the first page of the first issue, herewith submitted, shows very clearly that the paper had rules between the columns. And what is true of this is also true of every subsequent issue.

The *Centinel* was indeed a "brief chronicler of the times." It was a four page three column sheet, in small quarto form, the type of each page occupying a space eight and one-half by ten and one-fourth inches. The columns were lengthened three and one-half inches, July 12, 1794. The motto at the masthead "Open to all parties—but influenced by none," one generous critic assures us has never been violated by its successors in the states formed from the Northwest Territory. Not being familiar with all the "successors," we will not venture an opinion, but after a careful and thorough examination of the files of the *Centinel*, we can truthfully say that its editor, through the three years of its life, did not deviate from the motto. Opposing interests were presented through their local champions, but the editor maintained a sphinx-like silence. In the printing of communications he was discreet and just. At the head of the first page of the first issue is the editor's salutatory. He says in part:

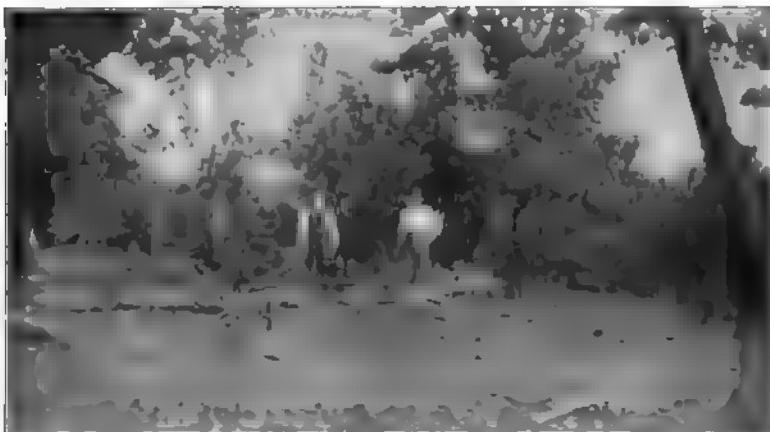
"The Printer of the CENTINEL of the North-Western TERRITORY, to the Public:

"Having arrived at Cincinnati, he has applied himself to that which has been the principal object of his removal to this country, the Publication of a *News Paper*.

"This country is in its infancy, and the inhabitants are daily exposed to an enemy who, not content with taking away the lives of men in the field, have swept away whole families, and burnt their habitations. We



Grave of William Maxwell, recently discovered on the Maxwell Farm, Greene County, Ohio.  
The grave stone, on which the hand of the little girl rests, is without inscription.



Hill on which the grave of William Maxwell was found August 23, 1901  
(The grave is between the two men.)

are well aware that the want of regular and certain trade down the Mississippi, deprives this country in great measure, of money at the present time. These are discouragements, nevertheless I am led to believe that the people of this country are disposed to promote science, and have the fullest assurance that the Press, from its known utility, will receive proper encouragement. And on my part am content with small gains, at the present, flattering myself that from attention to business, I shall preserve the good wishes of those who have already countenanced me in this undertaking, and secure the friendship of subsequent population.

"It is to be hoped that the *Centinel* will prove of great utility to the people of the Country, not only to inform them on what is going on east of the Atlantic in arms, and in the arts of peace—but what more particularly concerns us, the different transactions of the states in the Union, and especially of our own Territory at so great a distance from the seat of general government. It is a particular grievance that the people have not been acquainted with the proceedings of the legislature of the Union in which they are as much interested as any part to the United States. It is expected that the *Centinel* will in a great measure remedy this misfortune.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The editor therefore rests his success on the merits of the publication. \* \* \* \* I hope therefore, all men of public spirit will consider the undertaking as a proper object of attention, and not consult merely their own personal interests, but the interest of the public and the coming time."

Following this is a short story from Sterne; news from London dated July 15; from Portland, Maine, August 25th; from New York, September 4th; from Philadelphia, September 4th; from Fredericksburg, Va., October 3d. There are also items of local news under date of September 9, 1793. They read in part as follows:

"Many reports having been circulated with respect to the attack made by the savages upon a convoy of provisions, some little time ago, between Fort St. Clair and Ft. Jefferson, the following is an authentic account of the affair.

"Lieut. Lowry, of the second, and ensign Boyd of the first sub-legions, with a command consisting of about ninety non-commissioned officers and privates, having under their convoy twenty wagons loaded with grain and commissary stores, were attacked between day-light and sunrise, seven miles advanced of Fort St. Clair, on the morning of the 17th ult. These two gallant young gentlemen, with thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, bravely fell in action. \* \* \* \* The Indians killed or carried off about seventy horses." \* \* \* \*

"In the twilight of Saturday evening, the 19th ult., a party of about forty or fifty Indians made an attack upon White's station, ten miles north

of this place. \* \* \* \* \* One of the men and two of the children were killed." \* \* \* \* \*

"The army are preparing to go into winter quarters on the southwest branch of the Miami, six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson. The ground of encampment is already laid off in the form of a rhombus, three hundred yards long, on a commanding situation." \* \* \*

Here is local matter, of interest not only at the time, but for all time. Of personal items, the visits of friends, social events, and the like, there is a dearth, but these matters did not figure prominently in the every-day life of a people engaged in the work of subduing the wilderness.

In the early issues, as the critic states, there were few advertisements, but later they were comparatively numerous. In the first number the editor uses the advertising column to extricate himself from a dilemma. He was so deeply interested in getting out his first paper that he lost a memorandum containing a partial list of his subscribers. The notice is so quaint and original that we reproduce it:

"Subscribers to this Paper, will please to call at the office for it, as there has been a subscription paper mislaid, and the names of a number of subscribers not yet known to the Printer."

This reveals business methods that would not pass muster to-day. There is no evidence, however, that the advertisement did not meet the exigencies of the occasion.

But we are told that there were "no opinions on country, state or national questions." If this refers to the editor, the statement is true; but it was far from being true of the paper. The very first issue contains an article signed "Manlius" on the subject of unequal taxation under the Territorial government. It includes a sharp criticism of the legislature, which then consisted of Governor St. Clair and the judges appointed by him. In speaking of the law imposing special taxes on merchants and tavern keepers, the writer says:

"It can not be supposed that the legislature are disposed to make this law perpetual, and yet no limitation is in the act; it appears to have been calculated merely to save the landed interests from paying taxes; and this is not astonishing, when one of the greatest land holders in the government was, and still is, one of the legislature. Human nature is the same in all countries, and self interest is never taken away by any office: man is man, and he will do what conduces to his private emoluments, whether he be peasant, judge, or king. If taxes are necessary under this government \* \* \* the people ought to be taxed in proportion to their property."

In subsequent issues the territorial and national governments were criticised and defended, and the opening up of the Mississippi to free navigation was advocated with vigor. No favor was shown and even the "Father of his country" did not escape the pungent pen of some of the Jeffersonian correspondents. This pioneer journal reflects the deep

interest in matters political, which has ever characterized the states carved out of the Northwest Territory.

But we are told that the editor gave no space to "poetry, wit, or sentiment." This is a serious charge that is hardly sustained by reference to the paper. The first issue contains the following "anecdote:"

"Milton was asked by a friend, whether he would instruct his daughters in the different languages. To which he replied 'No, sir; one tongue is sufficient for a woman.'"

This, of course, is a little ancient, but doubtless we all should have enjoyed and appreciated it one hundred years ago. Issue No. 2 has the following in the anecdote column:

"Colonel Bond, who had been one of King Charles the First's judges, died a day or two before Cromwell, and it was strongly reported that the protector was dead. 'No,' said a gentleman who knew better, 'he has only given bond to the devil for his future appearance,'"

This may not be wit, but it prepared the way for some of the "pungent paragraphs" of modern times.

In the first issue of the *Centinel* occurs the following:

Why should our wishes miss their aim?  
Why does our love of wealth and fame,  
With jarring pursuits clash?  
My friends, 'tis strange, self-love that rules  
The bulk of men, should make them fools.  
Their pockets drain of cash.

The mystic cause I did explore,  
My neighbor's failings counted o'er.  
And blamed their want of thought.  
My occupation I despised,  
New schemes and calling straight devised,  
And found them all but naught.

To Cincinnati shaped my course,  
With stick in hand, without a horse,  
'Twas galling to my mind!  
Till on the banks of Ohio's flood  
I near a chinky cabin stood,  
For selling grog designed.

Behind his bar the cheerful host,  
Had sat him down, his books to post,  
First took a morning dram;  
Thrice the blotted leaf he turned,  
The want of money still he mourned,  
The license fees did damn.

The profits of a barrel told,  
If paid for, but so soon as sold,  
Would count him full ten pounds;



Home of William Maxwell, Beaver Creek Township, Greene County, Ohio.



Interior View -- Home of William Maxwell

But swallowed by five hundred throats,  
One-half not worth so many groats  
'Twould scarcely be ten crowns.

\* \* \* \* \*

Happy the grog man near the Fort  
When soldiers with their money sport,  
And give it for a song.  
But oh, the cruel late campaign  
Has called away this jolly train.  
I hope they'll not stay long.

Thus sagely spoke the man of grog,  
My rapturous soul was quite agog,  
While he tipped off a glass;  
Sure then I cried could I but know,  
When times again would turn out so  
Light should my hours pass.

Pray H——y K, pray tell me when  
Those jovial souls will come again,  
With three months' pay or two;  
Swift as the streams of Ohio glide  
I'd roll a keg to the Fort's side  
And keep a tavern too.

The feet here are somewhat lame. Imagery is lacking. This is hardly poetry. I suppose with our modern vocabulary we should call it "the army canteen." It shows that some things do not change much, after all, with the flight of time. In close proximity to this effusion is an appeal in rhyme to the local bards to awake and "court the smiles of Apollo." And the bards in time responded. When Robert Elliot, contractor for army supplies, was killed by Indians near Fort Hamilton, October 6, 1794, a friend wrote a tribute of some length from which we quote the following:

"In star hung chambers of the empyreal sky,  
The winged ghosts in vast assembly join;  
O'er time involving shades with sun veils fly,  
To illumine Elliot to his newborn clime.

Swift from his pictured hope of earthly bliss,  
From golden store and honour's luring wreath;  
Fate cast him o'er that silent dread abyss,  
Which circles times and forms the vale of death.

The ambushed savage, stained with sacred blood,  
And taught to murder by his ruthless sire:  
With fell deceit beneath the shadowy wood,  
Emblaz'd his path with the death enkindled fire.

\* \* \* \* \*

There on the hill where savage spectres throng,  
He lay forlorn beneath the pall of night;  
The moping owl performed his funeral song,  
While pity sickened at the dismal sight.

'Till generous mourners by their tender aid,  
 'Mid hazy wilds where devious travelers roam,  
 Through midnight gloom the bleeding corpse conveyed,  
 With guardian pity to its wonted dome.

\* \* \* \* \*

Blest be thy fate, my dear departed friend,  
 May sweet repose her slumbers o'er thee spread;  
 May heavenly vigils o'er thy grave roof bend,  
 To guard thy peace within the clay-bound bed.

Cheerless the hall! where once glad mirth inspired  
 Each welcome guest around the social board,  
 Where all that liberal honor e'er required,  
 Was seen approaching on thy cheery word.

\* \* \* \* \*

Envy ne'er breaks the folded gates of death,  
 Revenge is madness o'er a fallen foe,  
 But sorrowing love may pass that frozen heath,  
 Where time's encumbered stream must cease to flow.

The brightest star that's crossed death's sable field,  
 That ever blazed around his shadowy throne,  
 The noblest trophy that e'er man could wield,  
 Is honest virtue — an imperial sun.

Those who bewail thy sad, untimely fall,  
 Must know that fortune, power and hopes are vain;  
 That they, like thee, must hear the lordly call,  
 And lie entombed among the legions slain.

The cot of penury, the golden court,  
 The humble statue and the pride deckt bust,  
 Will soon become death's ravaging resort,  
 Who chemic-like turns kingdoms into dust.

\* \* \* \* \*

Death on his mighty, fleet-bound *bleachen* steed!  
 Without an offspring or a guardian sire,  
 Pays court to all with unmolested speed,  
 To gather spoils for nature's funeral fire.

Heir to a crown, no monarch ever knew,  
 With coat of arms no herald ever caught,  
 No painter e'er his wondrous portrait drew.  
 Since he ne'er sat to have the picture wrought.

He is a traveler on life's slippery shore,  
 To meet the beings of a doubtful day,  
 He is the porter to unbar the door,  
 Which hides the grandeur of the immortal way.

His valley seems a solemn, nightly pass,  
 Which spreads its by-paths to this thicket world,  
 But when illumined by hope's coloring glass,  
 It shows a drawing room with scenery furled.

Cease, then, each mournful sigh, dispel the gloom,  
 Which hovers o'er the shadowy realms of death,  
 One mighty change will burst the slumbering tomb,  
 And crown the weeds of woe with joyful wreath.

Like Elliot dead! we pass this changed state,  
 Our power, our fortune and our hope must yield,  
 To death the victor of almighty fate,  
 Who stalks forever on his spoil-deckt field."

This breathes the solemn grandeur of the new world. Through it the spirit of the wilderness speaks of the mysterious trinity — life, death, eternity. In these improvised lines are the elements of "Thanatopsis." This is sentiment, this is poetry.

With all its defects this pioneer paper had its good points. Its issues would compare favorably with an equal amount of matter clipped at random from the average newspaper of to-day. The arrangement was systematic. The order was, foreign news, national news, territorial news, advertisements. It is a noteworthy fact that the papers published in the early half of the nineteenth century observed, as a rule, a more systematic order of matter than those published to-day. Any one who has followed legislative proceedings through files will understand and appreciate the great advantage of systematic arrangement.

In the summer of 1796, William Maxwell, who had been appointed post-master of Cincinnati, sold the *Centinel of the North-Western Territory* to Edmund Freeman, who changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. It was published here till 1800 when Mr. Freeman moved the establishment with the Territorial Government to Chillicothe, where Mr. Coggeshall tells us that Mr. Freeman purchased the *Gazette*. Here Mr. Coggeshall is again in error. *Freeman's Journal* was published for a time in Chillicothe, where the editor died. In *The Scioto Gazette* of October 19, 1801, appears a notice by S. Freeman, administrator, relative to the death of Edmund Freeman, late of Chillicothe, printer, deceased. Nathaniel Willis, editor of *The Scioto Gazette*, purchased the outfit of *Freeman's Journal* in October 1801. It was therefore merged into *The Scioto Gazette*, which continues under that name to the present day.

The second paper of the Northwestern Territory was *The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*. Its first issue bears date of May 28, 1799. It was edited and published in Cincinnati by Joseph Carpenter, who came west from Massachusetts. In the summer of 1806, the name of the paper was changed to *Western Spy and Miami Gazette*. It was later changed to *The Whig*. After continuing about one year, it was changed to *The Advertiser*, and suspended soon afterward. In September, 1810, Mr. Carpenter brought forth the new *Western Spy*, which continued under that name to January 9, 1819, when it appears as the *Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser*. On April 29, 1820, it united with the

*Literary Cadet* and became the *Western Spy and Literary Cadet*. The name was again changed January 1, 1823, to *The National Republican and Ohio Political Register*. Subsequently it became, January 3, 1830, the *National Republican and Cincinnati Daily Mercantile Advertiser*. The name was further modified July 11, 1833, to the *Cincinnati Republican and Commercial Register*.

The third paper published in the Northwest Territory was *The Scioto Gazette*, first issued in Chillicothe, April 25, 1800. There is tradition of a *Scioto Gazette* printed at an earlier date, but it seems to be tradition only. If such a paper was published it suspended and began anew on the date here given. As we have seen, it absorbed the *Freeman's Journal* in 1801. It was first published by Nathaniel Willis, who was born in Boston February 7, 1755, was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and, according to tradition, at one time an apprentice under Benjamin Franklin. He was editor until 1807, when he returned to his farm. He died April 1, 1831. *The Scioto Gazette*, in August, 1815 absorbed the *Fredonian* and continued as *The Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle*. In March, 1821, the *Gazette* united with the *Supporter*, under the name of *The Supporter and Scioto Gazette*. With volume 101, number 1, April 28, 1900, it resumes its natal name, *The Scioto Gazette*. In this centennial issue is published a very exhaustive history of journalism in Chillicothe. The article has been prepared with great care and is unusually free from error. One mistake occurs, however. In speaking of *The Supporter*, the writer twice states that it was founded by George Nashee, in 1811. Another excellent authority fixes the date in the year 1807. Recently a file of this paper has been found, covering almost the entire period of its publication and is now in the Ohio State Library. It shows that the paper was born September 29, 1808.

In 1801, Wylls Silliman and Elijah Backus bought printers materials in Philadelphia and, on December 7, of that year, published in Marietta the first issue of the *Ohio Gazette and the Territorial and Virginia Herald*. This was the fourth paper published in the Northwest Territory. In 1850 the name was changed to *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*. In 1810 the paper failed and was sold by the sheriff. In October of the same year the *Western Spectator* took its place. This in time was sold to the proprietor of the *American Friend*, first issued April 24, 1813. Ten years later the name was changed to *American Friend and Marietta Gazette*. In 1842 the paper was merged into *The Intelligencer*. In 1862 it was sold to R. M. Stimson who changed the name of the *Marietta Register*.

So much for the papers started under the government of the Northwest Territory.

In 1810 fourteen newspapers were reported in Ohio. In addition to the *Scioto Gazette*, *The Supporter*, the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*

and *The Whig*, of which mention has already been made, there were, according to this report so frequently quoted, ten others: *The Fre-donian*, and the *Independent Republican*, Chillicothe; *Liberty Hall*, and *The Advertiser*, Cincinnati; the *Commentator*, Marietta; the *Muskingum Messenger*, Zanesville; the *Ohio Patriot*, New Lisbon; the *Western Herald*, at Steubenville; the *Impartial Expositor*, at St. Clairsville; the *Western Star*, at Lebanon. The *Independent Republican* was founded by Peter Parcels; the *Fredonian*, by R. B. Richardson, date doubtful; *Liberty Hall*, first called *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury*, by Rev. John W. Browne, December 4, 1804; the *Commentator*, by Dunham and Gardner, September 16, 1807; the *Muskingum Messenger*, by White and Sawyer, 1810; the *Ohio Patriot*, by William D. Lepper, 1808; afterward re-established November 4, 1809; the *Western Herald*, by Lowery and Miller, 1806; the *Western Star*, by John McLean, 1806. The *Advertiser*, said on good authority to have been the short-lived successor of *The Whig*, was perhaps never published contemporaneously with it. In the list is omitted the *Ohio Centinel*, established in Dayton, May 3, 1810, by Isaac G. Burnett, and the *Muskingum Express*, founded the same year by J. H. Putnam and Co.

Nine years later, the following papers were published in the state:

**LIST OF ALL THE NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN THE STATE OF OHIO  
AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1819.**

Titles of Papers.	By Whom Published.	Where Printed.	
		Town.	County.
Cleveland Register .....	A. Logan .....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
W. Reserve Chronicle.....	S. Quinby & Co.....	Warren.....	Trumbull.
Ohio Patriot .....	William D. Lepper.....	N. Lisbon.....	Columbiana.
Ohio Repository .....	John Saxton .....	Canton.....	Stark.
Ohio Spectator .....	Hickox and Baldwin.....	Wooster.....	Wayne.
Ohio Register .....	John P. M'Ardle.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Knox.
Ohio Luminary.....	Simeon Siegfried .....	Cadiz.....	Harrison.
Western Herald* .....	James Wilson .....	Steubenville.....	Jefferson.
Philanthropist .....	Elisha Bates .....	Mt. Pleasant.....	Jefferson.
Belmont Journal .....	A. Armstrong .....	St. Clairsville.....	Belmont.
American Friend .....	Royal Prentiss .....	Marietta.....	Washington.
Muskingum Messenger .....	Josiah Heard .....	Zanesville.....	Muskingum.
Zanesville Express .....	Horace Reed .....	Zanesville.....	Muskingum.
Delaware Gazette .....	Drake and Hughs.....	Delaware.....	Delaware.
Columbus Gazette* .....	P. Olmstead .....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Ohio Monitor* .....	David Smith .....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Ohio Eagle .....	John Herman .....	Lancaster.....	Fairfield.
Olive Branch .....	Rennick, Doane & Co....	Circleville.....	Pickaway.
Portsmouth Gazette .....	Abbott & Chaney.....	Portsmouth.....	Scioto.
Scioto Gazette* .....	John Scott .....	Chillicothe.....	Ross.
Supporter* .....	George Nashee .....	Chillicothe.....	Ross.
Weekly Recorder* .....	John Andrews.....	Chillicothe.....	Ross.
Hillsborough Gazette .....	Moses C'arothers .....	Hillsborough .....	Highland.
Political Censor .....	James Finley .....	W. Union.....	Adams.
Clermont Sentinel .....	C. D. M'Mahan.....	Williamsburg.....	Clermont.
Liberty Hall* .....	Morgan, Lodge & Co....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Western Spy† .....	Williams and Mason....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Inquisitor* .....	Cook, Powers & Penney.	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Miami Herald .....	W. & J. Camron & Co..	Hamilton.....	Butler.
Western Star .....	Van Vleet and Camron..	Lebanon.....	Warren.
Reading Room .....	John Kendall .....	Xenia.....	Greene.
Ohio Watchman* .....	Robert J. Skinner.....	Dayton.....	Montgomery.
Urbana Gazette .....	Allen M. Poff.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.

Those marked thus (+) are printed on an imperial sheet, with six columns on a page. Those marked thus (\*) are printed on a super-royal sheet; and the remainder are printed on a smaller sheet than super-royal.

(See January 7, 1819, *Columbus Gazette*.)

A matter of quite as much importance to librarians as the history of these early papers is a knowledge of where files of them may be found. It is one of the objects of the following pages to furnish such information.

Having already briefly reviewed the history of some of the early Ohio newspapers, we return to the editor of *The Centinel of the North Western Territory*. William Maxwell's last days were spent in Greene County, Ohio, about five miles from Xenia, on a farm to which he moved in 1799. Here where his furrow broke the "stubborn glebe," where the forest bowed beneath his sturdy stroke, this modest, brave old pioneer in 1809 sank to rest. Cadmus sailing into Greece on a mission that enlightened the world, is doubtless a myth. But William Maxwell, soldier, pioneer, and printer, bending over the types, and losing his subscription list in a soul-absorbing effort to bring forth *The Centinel of the North-Western Territory*, William Maxwell, laboring by blazing knot and tallow dip over his "code," the first book published in the territory, which his industrious young wife sewed with bristle tipped "wax-end," and which he bound with his own hand, William Maxwell bearing letters into the western wilderness, is a reality! From this humble beginning what a miracle the century has wrought. Books and papers everywhere. Great journals, reeling off daily issues aggregating not hundreds or thousands, but millions of copies. Vast hives of literary industry, where the roll of cylinder and the click of linotype echo without interruption the whole year round! And he who touched the magic spring that opened up the way for this wondrous and beneficent miracle, sleeps alone on the quiet farm—his last long sleep. Around are green meadows, waving orchards, the fragrance of flowers, and the melody of birds. Nor slab, nor monument, nor other memorial marks his last resting place. The patrons of the press, the lovers of books, and those who manifest a patriotic pride in the intellectual development and ascendancy of the prosperous realm now embraced within the original limits of the Northwest Territory, have a duty to perform. They should unite in raising over the dust of William Maxwell a plain shaft, appropriately inscribed, that would be to the modest worth of this pioneer editor and maker of books a fitting memorial. Ohio should lead in rendering appropriate tribute to him who in "the long ago," appealed for the press, and asked the pioneer fathers "not to consult merely their own personal interest, but the interest of the public and the coming time."

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Note: Since the foregoing article was written, the grave of William Maxwell, the location of which for many years was unknown, has been found. It is on an eminence at the edge of the forest, not far from the log house in which William Maxwell died. The site commands a fine view of the valley of the Little Miami. See illustrations.



**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS**  
**IN**  
**OHIO STATE LIBRARY**  
**COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

## LIST OF BOUND MAGAZINES IN OHIO STATE LIBRARY.

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- American Agriculturist, vols. 1-2, 1842-1843; vols. 16-27, 1857-1869. New York.  
American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, vols. 1-22, 1848-1877. Hartford and Washington.  
American Annals of Education, vols. 1-9, 1831-1839. Boston.  
American Annual Register, vols. 1-8, 1825-1833. New York.  
American Antiquarian, vols. 1-5, 1878-1883. vol. 20, 1898. Chicago.  
American Bibliopolist, vols 1-6, 1869-1874. New York.  
American Canoeist, vols. 1-2, 1882-1883. New York.  
American Economic Association, vols. 1-3, 1886-1888; vols. 7-10, 1892-1895. Baltimore.  
American Educational Year Book, 1 vol. 1857. Boston.  
American Historical Magazine: devoted especially to the history of Tennessee and adjoining states, vols. 1-3, 1896—date. Nashville.  
American Historical Record, vols. 1-3, 1872-1874. Philadelphia. (Continued as Potter's American Monthly.)  
American Historical Review, vol. 1—date.\* 1896—date. New York.  
American Journal of Archaeology and of the History of Fine Arts, vol. 1—date, 1885—date. Except vols. 2, 6. Baltimore, Boston, Princeton, Norwood.  
American Journal of Education, vols. 1-4, 1826-1829; vol. 1, 1830. n. s. Boston.  
American Journal of Education, vols. 1-24, 1855-1873; 1876-1880, 5 vols. New York & Hartford.  
American Journal of Horticulture, vols. 1-9, 1867-1871. Boston.  
American Journal of Psychology, vol. 8—date, 1896—date. Worcester.  
American Journal of Science, vols. 1-50, 1818-1845. New York.  
American Joournal of Science and Arts, 2nd series, vol. 1-50, 1846-1870; 3rd series, vols. 1-50. 1871-1895, except vol. 42; 4th series, vol. 1—date, 1896—date. New Haven.  
American Journal of Sociology, vol. 3—date, 1898—date. Chicago.  
American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular. vol. 1-18, 1863-1871. (See Publishers' Circular.)  
American Mechanic, Feb. 1843—Apr. 1843. New York. (Bound with Cincinnati Elevator.)  
American Mechanic's Magazine, vols. 1, 2, 1825. New York.  
American Museum (See Carey's American Museum.)  
American Naturalist, 1868-1871, 4 vols.; vol. 15-18, 1881-1884. Salem.  
American Phrenological Journal, vol. 11, 1849. New York.  
American Pioneer, vol. 1, 1842. Chillicothe. vol. 1-2, 1842-1843, Cincinnati, 3 vols  
American Polytechnic Journal, vol. 1-4, 1853-1854, Philadelphia. 2 vols.  
American Publisher's Circular and Literary Gazette, vols. 1-7. 1855-1861. New York. (n. s. published under title "American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular.")

- American Quarterly Register, vols. 1-15, 1827-1843. Andover and Boston.
- American Quarterly Review, vols. 1-22, 1827-1837. Philadelphia.
- American Railroad Journal, 2d series, vols. 1-9, 1845-1853. New York.
- American Review of History and Politics, vols. 1-4, 1811-1812. Philadelphia.
- American Statistical Association Publications, vols. 1-4, 1888-1894.
- American Temperance Magazine. vols. 1-2, 1851-1852. New York.
- American Whig Review, vols. 1-6, 1845-1847; n. s. vols. 1-10, 1848-1852. New York.
- Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 3rd series, vols. 5-20, 1860-1867; 4th series, vols. 1-20, 1868-1877; 5th series, vols. 1-20, 1878-1887; 6th series, vols. 1-2, 1888. London.
- Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vols 1-3, 1890-1893; vol 9—date, 1897—date. Philadelphia.
- Annals of Philosophy, vols. 1-16; n. s. vols. 1-4, 1813-1823. London.
- Annual Register (Dodsley's), vols. 1-56, 1758-1815. London. 56 vols. and 2 index vols.
- Annual of Scientific Discovery, vols. 1-21, 1850-1871. 21 vols. Boston.
- Anthropological Review, vols. 1-8, 1863-1870. London. (Continued under title "Journal of the Anthropological Institute.")
- Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine, vols. 1-23, 1798-1806. London.
- Antiquary, vols. 1-21, 1880-1890. London.
- Appleton's Journal, vols. 1-26, 1869-1881. New York.
- Archaeological Journal, vols. 1-27, 1844-1870. London.
- Arena, vol. 1—date, 1889—date. Boston.
- Ark and Odd Fellows' Western Monthly Magazine, vols. 3-17, 1846-1860. Columbus. 11 vols. (Lacks vols. 8, 9 and 12.)
- Arminian Magazine; or Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, vols. 21-23, 1798-1800, London.
- Art Journal, vols. 6-7, 1860-1861. n. s. vol. 1-3, 1862-1864. London.
- Art Journal, vols. 1-10, 1875-1884. New York.
- Astronomical Register, vol. 9, Jan.-Dec. 1871. London.
- Athenæum, 1840-1857. 1860-1872. London.
- Atlantic Monthly, vol. 1—date, 1857—date. Boston.
- Bankers' Magazine, vol. 3, 1848. vol. 6—date, 1856—date. New York.
- Bay State Monthly, vols. 1-3, 1884-1885. Boston. (Continued under title "New England Magazine.")
- Bellford's Monthly, vols. 8-10, 1891-1893. Chicago.
- Bibliotheca Sacra, vol 1—date, 1844—date. Andover and Oberlin.
- Blackwood's Magazine, vol. 1—date. 1817—date. Edinburgh.
- Book Chat. vols. 7-8, 1892-1893. New York.
- Book Reviews, vol. 4—date, 1896—date. New York.
- Bookman, vol. 1—date, 1895—date. New York.
- Bookseller, 1859-1873. London. 15 vols.
- Bookseller, vol. 1, 1860-1861. San Francisco.
- Boston Journal of Natural History, 1837. Boston. 2 vols.
- Boston Miscellany, Jan.-Dec., 1842. Boston. 2 vols. in 1.

- British Association for Advancement of Science. Reports, 1831 to date, except 1838, 1839. London.
- British and Foreign Evangelical Review, vols. 20-37, 1871-1888. London.
- British Quarterly Review, vols 1-82, 1845-1885. (Except vols. 9, 21, 24.) London.
- British Review, vols. 1-18, 1811-1821. London.
- Builder, vols. 18-40, 1860-1881. London.
- Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, vols. 1—date, 1881—date. New York.
- Bulletin of the Essex Institute, vols. 1-5, 1870-1873. Salem.
- Campbell's Foreign Monthly Magazine, vols. 1-5, 1842-1844. Philadelphia.
- Canadian Magazine, vols. 1—date, 1893—date. Except vol. 10. Toronto.
- Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, 1857-1882. Montreal. 17 vols.
- Carey's American Museum, vols. 1-7, 1787-1790. Philadelphia.
- Carroll's Literary Register, 1865. Cincinnati.
- Catholic World, vols. 1-65, 1865-1897. New York.
- Century, vols. 1—date, 1883—date. New York.
- Chamber's Journal, vols. 1—date. 1844—date. Edinburgh.
- Charities Review, vols 8—date. 1898—date. New York.
- Chautauquan. vols. 1—date, 1880—date. Meadville.
- Chicago Magazine, vol. 1, 1857. Chicago.
- Chinese Repository, vols. 3, 4, 1834-1836. Canton.
- Christian Journal and Literary Register, vols. 1-14, 1817-1830. New York.
- Christian Observer, vols. 1-32, 1802-1832. London.
- Cincinnati Mirror and Ladies' Parterre, vol. 1, 1832. Cincinnati.
- Cincinnati Miscellany; or Antiquities of the West. vols. 1-2, Oct. 1844-March 1846. Cincinnati.
- Cincinnati Quarterly Journal of Science, vols. 1-2, 1874-1875. Cincinnati.
- Cincinnatus, 1857-1860. Cincinnati. 5 vols.
- City Record and Boston News-Letter, vols. 1-2, Nov. 5, 1825-Dec. 30, 1836. Boston.
- Classical Museum: a journal of philology and of ancient history and literature, vols. 1-5, 1844-1848. London. 5 vols.
- Cobbett's Political Register, vols. 12-22, 1807-1812. vols. 32-70, 1817-1830. London.
- Colonial Tracts, vol. 1, 1897-8. Rochester, N. Y.
- Columbus Review of Medicine and Surgery, vol. 1, 1860-1861. Columbus.
- Commercial and Financial Chronicle, vols. 12-21, 1871-1875. New York.
- Commercial and Financial Chronicle, and Hunt's Merchant Magazine, vols. 37, 1883; 44, 1887; 46, 1888; 54, 1892; 56, 1893; 62—date, 1896—date, New York. (Continuation of Hunt's Merchant Magazine.)
- Common School Journal, 1839-1846. Boston. 8 vols.
- Congressional Globe, 1833-1873. Washington.
- Congressional Record, 1874—date. Washington.
- Connecticut Common School Journal, vols. 1-4, 1838-1842. Hartford. In 2 vols.
- Contemporary Review, vols. 1—date, 1866—date. London.
- Continent, vols. 2-6, 1882-1885. Philadelphia.
- Continental Monthly, vols. 1-6, 1862-1864. New York.
- Cosmopolitan, vols. 1—date. 1886—date. New York.

- Cosmopolitan Art Journal, vol. 2, 1837-1858. New York.
- Country Gentleman's Magazine, vols. 1-12, 1863-1874. London.
- Craftsman, vols. 1-14, 1731-1737. London.
- Criterion, vols. 1-2, 1855-1857. New York.
- Critic, vols. 4, o. s.—date, 1884—date. New York.
- Crusader, vols. 2-3, 1858. Cincinnati.
- Danville Quarterly Review, June, 1862-March, 1864. Danville and Cincinnati.
- Democratic Monthly Magazine and Western Review, vol. 1, nos. 1-3, May-July, 1844. Columbus.
- Democratic Review. (See United States Magazine and Democratic Review.)
- Dial, monthly magazine for literature, philosophy and religion, vol. 1, 1860. Cincinnati.
- Dial, vols. 1—date, 1880—date. Chicago.
- Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, vols. 11—date, 1895—date. New York.
- District School Journal of New York, 1844. Albany.
- Eclectic Magazine, vols. 1—date, 1844—date. New York.
- Eclectic Review, vols. 1-20, 1805-1823. London.
- Economic Journal (Journal of the British Economic Association), vols. 1—date, 1891—date. London.
- Economic Studies (American Economic Association), vols. 1-4, 1896-1899. New York.
- Economist, vols. 43-45, 1885-1887, o. s. vols. 9—date, 1893—date. Chicago.
- Edinburgh Review, vols. 1—date, 1813—date. Edinburgh.
- Education, vols. 1—date, 1881—date. Boston.
- Educational Review, vols. 1—date, 1891—date. New York.
- Engineer, vols. 29-52, 1869-1882. London.
- English Journal of Education, n. s. vol. 15, 1861. London.
- Engineering Magazine, vols. 1-13, 1891-1897. New York.
- Engineering Magazine and Industrial Review (See Engineering Magazine, 1891-1897).
- English Historical Review, vols. 12—date, 1897—date. London.
- English Journal of Education, vol. 20, 1861. London.
- Evangelical Review, vols. 1-12, 1849-1861. Gettysburg.
- Family Magazine, 1837, 1838, 1840. Cincinnati. 3 vols.
- Farmers' Companion and Horticultural Gazette, vols. 1-3, 1852-1854. Detroit.
- Farmers' Magazine, vols. 20, 21, 1861-1862. London.
- Financial Register of the United States, vols. 1-2. 1837-1838. Philadelphia.
- Firelands Pioneer, vols. 1-12, 1858-1876; n. s. vols. 1-11, 1882-1898. Norwalk, O.
- Floral Magazine and Botanists' Repository, vol. 1, 1832. Philadelphia.
- Florist and Pomologist, 1871-1874. London. 4 vols.
- Fortnightly Review, vols. 1—date, 1865—date. London.
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- Fraser's Magazine, vols. 1-106, 1830-1882. London. (Continued under title "Longman's Magazine.")
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- Proceedings of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, 1883.
- Proceedings of the Ohio State Bar Association, vol. 1—date, 1880—date. (Ex-  
cept 1886, 1887 and 1890.) Columbus, Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Norwalk.
- Proceedings of the Oregon State Medical Society, vols. 8, 10 and 11, 1881-1884.  
Portland.
- Proceedings of the Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teach-  
ers, vols. 1-6, 1834-1840. Cincinnati.
- Proceedings of the Wisconsin Editorial Association, vols. 1-3, in 1 vol., 1853.  
Madison.
- Reports of the Pomological Society of Michigan, vols. 1-4, 1871-1874. Lansing.
- Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, vols. 1-3,  
5-6, 1820-1850, 1874. Worcester. (Binder's title for vols. 1-3, *Archæologia  
Americana*.)
- Transactions of the Albany Institute, vol. 1, 1830. Albany.
- Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, ed. 2, vols. 1-3, 1789-1793;  
vol. 6, pt. 1, 1804 n. s. vols. 1-6, 1818-1837. Philadelphia.
- Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society, vols. 1-24, 1788-1867. Edinburgh.
- Transactions of the National Congress of Penitentiary and Reformatory Disci-  
pline, 1870. Albany.
- Transactions of the Ohio Editorial Association, 1853-1858. Columbus.
- Transactions of the Ohio State Dental Society, 1883. Columbus.
- Transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society, 1846-1885. Columbus, Cleve-  
land, Dayton, Cincinnati, Eaton, Sandusky, Piqua.
- Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, n. s. 2 vols.; 1861-  
1865. Edinburgh and London.
- Transactions of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, vol. 2, No. 1, 1854.  
Honolulu.

## **FILES OF BOUND NEWSPAPERS IN OHIO STATE LIBRARY.**

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### **UNITED STATES.**

#### **Alabama.**

##### **Eufaula.**

**Eufaula Daily News, Sept. 19, 1865 (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)**

##### **Mobile.**

**Advertiser and Register, July 18, 20, 25, Aug. 29, 31, Sept. 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers, 1865.) July 20, 30, Aug. 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 22, Sept. 13, 14 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, Oct. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)**

##### **Montgomery.**

**Montgomery Daily Advertiser, Aug. 6, Sept. 9, 20, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)**

**Montgomery Daily Mail, Aug. 20, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)**

#### **Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina Miscellaneous Southern papers.**

#### **Connecticut.**

##### **Hartford.**

**Connecticut Mirror, July 10, 1809—Feb. 18, 1822. March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 1823. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)**

##### **Middletown.**

**Connecticut Spectator, June 29, 1814—Oct. 5, 1814. Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25.**

#### **District of Columbia.**

##### **Georgetown.**

**Federal Republican, Feb. 28, 1815—Dec. 31, 1816.**

##### **Washington.**

**Daily National Intelligencer, Dec. 22, 1823. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.) Dec. 1821—Nov. 1822, 1 vol. Dec. 1823—Nov 1825, 1 vol. Jan 3—Dec. 30, 1826, 1 vol. Dec. 2, 1826—June 24, 1869.**

**Madisonian, Sept. 16, 1837—March 31, 1845.**

**National Era, Jan. 7, 1847—March 22, 1860.**

**National Journal, June 7, 1825, April 1, 1826. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)**

**Republic, June 13, 1849, March 16, 1832, July 31, 1858—Sept. 17, 1859.**

**Southern Press, July 19, 1850—June 30, 1852.**

**United States Telegraph, April 14, 1829—Feb. 26, 1837.**

**Washington Chronicle, July 13, 1864—Dec. 22, 1875.**

**Washington Constitution, April 13, 1859—Jan. 31, 1861.**

**Washington Globe, Nov. 9, 1831—April, 1845. (Continued as Washington Union.)**

**Washington Union, May, 1845—April 10, 1859. (Continued as Washington Constitution.)**

#### **Florida.**

##### **Jacksonville.**

**Jacksonville Herald, Sept. 15, 1865 (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)**

**New Ham**  
**New**

Oct. 5, 1865. (Bound with

**New J.**  
**N**

bound with North Carolina papers.

**New M.**

Aug. 30, 1864. 1 vol., July 1, 1865-Dec. 31, 1867,

**N.**

June 27, July 16, 17, 21, 1865. (Bound with  
North Carolina papers. 1865.)

July 6, 14, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina  
papers. 1865.) Sept. 12, 13, 20, 24, 30, Oct. 3, 1865. (Bound with  
Southern papers. 1865.)

Aug. 10, 11, 12, Sept. 21, 1865. (Bound with Southern  
papers. 1865.)

Transcript. July 12, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers.)

Transcript. July 21, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers. 1865.)

Transcript. July 24, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers.)

Aug. 1865.

Columbus Daily Enquirer. July 3, 11, 29, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina  
papers. 1865.) Aug. 21, Oct. 5, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers.  
1865.)

Macon Daily Herald. June 16, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers.  
1865.)

Macon Daily Journal and Messenger. Sept. 2, 1865. (Bound with North  
Carolina papers. 1865.) Sept. 20, 1865. (Bound with Southern  
papers. 1865.)

Macon Daily Telegraph. Aug. 14, 23, 25, Sept. 12, 25, 30, 1865. (Bound  
with Southern papers. 1865.)

McGraw's Mirror and Rail-Road Guide. Sept. 16, 1865. (Bound with  
Southern papers. 1865.)

**Michigan.**

Michigan Journal. Dec. 17, 1861—April 16, 1862

**Savannah.**

Savannah Daily Herald. Aug. 1, 2, 11, 15, 17, 18, Sept. 12, 1865. (Bound  
with Southern papers. 1865.)

Savannah Register. July 27, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers.  
1865.) July 27, Aug. 18, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers. 1865.)

Georgia Williams and Smith Circular. Miscellaneous Southern papers

1865.

**Chicago.**

Chicago Tribune. May 1, 1861—Dec. 31, 1863

Inter Ocean. Sept. 1, 1864—Dec. 31, 1863

**W. New**

Watson Signal. Sept. 17, 1863

**Indiana.**

## Indianapolis.

United Mine Workers' Journal (See same. Columbus, O.)

## Jeffersonville.

Jeffersonville Indianian, Nov. 13, 1819—June 8, 1820.

## New-Harmony.

New-Harmony Nashoba Gazette, or Free Enquirer, Nov. 19, 1828. (Bound with miscellaneous papers. 1839-40.)

## Richmond.

Richmond Indiana Palladium, March 25-Dec. 2, 1837 (Bound with Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette.)

**Kentucky.**

## Frankfort.

Commonwealth, April 9, 1833—March 29, 1837, April 10, 1839—May 25, 1847.

## Louisville.

Council Journal, Jan. 28, 1888—Dec. 31, 1889, June 7, 1890—June 2, 1891.

**Maine.**

## Portland.

Portland Tribune, July—Nov., 1841. (Bound with Cincinnati Elevator.)

**Maryland.**

## Baltimore.

American and Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 1, 1832—April 29, 1833. May 1—Dec. 31, 1833. Jan. 1, 1840—April 21, 1842.

American Farmer, March 24, 1826—March 7, 1834. (Continued as Farmer and Gardner to May 22, 1839.)

American Farmer, May, 1839, to June, 1846. (Last year a monthly.)

Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser. July 12—Dec. 30, 1875.

Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette, April 2, 1838—Dec. 31, 1842, (Continuation of Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser.)

Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser, Jan. 1, 1834—Dec. 31, 1834, Jan. 1, 1835—Dec. 31, 1838. (Continued after April 2, 1838, as Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.)

Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander, March, 1834—May, 1834.

Commercial Journal, March 23, 1844—Feb. 20, 1847.

Farmer and Gardner, May 29, 1834—May 22, 1839, 5 vols. (See American Farmer.)

Patriot, July 27, 1832—Jan. 19, 1833.

**Massachusetts.**

## Boston.

American Architect and Building News, Jan. 1876—Dec. 1880.

Boston Evening-Post, and General Advertiser, Jan. 3, 1784. (Bound with early Boston papers.)

Boston Magazine, Oct. 27, 1804—April 26, 1806.

Boston Transcript, Jan. 6, 1849—Dec. 31, 1866; July 15, 1867—Dec. 31, 1869; July, 1870—Dec. 30, 1871.

Christian Watchman, May 29, 1819—Dec. 8, 1821.

Columbian Sentinel, Nov. 6, 1790—Nov. 20, 1790; March 2, 16, 19, Nov. 12, 1791. (Bound with early Boston papers.)

Columbian Detector, Nov. 9, 1808—May 12, 1809.

Early Boston Papers, 1790.

Herald of Freedom, Nov. 16, 1790. (Bound with early Boston papers.)

Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, Nov. 4, 1790. (Bound with early Boston papers.)

Liberator, No. 11, 1845-1865 (1853 incomplete).

**Massachusetts — Boston — Concluded.**

New England Courant, Feb. 4 to Feb. 11, 1723. (Fac simile. Bound with early Boston papers.)

Trumpet and Universalist Magazine. Dec. 26, 1829—Dec. 26, 1835. March 26, 1836—June 18, 1842. (Star of Bethlehem added to title after April 23, 1843.)

**Worcester.**

National Aegis, Dec. 2, 1801—Nov. 12, 1806.

**Missouri.****Kansas City.**

Daily Commercial Advertiser, July 26, 1865: (Bound with North Carolina papers. 1865.) Oct. 31, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers. 1865.)

**St. Louis.**

Mill-boy, June 29, 1844. (Bound with miscellaneous papers. 1839—40.)

Slasher, June 29, 1844. (Bound with miscellaneous papers. 1839—1840.)

**Nebraska.****Falls City.**

Falls City Broad Axe, July 6, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers. 1865.)

**New Jersey.****Trenton.**

Trenton Federalist, Oct. 6, Dec. 1, 1823. May 3, 1824. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.) Mar. 8, 1819. (Bound with early Boston papers.)

**New York.****Albany.**

Cultivator, 1834—1837.

**Hudson.**

Rural Repository, Aug., 1844—Aug., 1846.

**Kingston.**

Harrison Advocate, June 18, 25, July 9, 23, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, Sept. 10, 1836. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers. 1839—1840.)

**New York.**

Advertiser, Jan. 16, 1892—Dec. 31, 1893.

Albion, Jan. 3, 1835—Dec. 23, 1837; Jan. 5, 1839—Aug. 29, 1840; Nov. 27, 1847—Dec. 30, 1857.

American, July 1, 1841—April 23, 1843.

American Advocate, Dec. 17, 1844. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

Anglo-American, July—Nov., 1847.

Army and Navy Journal, 1863—date.

Century, March—Sept., 1860. 1 vol.

Courier and Enquirer, Aug. 9, 1833—Dec. 31, 1835.

Emancipation, Dec., 1835, Aug. 11, Sept. 29, 1836. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)

Emigrant and Old Countryman, Jan. 20, 1836—Dec., 1837, Jan. 18, 1841—Feb., 1842, Jan.—Nov. 8, 1843.

Examiner, vol 1, No. 1, Oct 25, 1813—May 7, 1814.

Free Enquirer, April 29, May 6, 1829, April 17, 1830, Nov. 3, 10, 1832. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers. 1839—40.)

Harper's Weekly, 1857—date.

Harrison Advocate and Voice of the People, June 18—Sept. 10, 1836.

Human Rights, Feb., July, Oct., 1836. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)

Mail and Express, Oct. 1, 1886—Dec. 31, 1888, Aug. 13, 1895—May 23, 1896.

## New York — New York — Concluded.

- National Anti-Slavery Standard, Oct. 27, Nov. 3, 1842. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.) May 26, 1855—Dec. 30, 1865.
- New Nation, Mar. 5, 1864—Nov. 5, 1864.
- New World, Jan. 2—June 26, 1841; Jan. 1—June 29, 1842.
- New York Evening Post for the Country, July 11, 1820—May 13, 1823.
- New York Herald, Sept., 1876—March, 1877.
- New York Morning Post, Nov. 7, 1783 (Bound with early Boston papers, 1790.)
- New York Sun, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1887, July 1—Dec. 31, 1890, Jan. 1—June 30, 1891, July 1, 1892—date.
- New York Times, Aug. 1, 1854—Nov. 8, 1854; July 12—Sept. 25, 1892.
- New York Times Supplement, April 2, 1898—May 6, 1899.
- New York Tribune, May—Nov., 1848, July, 1850—Dec., 1854; July—Dec., 1856; June—Dec., 1857; Jan., 1858—date.
- New York Tribune Index, 1875—96.
- New York Weekly Tribune, Sept. 18, 1841—Aug. 24, 1850, Feb. 10, 1849—June 28, 1851.
- New Yorker, Sept., 1838—March, 1840.
- Observer, Jan. 4, 1840—Dec. 30, 1842.
- Oxford Gazette, Aug. 11, 1818—Feb. 16, 1820.
- Rural New Yorker, Jan.—Dec., 1862.
- Scientific American, 1848—date.
- Scientific American Supplement, 1876—date.
- Star, Sept. 11, 1885—Sept. 15, 1886.
- Truth Teller, May 21, 1831. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)
- War, June 27, 1812—June 15, 1813.
- Weekly American Advocate, Dec. 21, 1844. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)
- World, Jan. 10—Jan. 14, 1862; June 7—Dec. 31, 1868; Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 30, 1871; July 1, 1872—Sept. 30, 1890; Jan. 1, 1891—Dec. 31, 1893.

## North Carolina.

## Raleigh.

- Daily Progress, May 25, 27, 29, June 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, July 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, Sept. 2, 6, 7, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers, 1865.) July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, Sept. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 27, 30, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 9, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)
- Daily Standard, May 23, 25, 27, 30, June 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Sept. 2, 5, 6, 9, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers, 1865.) July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, Sept. 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 27, 29, 30, Oct. 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)
- North Carolina Advertiser, July 29, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)

## North Carolina papers, 1865.

## Ohio.

## Akron.

- Summit Beacon, Jan 2, 1850—Dec. 25, 1850. (Bound with Cleveland Plain Dealer. vol. 1.)

## Bridgeport.

- Belmont Farmer, June, 1847—June, 1848.

## Ohio—Continued.

## Butler County.

Political Broadsides, 66 in number. (Bound with Scott Battery.)

## Cadiz.

Harrison Telegraph, June 3, 1826 (Bound with St. Clairsville Gazette and miscellaneous Ohio papers.) April 9, Oct 2, 30, 1826. (Bound with Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, 1823-1824.)

Harrison Telegraph, Extra, Dec. 24, 1825. (Bound with St. Clairsville Gazette and Miscellaneous Ohio papers.)

Liberty Courier, May 8, June 12, July 10, 31, 1844. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)

## Canton.

Ohio Repository and Stark County Gazette, June 20, 1828. (Bound with Delaware Patron, etc., 1825-28.)

## Cambridge.

Rough and Ready, July 22, 1848.

## Chillicothe.

Fredonian, Sept. 19, 1811-Oct. 19, 1813. (Bound with Independent Republican, published at Circleville Oct. 16, 1811-Aug. 11, 1812.)

Independent Republican, Sept. 13, 1810—Sept. 13, 1811.

Supporter, Dec. 8, 1808—Sept. 26, 1815, Oct. 29, 1816—Nov. 22, 1820.

Supporter and Scioto Gazette, July 26, 1823—Oct. 27, 1825.

Scioto Gazette, vol. 100, Apr. 22, 1899-Apr. 28, 1900.

## Cincinnati.

Christian Politician, Nov. 30, 1844. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)

Centinel of the Northwestern Territory, Nov. 9, 1793—Nov. 8, 1794.

Cincinnati Advertiser, Jan. 6, 1823—Feb. 18, 1826.

Cincinnati Chronicle and Literary Gazette, Jan. 3, 1829—Nov. 6, 1830; Jan. 15, 1831—March 28, 1835. (Last four years incomplete.)

Cincinnati Commercial, July 1—Nov. 9, 1850; March 4, 1851—Feb. 19, 1852; Aug. 12, 1854—June 29, 1872; Jan. 1, 1873—Jan. 3, 1883. (Combined with the Cincinnati Gazette to form Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Jan. 4, 1883.)

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Jan. 4, 1883—June, 1888, Oct., 1888—June 15, 1896. (Combined with the Cincinnati Tribune to form Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, June 16, 1896.)

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, June 16, 1896—date.

Cincinnati Daily Gazette, Jan. 22, 1833—Jan. 3, 1833. (Combined with the Cincinnati Commercial to form the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Jan. 4, 1883.)

Cincinnati Daily Message, March 2, 1842—Jan. 28, 1843.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 1, 1859—Dec. 1, 1860; Jan. 1—July 20, 1861; July, 1863—date.

Cincinnati Inquisitor Advertiser, Aug. 4, 1818—April 2, 1822.

Cincinnati Mirror, April 23, May 28, July 30, 1836. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, 1839-40.)

Cincinnati News Journal, Jan. 1, 1884—Sept. 1, 1888.

Cincinnati Post, April 1—Jan. 31, 1893. 2 vols.

Cincinnati Press, Feb. 22, 1859—July 2, 1859; March 18, 1860—June 27, 1861.

Cincinnati Times-Star, Jan. 1, 1886—date.

Cincinnati Tribune, Jan., 1893—March, 1896. (Combined with Cincinnati Commercial Gazette to form Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, June 16, 1896.)

Cincinnati Weekly Message, 5 odd numbers, Jan.—Dec., 1843.

**Ohio — Continued — Cincinnati — Concluded.**

- Cist's Advertiser, March, 1847—Jan., 1853.
- Columbian, April 16, 1856—June 12, 1856.
- Columbian and Great West, Jan.—Dec., 1850, May, 1853—April, 1855, May 6, 1854—April 28, 1855.
- Daily Chronicle, Nov. 28, 1839—Nov. 30, 1840.
- Daily Dispatch, July 29, 1848. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)
- Daily Gazette, June 25, 1827—June 12, 1832.
- Elevator, Nov., 1841—April, 1842.
- Farmer and Mechanic, Dec. 31, 1834—Jan. 13, 1836. (Bound with Farmers' Reporter.)
- Farmers' Reporter and United States Agriculturist, Aug., Oct., Jan., 1830; April—July, 1831, Sept., 1831; March, 1833—Jan., 1835. (Continued as Western Farmer.)
- Gazette (See Daily Gazette and Cincinnati Daily Gazette.)
- Giraffe, Aug. 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, Oct. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1842. (Bound in Miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)
- Great West, Jan. 5, 1850—Jan. 11, 1852, May 7, 1853—April 24, 1854.
- Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser, July 21—28, 1818 (See Cincinnati Inquisitor Advertiser.)
- Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, March 11, 1816—June 22, 1827; June 17, 1830—Jan. 3, 1833; June 9, 1836—Nov. 23, 1837. (Address to patrons, Jan. 1, 1835, bound with miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)
- Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury, Dec. 16, 1805—Nov. 19, 1808.
- Literary Cadet, Nov. 22, 1819—April 27, 1820. (First twenty-three numbers published. (Bound with Western Spy. See Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser.)
- National Republican and Ohio Political Register, Jan. 1, 1823—Dec. 26, 1826.
- Philanthropist, May 31, 1843, May 21, June 18, 1845. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)
- Saturday Evening Chronicle, May 5, 1827—Dec. 27, 1827. (Continued as Cincinnati Chronicle and Literary Gazette.)
- Sentinel and Star in the West, Oct. 1829—Oct., 1830.
- Warsaw Signal, Sept. 17, 1845. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)
- Western Farmer, Feb., 1835—Jan., 1837. (Continuation of Farmers' Reporter.)
- Western General Advertiser, Dec., 1844—June, 1846. (Bound with Cist's Advertiser.)
- Western Spy, May 24, 1816—Jan. 9, 1819 (Continued as Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser.)
- Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser, Jan. 16, 1819—Apr. 22, 1820. (United with Literary Cadet and continued as Western Spy and Literary Cadet.)
- Western Spy and Literary Cadet, Apr. 29, 1820—Dec. 28, 1822.
- Western Tiller, Aug. 25, 1826—Aug. 3, 1827.
- Circleville.
- Fredonian, Oct. 16, 1811—Aug. 11, 1812. (Bound with Independent Republican, Chillicothe.)
- Cleveland.
- Cleveland Daily Herald, Feb. 17, 1841—March 15, 1885.
- Cleveland Herald, Oct. 23, 1823 (Bound with St. Clairsville Gazette and Miscellaneous Ohio papers.)

**Ohio—Continued—Cleveland—Concluded.**

**Cleveland Leader**, Feb. 4, 1858 to date.

**Cleveland Plain Dealer**, Jan. 2—Dec. 25, 1850 (weekly), (vol. 1 bound with *Akron Summit Beacon*), Jan., 1854—Dec., 1858 (daily), Jan. 16, 1866—date.

**Cleveland Review**, Jan.—June, 1858.

**Cleveland World**, April 1, 1895—March 31, 1896, July 1, 1899—Dec. 31, 1899.

**Family Visitor**, Jan. 3, 1850—Oct. 4, 1852.

**Ohio Farmer**, Jan. 6, 1855—Dec. 29, 1860. Jan., 1895, to date.

**Columbus.**

**Bulletin**, Aug. 23—Oct. 12, 1860. (Bound with People's Press.)

**Capital City Fact**, July 4, 1851—Dec. 31, 1863. (Called the Daily Capital City Fact from July 22, 1851.)

**Columbian**, Jan. 6, 1853—Feb. 6, 1856.

**Columbus Citizen**, March 1, 1899—date.

**Columbus Democrat**, Dec. 1, 1878—Dec. 31, 1879, Jan. 1, 1880—March 13, 1880. (Bought by and continued as Columbus Times.)

**Columbus Dispatch**, July 22, 1872—date.

**Columbus Evening Post**, Dec. 4, 1888—July 30, 1892. (Combined with Columbus Press.)

**Columbus Express**, Jan. 2, 1864—June 4, 1864.

**Columbus Gazette**, Dec. 1, 1817—Dec. 17, 1818; Jan. 7, 14, March 4, Aug. 26, 1818; Nov. 21, 1822—Sept. 15, 1825.

**Columbus Gazette**, Aug. 9, 1856—July 23, 1869.

**Columbus Journal**. (See Ohio State Journal.)

**Columbus Journal and Register**. (See Ohio State Journal.)

**Columbus Magician**, July 4, 11, Aug. 22, 1836. (Bound with Western Hemisphere.)

**Columbus Press**, July, 1888—date. (Called Daily Press and Post Aug. 3, 1892—Sept. 20, 1892; called Columbus Press—Post Sept. 21, 1892—Aug. 9, 1895.)

**Columbus Sentinel**, March 15, 1831—June 25, 1834.

**Columbus Sentinel**, Sept.—Nov., 1872. (Bound with Columbus Dispatch.)

**Columbus Telegram**, Oct. 3, 1886—Nov. 19, 1887.

**Columbus Times**, March 15, 1880—June 30, 1888.

**Crisis**, Jan. 31, 1860—Jan. 20, 1864; Jan. 31, 1866—Jan. 19, 1870. April 1, 1863—May 31, 1871. (In part duplicate of preceding set.)

**Farmers' Chronicle**, Jan.—Dec., 1868.

**Field Notes**, Jan., 1861—July, 1862.

**National Enquirer**, Sept. 4, 1828. (Bound with Delaware Patron, etc., 1825—28.)

**Ohio Confederate and Old School Republican**, April 6, 1839—April 16, 1841.

**Ohio Cultivator**, Jan. 1, 1845—Feb. 15, 1860.

**Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturist**, Jan. 1, 1835—Dec. 1, 1839. (Published in Batavia, O., till March 16, 1835.)

**Ohio Press**, Jan. 23, 1846—June 30, 1848.

**Ohio Press, Daily**, Dec. 7, 1847—Jan. 28, 1848.

**Ohio State Bulletin**, July 29, 1829—July 28, 1830, May 1, 1830—May 28, 1840.

**Ohio State Democrat**, Dec. 12, 1853—May 22, 1854. 1 vol. (Combined with Ohio Statesman.)

**Ohio State Journal**, Sept. 22, 1825—date.

**Ohio—Continued—Columbus—Concluded.**

- Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette (weekly), Sept. 22, 1825—March 4, 1830. Sept., 1835—April, 1837.
- Ohio Statesman, July 5, 1837—June 30, 1872. Sept. 25, 1876—March 31, 1877. 1 vol. March 7, 1878—Nov. 23, 1878.
- Ohio Statesman (weekly), Jan. 3, 1874—March 9, 1876.
- Old School Republican and Ohio State Gazette, Aug. 7, 1841—Dec. 26, 1844.
- Old Zack, July 1, 1848—Nov. 4, 1848. (Except nos. 1 and 7.) (Bound with Daily Ohio Press.)
- Palladium of Liberty, Dec., 1843—Nov., 1844.
- People's Press, May 12, 1859—Oct. 13, 1859.
- Standard, Dec. 7, 1848—Feb. 27, 1849.
- Straight-out Harrisonian, May 1, 1840—Oct. 2, 1840. (Bound with Ohio Confederate and Old School Republican.)
- Swan's Elevator, Jan., 1852—May, 1854.
- Tax-killer, May 16—Oct. 10, 1846. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)
- United Mine Workers' Journal, Oct. 14, 1897—date.
- Western Hemisphere, April 1, 1835—June 28, 1837.

**Dayton.**

- Coon Dissector, May 7—Nov. 22, 1844. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)
- Dayton Journal, May 3, 1894—date.
- Dayton Journal, Extra, Sept., 1842.
- That Same Old Coon, April 12, 1844. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)

**Delaware.**

- Delaware Patron, April, 1823—May 6, 1830. (Continued under titles "Ohio State Gazette," "Ohio Gazette," "Olentangy Gazette.")
- Harrison Flag, April 25—Oct. 26, 1840.
- Ohio Gazette, Aug. 23, 1834—Dec. 20, 1834. (Continuation of Ohio State Gazette.)
- Ohio State Gazette, May 13, 1830—Aug. 16, 1834. (Continuation of Delaware Patron.)
- Olentangy Gazette, Dec. 27, 1834—Jan. 31, 1835, Feb. 14, 1835, March 11, 1837, Aug. 12, 1838, Sept. 8, 1838—Oct. 20, 1838. (Bound with Ohio State Gazette and continuation of Ohio Gazette.)

**Georgetown.**

- Western Aegis, June 20, 1827—April 8, 1828. (Continued as Western Aegis and Public Advertiser, May 20, 1828—Feb. 2, 1829.)
- Western Aegis and Public Advertiser, May 20, 1828—Feb. 2, 1829. (Continuation of Western Aegis.)

**Hamilton.**

- Free Soil Banner, Aug. 21, 28, Sept. 4, 25, Oct. 10, 14, 21, Nov. 4, 1848. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)
- Hamilton Advertiser, Jan., 1825—Oct., 1827.
- Hamilton Gazette and Miami Register, Oct. 12, 1817—Jan. 31, 1821. (Bound with Miami Herald.)
- Hamilton Intelligencer, Aug. 16, 1828—Jan. 10, 1856.
- Hamilton Intelligencer and Advertiser, Nov. 17, 1821—Jan. 3, 1825. (Address to patrons 1825, 1827, 1829, with Miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)
- Harrison Democrat, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17, 31, April 14, 28, May 12, 26, June 9, 16, 25, July 2, 9, 14, 21, 28, Aug. 4, 11, 25, Sept. 8, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 20, 1840. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)

## Ohio — Continued — Hamilton — Concluded.

Miami Echo, Dec. 5, 7, 9, 13, 16, 19, 27, 1842. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)

Miami Herald, Sept. 1817—Oct. 1819.

Miami Intelligencer, Jan. 29, 1814—April 17, 1817.

Murray's Weekly Volunteer, Oct. 6, 1823. (Bound with Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, 1823—1824.)

Philanthropist, March—April, 1816. (Bound with Miami Intelligencer.)

Rosebud, June 9—Aug. 1849, April, June, 1851. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)

Scott Battery, June 13—Sept. 14, 1852. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)

Western Telegraph and Hamilton Advertiser, Address to patrons 1829, 1831. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)

## Hillsboro.

Hillsboro Gazette, April 12, 1828. (Bound with St. Clairsville Gazette and Miscellaneous Ohio papers.)

## Lancaster.

Lancaster Eagle, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1891, April—May 28, 1892. 3 vols.

Ohio Eagle, Jan. 4, 18, Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22, March 1, 8, 15, 22, April 5, 12, 19, 26, May 3, 10, 24, 31, June 7, 14, 21, 1855. (Bound with Ohio Miscellaneous papers, 1850—56.)

## McConnellsburg.

Independent, Sept. 5, 1845—Oct. 24, 1845. (Continued as Morgan Herald.)

McConnellsburg Herald, Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 21, 1883.

Morgan County Herald, July 18, 1861—Dec. 25, 1868. (Continued as McConnellsburg Herald.)

Morgan Herald, Oct. 31, 1845—July 11, 1861. (Continued as Morgan County Herald.)

## Mansfield.

Mansfield Gazette and Highland Farmer, Dec. 17, 1828. (Bound with Delaware Patron etc., 1825—28.)

## Maumee City.

Maumee Express, March 25, 1837—March 30, 1839. (Called Maumee Express after July 21, 1838.)

## Middletown.

Middletown Emblem, April 26, 1851—June 3, 1853.

Middletown Herald, Aug. 19, 1853—Jan. 6, 1855.

Middletown Mail, May 18, June 1, 8, 15, 22, July 6, 13, 20, 27, Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28, Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, Nov. 2, 9, 16, Dec. 7, 14, 18, 1839. Jan. 4, 11, 18, 25, Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22, 27, March 7, 14, 21, 28, April 4, 11, 18, 1840. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.)

## New Lisbon and Saline.

Anti-Slavery Bugle, June 20, 1845—Sept. 18, 1851, vol. 1-6.

## New Philadelphia.

Tuscarawas Advocate, March 8, 1844. (Bound with St. Clairsville Gazette and Miscellaneous Ohio papers.)

## Oxford.

Literary Register, Dec. 29, 1828—June 27, 1829.

Oxford Lyceum, July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 1833. (Bound with miscellaneous papers, 1839—40.) Feb. 16, 1833—Feb. 1, 1834.

## Portsmouth.

Portsmouth Courier, Jan. 1, 1831—Feb. 21, 1832.

**Ohio—Continued—Portsmouth—Concluded.**

**Portsmouth Gazette, Aug. 5, 1818—March 17, 1819.**

**Portsmouth Gazette and Lawrence Advertiser, July 30, 1824—Oct. 28, 1825.**

**Scioto Telegraph, March 4, 1820—Sept. 28, 1820.**

**Scioto Telegraph and Lawrence Gazette, Oct. 5, 1820—Sept. 1, 1821.**

**Temporary Advertiser, Feb. 24, 1826—April 6, 1826. (Continued as Western Times.)**

**Western Times, April 18, 1826—Nov. 11, 1830.**

**Ravenna.**

**Campaign Democrat, Aug. 6—Oct. 15, 1855.**

**Hickory Flail and Fusion Thresher, Sept. 19—Oct. 1, 1855.**

**Western Courier and the Western Public Advertiser, April 30, 1825—April 1, 1826; May 27, July 15, 22, Sept. 9, 30, Oct. 21, Nov. 4, 11, 28, Dec. 23, 30, 1826; Jan. 20, March 17, 1827; March 21, April 11–25, May 23, June 13, 19—July 17, Aug. 7, 21, 28, Sept. 4, 11, 25—Oct. 9, 30, Nov. 6, Dec. 11, 1829; Jan. 15, 1830; Sept. 8–29, Oct. 13—Dec. 25, 1836; Jan. 5—Feb. 23, April 6–20, May 4–25, June 8—Aug. 6, 17, Oct. 5–26, 1837. (Name changed to Western Courier May, 1826; afterward changed to The Western Courier and Portage County Democrat; changed to Western Courier, Jan. 12, 1837.)**

**Rossville.**

**Daily Press, April 22, 23, 26, 1851. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)**

**Democracy Untrammeled and Butler County Investigator, Sept. 20, 27, Oct. 4, 1849. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)**

**Miami Democrat, Jan. 1850, Oct. 1851.**

**Rossville Advertiser, April 20, May 4, 18, June 1, 15, 29, July 13, 27, Aug. 10, 1849. (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)**

**St. Clairsville.**

**Belmont Chronicle, Jan. 7, 1837—Oct. 20, 1863.**

**Belmont Journal and Enquirer, May 23, Sept. 19, Oct. 17, 1835, (Bound with St. Clairsville Gazette and Miscellaneous Ohio papers.)**

**Independent Republican, Feb. 18, 1858, Sept. 20, 1860, Jan. 3, 1861. (Bound with St. Clairsville Gazette and Miscellaneous Ohio papers.)**

**National Historian, Feb. 3, 1827—Dec. 15, 1833.**

**St. Clairsville Gazette, Sept. 17, 1825—July 4, 1829. Aug. 3, 1833, May 9, 1835, Oct. 17, 24, 1840, Aug. 20, 1841, March 24, April 7, 14, 1843, Sept. 3, Oct. 15, 1857, July 15, Dec. 30, 1858, June 9, Sept. 8, 1859, March 21, 1861, May 24, 1866. (Bound with St. Clairsville and miscellaneous Ohio papers.)**

**Salem and New Lisbon.**

**Anti-Slavery Bugle, June 20, 1845—Sept. 13, 1851. vols. 1–6.**

**Sandusky.**

**Commercial Register, June 8, 1855—Oct. 18, 1867, 25 vols. (Continued as Sandusky Register.)**

**Sandusky Register, Oct. 19, 1867—Dec. 1872. July 1873—Dec. 1874. July 1898—date.**

**Sandusky Weekly Mirror, Jan. 6, 13, 20, Feb. 17, 24, March 3, 10, 31, April 7, 21, 28, May 5, 12, 19, 26, June 2, 9, 1855, May, 31, June 7, 14, 21, 28, July 5, 12, 26, Aug. 2, 1856. (Bound with Ohio Miscellaneous papers, 1850–56.)**

**Springfield.**

**Presbyterian of the West, Sept. 22, 1841—Sept. 5, 1844.**

**Ohio—Continued.****Steubenville.**

Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, Feb. 7, 1817—Nov. 11, 1820; March 15–29, April 12, 26, May 3, July 26, Aug. 16–30, Sept. 20—Dec. 18, Nov. 1–15, Dec. 13, 1823; Jan. 10—Feb. 7, March 13–20, April 10, 24, May 1, 15, June 12, Nov. 13, 1824.

**Toledo.**

Toledo Bee, July 1, 1898—date.

Toledo Commercial, Jan. 20, 1892—June 30, 1899.

Toledo Saturday Night, vol. 1, No. 1—vol. 2, No. 5, April 22—Nov. 25, 1899. (Devoted to reforms advocated by Mayor S. M. Jones.)

**Urbana.**

Urbana Times, March 14—Sept. 9, 1893. (Combined with Urbana Citizen to form Urbana Times Citizen. Sept. 11, 1893.)

Urbana Times Citizen, Sept. 11, 1893—Dec. 10, 1895

**Warren.**

Western Reserve Chronicle, Jan. 1, 1829. (Bound with Western Courier, 1825–1837.)

**West Liberty.**

Mac-a-cheek Press, Jan. 14, 1860—March 30, 1861. Oct. 6, 1865—Sept. 21, 1866. (Nos. 15, 16, 17, 19, in 1860; 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, in 1861, missing.).

**Wilmington.**

Wilmington Independent, Feb. 9, 23, March 2, 16, 30, April 6, 13, 20, 27, 1855. (Bound with Ohio Miscellaneous papers, 1850–56.)

**Worthington and Columbus.**

Western Intelligencer, parts of years, 1813, 1814, 1815

**Zanesville.**

Zanesville Courier, Oct. 15, 1846—June 30, 1854, July 1, 1896—date.

Zanesville Gazette, Jan. 6, 1847—Dec. 26, 1849. Jan. 2, 9, 16, 30, Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27, March 6, 13, 20, 27, April 3, 10, 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 1850. (Bound with miscellaneous Ohio papers, 1850–56.)

**Ohio Miscellaneous Papers.****Oregon.****Salem.**

Oregon Statesman, Apr. 7, 14, 1857. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)

**Pennsylvania.****Allegheny.**

Allegheny Democrat, Feb. 22, 1825. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**Philadelphia.**

American Messenger and Alexander's Messenger, May 10, 1837—Dec. 1839.

American Weekly Mercury, Dec., 1719—Dec., 1721. (Fac simile reprint.)

Aurora, Aug. 16, 1819—Dec. 31, 1820; Jan. 6, 1820—Jan. 1, 1821; Jan. 2—Oct. 1, 1821; July 4, 1834—Apr. 25, 1835, 4 vols.

National Enquirer, Nov. 10, Dec. 3, 10, 1836, Oct. 10, Dec. 9, 14, 1837. (Bound with Anti-Slavery papers.)

Philadelphia Repository, Jan 5, 1805—June 29, 1805. (Bound with Boston Weekly Magazine.)

Press, Jan. 1, 1887—Dec. 31, 1889.

United States Gazette, Jan. 1, 1817—March 7, 1818.

**Pittsburg.**

Pittsburg Dispatch, July 1, 1898—date.

Pittsburg Weekly Gazette, Nov. 10, 1853—Jan. 4, 1855.

**Pennsylvania — Continued.****Uniontown.**

**Genius of Liberty**, Oct. 9, 1827. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**Washington.**

**Examiner**, Nov. 8, 15, 1823. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**Reporter**, Aug. 7, 1826. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**Westchester.**

**Village Record**, June 21, 1820. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**South Carolina.****Charleston.**

**Charleston Mercury**, Jan. 1, 1859—May 18, 1861.

**Port Royal.**

**New South**, Aug. 19, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)

**Tennessee.****Chattanooga.**

**Chattanooga Daily Gazette**, July 30, Aug. 2, 3, 24, 25, 26, Sept. 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 28, Oct. 1, 5, 11, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.) Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers, 1865.)

**Greenville.**

**New Era**, Aug. 12, Sept. 16, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers.)

**Knoxville.**

**Enquirer**, July 4, Aug. 1, 15, 22, 29, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, 31, Nov. 7, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12, 19, 1827; April 16, 23, 30, May 7, July 23, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 17, 24, Oct. 1, 8, Nov. 26, 1828. (Bound with Delaware, Ohio, Patron, etc., 1825–28.)

**Shelbyville.**

**American Union**, Aug. 5, 19, 26, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)

**Virginia.****Petersburg.**

**Petersburg Republican**, Nov. 28, Dec. 2, 1823. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**Richmond.**

**Commercial Bulletin**, Aug. 18, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)

**Daily Richmond Whig**, July 26, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers, 1865.)

**Richmond Enquirer**, Nov. 10, 1857—Aug. 1, 1860.

**Richmond Republic**, May 25, July 26, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers, 1865.) Aug. 18, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)

**Richmond Times**, July 26, 1865. (Bound with North Carolina papers, 1865.) Aug. 18, 1865. (Bound with Southern papers, 1865.)

**Whig and Public Advertiser**, July 3, 1835—Dec. 26, 1837; July 3, 1838—Dec. 24, 1841.

**Winchester.**

**Gazette**, March 29, 1823. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**West Virginia.****Wheeling.**

**Daily Intelligencer**, Jan. 20, Dec. 6, 1862. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**Semi-weekly Argus**, May 27, 1845, March 25, 1847. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**West Virginia—Concluded—Wheeling—Concluded.**

**Virginia Northwestern Gazette, July 12, 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 26, Dec. 26, 1823.** (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**Wheeling Gazette, Aug. 16, 1828, March 26, 1831.** (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.)

**Wheeling Times and Advertiser, Oct. 3, 1844.** (Bound with Miscellaneous papers.),

(No place of publication given.)

**Black Republican and Office Holders' Journal, Aug. 10, 1865.** (Bound with early Boston papers.)

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#### England.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

##### London.

**Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 1826—July 1827.**

**Free Press, Journal of the Foreign Affairs Committee, vols. 8-13, Jan. 4, 1860—Dec. 6, 1865.**

**Graphic, Jan. 6, 1877—Dec. 29, 1894, vols. 15-50.**

**Illustrated London News, May 14, 1842—Dec. 31, 1898, vols. 1-113.**

**John Bull, 1821-1841.**

**Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 7, 1865—Dec. 31, 1866.**

##### India.

##### Serampore.

**Friend of India, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, 1855; Sept. 4, 1856; Aug. 27, 1857; March 10, 1859—Feb. 5, 1863; Feb. 26, March 8, 26—May 7, July 30, 1863.**

##### South America.

##### Buenos Ayres.

**British Packet and Argentine News, May 7, 21, 28, 1853.** (Bound with Scott Battery and other papers.)

**Standard and River Platte News, May 17, 1865.** (Bound with North Carolina papers, 1865.)

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#### COLLECTIONS.

**Dewey's Return from Manila. New York. Washington and Montpelier papers. Sept. 24—Oct. 12, 1899.**

**President William McKinley, assassination of. Daily papers, Sept. 6, 7, 18 and 19, and 7.**

## OHIO NEWSPAPERS—FIRST ISSUE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

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Many newspapers, in their first issue for 1901, contained interesting news relative to the local celebration of the departure of the old century and the advent of the new, together with editorial comment appropriate to the time. Believing that in future years these issues would have a peculiar interest, the following card was sent to each editor in Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—The Ohio State Library is preparing to bind together copies of the first issue of each newspaper published in the state at the beginning of the new year and the new century. These will be kept permanently in the State Library as a record of what Ohio newspapers were at the beginning of 1901. Kindly assist us in this undertaking by sending promptly one copy of the desired issue of your paper, to

Very truly yours,

C. B. GALBREATH, State Librarian  
Columbus, O.

In response to this request papers and periodicals have been received and arranged as presented on the following pages:

**OHIO NEWSPAPERS — FIRST ISSUE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.****Volume I.****Adams County.****Manchester.****Manchester Signal.****West Union.****Adams County New Era.****Winchester.****Winchester Herald.****Allen County.****Bluffton.****Bluffton News.****Lima.****Lima Advertiser.****Times-Democrat.****Spencerville.****Republican Gazette.****Spencerville News.****Ashland County.****Ashland.****Ashland Gazette.****Ashland Press.****Ashland Times.****Loudonville.****Loudonville Democrat.****Ashtabula County.****Andover.****Andover Citizen.****Ashtabula.****Ashtabula Beacon Record.****Ashtabula Telegraph.****Amerikan Sanomat.****Democratic Standard.****Conneaut.****Conneaut Daily Post-Herald.****Geneva.****Daily Free Press.****Geneva Free Press.****Geneva Times.****Jefferson.****Ashtabula Sentinel.****Jefferson Gazette.****Kingsville.****Kingsville Tribune.****Rock Creek.****Rock Creek Signal.****Athens County.****Athens.****Athens Journal.****Athens Messenger.****Gloster.****Gloster Press.**

**Volume I—Concluded—Athens County—Concluded.****Nelsonville.****Valley Register.****Auglaize County.****New Bremen.****New Bremen Sun.****Stern des Westlichen Ohio.****St. Marys.****St. Marys Argus.****Wapokeneta.****Auglaize County Democrat.****Auglaize Republican.****Waynesfield.****Waynesfield Chronicle.****Belmont County.****Barnesville.****Barnesville Enterprise.****Barnesville Republican.****Bellaire.****Bellaire Independent.****Belmont Banner.****Daily Independent.****Democrat.****Flushing.****News Advertiser.****Martin's Ferry.****Evening Times.****St. Clairsville.****Belmont Chronicle.****St. Clairsville Gazette.****Brown County.****Georgetown.****News Democrat.****Ripley.****Ripley Bee.****Butler County.****Hamilton.****Daily Republican.****Die Dolks-Stimme und National Zeitung.****Hamilton Democrat.****Hamilton Telegraph.****Middletown.****Daily Journal.****Daily Signal.****Ross.****Venice Graphic.****West Chester.****Miami Valley Times.****Carroll County.****Carrollton.****Carroll Chronicle.****Republican Standard.****Magnolia.****Sandy Valley Press.**

**Volume I—Concluded.****Champaign County.****North Lewisburg.****North Lewisburg Reporter.****Saint Paris.****Saint Paris News.****Urbana.****Champaign County Democrat.****Clark County.****South Charleston.****Sentinel.****Springfield.****Farm and Fireside.****Home and Flowers.****Journal und Alder.****National New Era.****Pets and Animals.****Press Republic.****Semi-weekly Sun.****Springfield Daily Democrat.****Springfield Daily Gazette.****Springfield News.****Springfield Weekly Republic.****Springfield Sun.****Volume II.****Clermont County.****Batavia.****Clermont Courier****Clermont Sun.****Milford.****Valley Enterprise.****Clinton County.****New Vienna.****New Vienna Reporter.****Sabina.****Sabina News Record.****Wilmington.****Clinton County Democrat.****Wilmington Journal.****Columbiana County.****Columbiana.****Columbiana Independent.****Columbiana Ledger.****Little Missionary.****East Liverpool.****East Liverpool Tribune.****Weekly Crisis.****East Palestine.****Reveille Echo.****Leetonia.****Reporter.****Lisbon.****Buckeye State.****Lisbon Journal.****Ohio Patriot.**

**Volume II—Continued — Columbiana County — Concluded.****Rogers.**

Noon-Tide.

**Salem.**

Republican Era.

Salem Daily Herald.

Salem Daily News.

Weekly Bulletin.

**Salineville.**

Salineville Banner.

**Coshcocton County.****Coshcocton.**

Coshcocton Age.

Coshcocton Bulletin.

Coshcocton Democrat.

Democratic Standard.

**Crawford County.****Bucyrus.**

Bucyrus Evening Telegram.

Bucyrus Journal.

Crawford County Forum.

Crawford County News.

Daily Forum.

**Crestline.**

Crestline Advocate.

**Galion.**

Galion Daily Leader.

Galion Inquirer.

Galion Sun Review.

**New Washington.**

New Washington Herald.

**Cuyahoga County.****Bedford.**

News Register.

**Berea.**

Berea Clarion.

**Chagrin Falls.**

Chagrin Falls Exponent.

Chagrin Falls Republican.

**Collinwood.**

Collinwood News.

**Cleveland.**

American Sportsman.

Arbeiter Sonalistische Zeitung.

Catholic Universe.

Cleveland Daily Record.

Cleveland Leader.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cleveland Press.

Cleveland Recorder.

Cleveland World.

Cleveland Volks Freund.

Christliche Botschafter.

**Volume II — Concluded — Cuyahoga County — Concluded.**

Christliche Kinderfreund.  
Christian Harvester.  
Cuyahoga County News.  
Cycling Gazette.  
Dennice Novoveku.  
Engineer.  
Engineers' Review.  
Evangelical Herald.  
Evangelical Messenger.  
Evangelische Bundesbote.  
Evangelischer Missionsbote.  
Evening Plain Dealer.  
Finance.  
Gazette.  
Jewish Review and Observer.  
Jutrzenka.  
Kirchenzeitung.  
Lammer-Weide.  
Marine Record.  
Marine Review.  
Missionary Gleanings.  
Missionary Messenger.  
Missionbote.  
Muntere Saemann.  
News and Herald.  
Ohio Farmer.  
Old Homestead.  
Sendbote.  
South Cleveland Advocate.  
Sunday School Messenger.  
Szabadsag.  
Unsere Kleinen.  
Wachter und Anzeiger.  
Wegweiser.

**Volume III.**

Darke County.

Greenville.

Daily Tribune.  
Deutsche Umschau.  
Greenville Courier.  
Greenville Democrat.  
Greenville Journal.  
Weekly Tribune.

Versailles.

Versailles Policy.

Defiance County.

Defiance.

Defiance Crescent News.  
Defiance Democrat.

Delaware County.

Delaware.

Daily Gazette.  
Delaware Daily Herald

**Volume III—Continued — Delaware County—Concluded.****Sunbury.****Delaware County News Item.****Erie County.****Milan.****Milan Advertiser.****Sandusky.****Sandusky Democrat.****Sandusky Daily Register.****Sandusky Daily Star.****Sandusky Weekly Journal.****Fairfield County.****Bremen.****Bremen Banner.****Lancaster.****Boys' Industrial School Journal.****Fairfield County Republican.****Lancaster Daily Enterprise.****Lancaster Gazette.****Fayette County.****Washington C. H.****Cyclone and Fayette Republican.****Franklin County.****Canal Winchester.****Winchester Times.****Columbus.****Advertising World.****American Issue.****American Insurance Journal.****Bundle of Sticks.****Columbus Citizen.****Columbus Evening Dispatch.****Companion.****Cornerstone.****Dirt Mover.****Farmers' Industrial Union.****Kinderfreude.****Knight.****Lutheran Child's Paper.****Lutheran Standard.****Lutherische Kirchenzeitung.****Masonic Chronicle.****New York Realty Investor.****Ohio State Journal.****Press-Post.****Tagliche Westbote.****Westerville.****Otterbein Ægis.****Public Opinion.****Fulton County.****Swanton.****Enterprise.****Wauseon.****Democrat Expositor.**

**Volume III—Concluded.****Gallia County.****Gallipolis.**

Gallipolis Bulletin.  
Gallipolis Daily Journal.  
Gallipolis Journal.

**Geauga County.****Chardon.**

Geauga County Record  
Geauga Republican.

**Greene County.****Bellbrook.**

Bellbrook Moon.

**Cedarville.**

Cedarville Herald.

**Jamestown.**

Jamestown Journal.

**Xenia.**

Home Weekly.  
Xenia Daily Gazette.  
Xenia Herald.  
Xenia Semi-weekly Gazette.  
Xenia Republican

**Yellow Springs.**

News.

**Guernsey County****Cambridge.**

Cambridge Herald.  
Cambridge Jeffersonian.  
Daily Guernsey Times.  
Guernsey Times.  
Republican Press.

**Volume IV.****Hamilton County.****Cincinnati.**

American Building Association News.  
American Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer.  
American Israelite.  
Catholic Telegraph.  
Christian Leader.  
Christian Standard.  
Church Chronicle.  
Cincinnati Anzeiger.  
Cincinnati Enquirer.  
Cincinnati Jobber and Retail Grocer.  
Cincinnati Live Stock Review.  
Cincinnati Lancet Clinic.  
Cincinnati Price Current.  
Cincinnati Trade Review.  
Cincinnati Volksfreund.  
Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer.  
Cincinnatier Free Press.  
Cincinnatier Volksblatt.  
Cincinnatier Zeitung.

**Volume IV—Continued — Hamilton County—Concluded.**

Commercial Tribune.  
Express Gazette.  
God's Revivalist.  
Herald and Presbyter.  
Journal and Messenger.  
Kirchenzeitung.  
Lookout.  
Merchant and Manufacturer.  
National Humane Educator.  
Tagliches Cincinnatier Volksblatt.  
Wahrheits Freund.  
Western Christian Advocate.  
Western Tobacco Journal.  
Western Underwriter.  
Westliche Blatter.  
Cumminsville.  
Weekly Transcript.  
Harrison.  
Harrison News.  
Lochland.  
Mill Creek Valley News.  
Norwood.  
Norwood Enterprise.  
Hancock County.  
Findlay.  
Daily Jeffersonian.  
Findlay Wolkenblatt.  
Hancock Courier.  
Morning Republican.  
Weekly Jeffersonian.  
McComb.  
Hancock County Herald.  
McComb Record.  
Hardin County.  
Ada.  
Ada Record.  
University Herald.  
Forest.  
Forest Review.  
Mt. Victory.  
Mt. Victory Observer.  
Harrison County.  
Cadiz.  
Cadiz Republican.  
Cadiz Sentinel.  
Harrison County Democrat.  
Freeport.  
Freeport Press.  
Scio.  
Scio Weekly Herald.  
Henry County.  
Napoleon.  
Democratic Northwest.  
Henry County Signal.

## Volume IV—Concluded

Highland County

Hillsboro.

Hillsboro Gazette

News Herald.

Holmes County.

Kilbuck.

Kilbuck News.

Leesburg.

Leesburg Buckeye.

Millersburg.

Holmes County Farmer.

Huron County.

Bellevue.

Bellevue News.

Clarkfield

Clarkfield Bee.

Greenwich.

Greenwich Enterprise.

Marionville.

Marionville Spectator.

New London.

New London Record.

North Fairfield.

North Fairfield Beacon.

Norwalk.

Daily Reflector.

Huron County News.

Norwalk Chronicle.

Norwalk Experiment.

Norwalk Reflector.

Teachers' Program.

Port Clinton.

Berlin.

Wakeman.

Wakeman Independent Press.

## Volume V

Jackson County

Jackson.

Jackson Standard Journal.

Semi-weekly Herald.

Nelson.

Nelson's Telegram.

Jefferson County

Centerville.

Centerville Courier.

Mayfield.

Jefferson County Advertiser.

Somersetville.

Town Press.

Somersetville Daily Gazette.

Somersetville Journal.

Somersetville Herald Star.

**Volume V—Continued — Jefferson County—Concluded.****Toronto.**    **Toronto Daily Tribune.**    **Toronto Tribune.****Knox County.**    **Centerburg.**    **Centerburg Gazette.**    **Danville and Buckeye City.**    **Citizen.**    **Mt. Vernon.**    **Daily Banner.****Lake County.**    **Madison.**    **Madison Review.**    **Painesville.**    **Daily Republican.**    **Painesville Republican and Lake County Advertiser.**    **Painesville Telegraph.**    **Willoughby.**    **Willoughby Delta.****Lawrence County.**    **Ironton.**    **Ironton Daily Republican.**    **Ironton Weekly Republican.**    **Ironton Register.**    **Wachter am Ohio.****Licking County.**    **Granville.**    **Granville Times.**    **Johnstown.**    **Johnstown Independent.****Newark.**    **Newark American Tribune.**    **Newark American-Tribune**    **Newark Daily Advocate.****Pataskala.**    **Pataskala Standard.****Utica.**    **Utica Herald.**    **Utica News Herald.****Logan County.**    **Bellefontaine.**    **Logan County Index.**    **Weekly Examiner.****De Graff.**    **De Graff Journal.****Huntsville.**    **Huntsville News.****Loganville.**    **Loganville Gem.****Quincy.**    **Quincy Inland Press.****West Liberty.**    **West Liberty Banner.**

**Volume V—Concluded—Logan County—Concluded.****West Mansfield.****West Mansfield Enterprise.****Lorain County.****Elyria.****Elyria Democrat.****Elyria Republican.****Lorain.****Lorain Daily Times.****Lorain Post.****Oberlin.****Oberlin News.****Wellington.****Wellington Enterprise and Observer.****Lucas County.****Toledo.****Ameryka.****American Farm and Fireside.****Fraternal Home Mirror.****Sunday Courier-Journal.****Toledo Blade.****Toledo Daily Market Reports.****Toledo Daily News.****Toledo Express.****Toledo Times.****Toledo Weekly Bulletin.****Maumee****Maumee Advance.****Maumee New Era.****Volume VI.****Madison County.****London.****Daily Nickel Plate.****London Times.****London Semi-weekly Enterprise.****Madison County Democrat.****Madison County Republican.****Mt. Sterling.****Mt. Sterling Tribune.****Plain City.****Plain City Advocate.****Plain City Dealer.****Mahoning County.****Canfield.****Mahoning Dispatch****Youngstown.****Labor News.****Youngstown Rundschau.****Youngstown Telegram.****Youngstown Vindicator****Marion County.****Caledonia.****Caledonia Enterprise.**

**Volume VI — Continued — Marion County — Concluded.****La Rue.****La Rue Weekly News.****Marion.****Astonisher.****Marion Daily Mirror.****Marion Mirror.****Marion Republican.****Medina County.****Lodi.****Lodi Review.****Medina.****Medina County Gazette.****Medina Sentinel.****Seville.****Seville Weekly Times.****Wadsworth.****Wadsworth Banner.****Meigs County.****Pomeroy.****Democrat.****Tribune Telegram.****Mercer County.****Celina.****Celina Democrat.****Mercer County Observer.****Mercer County Standard.****Miami County****Bradford.****Semi-weekly Sentinel.****Covington.****Covington Gazette.****Weekly Tribune.****Piqua.****Miami Post.****Piqua Daily Call.****Piqua Daily Dispatch.****Piqua Journal.****Piqua Daily Leader.****Miami Helmet.****Tippecanoe City.****Tipp Herald.****Troy.****Buckeye.****Miami Union.****Troy Democrat.****Troy Record.****Monroe County.****Woodsfield.****Monroe Gazette.****Spirit of Democracy.****West Milton.****West Milton Record.**

**Volume VI — Concluded.**

**Montgomery County.**

**Dayton.**

Christian World.  
Dayton Daily News.  
Dayton Evening Herald.  
Daytoner Volks--Zeitung.  
Frohliche Botschafter.  
Herald of Gospel Liberty.  
Lutheran Evangelist.  
Montgomery County Reporter.  
Religious Telescope.  
Woman's Evangel.

**Germantown.**

Germantown Record.

**Miamisburg.**

Miamisburg News.

**Morgan County.**

Chesterhill.  
Weekly Leader.

McConnellsburg.

McConnellsburg Herald.  
Morgan County Democrat.

**Morrow County.**

Cardington.  
Morrow County Independent.

Mt. Gilead.

Union Register.

**Muskingum County.**

Dresden.  
Dresden Transcript.

**Zanesville.**

Daily Courier.  
Labor Journal.  
Zanesville Signal.

**Noble County.**

Caldwell.  
Republican Journal.

**Ottawa County.**

Elmore.  
Elmore Independent.  
Elmore Tribune.

**Oak Harbor.**

Ottawa County Exponent.  
Press.

**Port Clinton.**

Ottawa County News Democrat.  
Ottawa County Republican.  
Ottawa County Zeitung.

**Volume VII.****Paulding County.**

Antwerp.

Antwerp Bee.

Paulding.

Paulding Democrat.

Paulding Republican.

**Perry County.**

New Lexington.

New Lexington Herald and Perry County Index.

New Lexington Tribune.

Shawnee.

People's Advocate.

Shawnee Journal.

**Pickaway County.**

Ashville.

Ashville Advocate.

Pickaway County News.

Circleville.

Circleville Democrat and Watchman.

Daily Union Herald.

Circleville Union Herald.

New Holland.

New Holland Leader.

Williamsport.

Williamsport News.

**Pike County.**

Waverly.

Waverly News.

Waverly Watchman.

Courier Watchman.

**Portage County.**

Kent.

Bulletin.

Kent Courier.

Ravenna.

Ravenna Republican.

**Preble County.**

Eaton.

Eaton Democrat.

Eaton Register.

New Paris.

New Paris Mirror.

**Putnam County.**

Columbus Grove.

Weekly Clipper.

Continental.

Continental News.

Union.

Leipsic.

Leipsic Free Press.

Leipsic Tribune.

Ottawa.

Ottawa Gazette.

**Volume VII — Continued.****Richland County.****Bellville.****Bellville Messenger.****Butler.****Butler Enterprise.****Mansfield.****Mansfield Daily Shield.****Mansfield News.****Plymouth.****Plymouth Advertiser.****Ross County.****Adelphi.****Adelphi Border News.****Bainbridge.****Bainbridge Graphic-Observer.****Chillicothe.****Chillicothe Advertiser.****Chillicothe News Advertiser.****Ohio Soldier.****Ross County Register.****Scioto Gazette.****Frankfort.****Frankfort Sun.****Sandusky County.****Clyde.****Clyde Enterprise.****Fremont.****Fremont Daily News.****Fremont Democratic Messenger.****Fremont Journal.****Fremont News.****Scioto County.****Portsmouth.****Portsmouth Daily Blade.****Portsmouth Blade.****Portsmouth Correspondent.****Portsmouth Daily Times.****Portsmouth Times.****Valley Sentinel.****Seneca County.****Attica.****Attica Journal.****Attica Weekly Hub.****Bloomville.****Bloomville Independent and Seneca County Record.****Fostoria.****Daily Review Dispatch.****Fostoria Review Dispatch.****Greenspring.****Greenspring Echo.****Tiffin.****Daily Advertiser.****Seneca Advertiser.**

**Volume VII — Seneca County — Concluded.**

Tiffin Daily Tribune and Herald.  
Tiffin Weekly News.

**Shelby County.**

Jackson Center.  
Jackson Center News.

**Sidney.**

Shelby County Democrat.  
Sidney Daily News.  
Sidney Gazette.  
Sidney Journal.

**Stark County.**

Alliance.  
Alliance Daily Leader.  
Alliance Daily Review.  
Alliance Review.  
Alliance Semi-weekly Leader.

**Beach City.**

Beach City Press.

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Evening Repository.  
News Democrat.  
Ohio Volks-Zeitung.

**Massillon.**

Evening Independent.  
Massillon Gleaner.

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News Kodak.

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Wilmot Weekly Review.

**Waynesburg.**

Valley Enterprise.

**Volume VIII.****Summit County.****Akron.**

Akron Germania.

**Barberton.**

Barberton Leader.

**Cuyahoga Falls.**

Cuyahoga Falls Reporter.

**Hudson.**

Hudson Independent

**Trumbull County.****Kinsman.**

Kinsman News.

**Newton Falls.**

Tri-County News.

**Niles.**

Niles Daily News.

Niles Independent.

**Warren.**

Warren Daily Chronicle.

Warren Daily Tribune.

**Volume VIII—Continued—Trumbull County—Concluded.**

Western Reserve Chronicle.

Western Reserve Democrat.

**Tuscarawas County.**

Canal Dover.

Tuscarawas Herald.

Newcomerstown.

Newcomerstown Index.

New Philadelphia.

Deutsche Beobachter.

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Tuscarawas Advocate.

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Uhrichsville.

Tuscarawas Chronicle.

**Union County.**

Marysville.

Marysville Tribune.

Milford Center.

Milford Center Ohioan.

Richwood.

Richwood Gazette.

**Van Wert County.**

Convoy.

Convoy Crescent.

Delphos.

Delphos Kleeblatt

Van Wert.

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Hamden Junction.

Hamden Enterprise.

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Franklin.

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Franklin News.

Lebanon.

Lebanon Patriot.

Western Star.

Morrow.

Morrow Tribune.

Waynesville.

Miami Gazette and Waynesville News.

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Marietta.

Daily Leader.

**Volume VIII — Concluded — Washington County — Concluded..**

Marietta Register.  
Marietta Times.  
Ohio Teacher.  
New Matamoras.  
Matamoras Mail.  
Wayne County.  
Dalton.  
Dalton Gazette.  
Doylestown.  
Doylestown Journal.  
Orrville.  
Orrville Crescent.  
West Salem.  
West Salem Reporter.  
Wooster.  
Wayne County Democrat.  
Williams County.  
Alvordton.  
Alvordton Progress.  
Bryan.  
Bryan Democrat.  
Bryan Press.  
Edon.  
Edon Independent.  
Montpelier.  
Montpelier Enterprise.  
Monepelier Leader.  
Stryker.  
Stryker Advance.  
West Unity.  
West Unity Reporter.  
Wood County.  
Bowling Green.  
Daily Sentinel.  
Evening Tribune.  
Wood County Democrat.  
Wood County Sentinel.  
Wood County Tribune.  
Pemberville.  
Pemberville Leader.  
Prairie Depot.  
Prairie Depot Observer.  
Wyandot County.  
Upper Sandusky.  
Wyandot County Republican.

**Volume IX.**

Cleveland.  
Evangelical Magazine.  
Modern Culture.  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal.  
Vergiszmeinnicht.  
Jugend Herald.  
Lektions-Blatter.

**Volume IX — Concluded.****Columbus.****Lesson Leaves.****Weekly Law Bulletin and Ohio Law Journal.****Toledo.****Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter.****American Medical Compend.****Kalendarz "Ameryki."****Volume X.****Cincinnati.****Eclectic Medical Journal.****Monitor Magazine.****Sunday School Journal and Bible Students' Magazine.****Cleveland.****Cleveland Medical Gazette.****My Lesson.****Suggestions.****Columbus.****Sample Case.****Medina.****Gleanings in Bee Culture.****Wooster.****Post-Graduate and Wooster Quarterly.****Volume XI.****Cincinnati:****American Protestant.****Missionary Intelligencer.****Cleveland.****Advanced Evangelical Quarterly.****Evangelical Sunday School Worker.****Evangelical Sonntagschul Vierteljahrssheft.****Evangelisches Sonntagschul-Vierteljahrssheft.****Home Gardening Association.****Intermediate Evangelical Quarterly.****Lektions-Blatter.****Living Epistle.****Columbus.****Ohio Educational Monthly.****Ohio Sunday School Worker.****Primary Lesson Paper.****Pedagogisches Zeitblatt.****Theologische Zeitblätter.****Dayton.****Farmers' Home.****Search Light.****Toledo.****Pisma Henryka Lienkiewicza.****Wellsville.****Local Preacher and Layman's Magazine.**

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**Ulster County Gazette, January 4, 1800 (Account of death of Washington.  
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**LIST**

**OHIO NEWSPAPERS IN THE  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

---

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## A LIST OF OHIO NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

---

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Supporter & Scioto Gazette, Feb. 21, 1821—Dec. 27, 1823; Jan. 13, 1824—Dec. 28, 1826.

The Times, April 21, 1824—June 8, 1825.

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Daily Cincinnati Chronicle, Dec. 13, 1844.

Morning Chronicle, April 19, 1849—June 21, 1849.

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Emporium, March 4, 1824—Aug. 31, 1826.

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<sup>a</sup>See note page 88.

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**NEWSPAPERS ON FILE**

**IN THE**

**CHILLICOTHE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

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## **NEWSPAPERS ON FILE IN THE CHILlicothe LIBRARY.**

### **Ohio.**

#### **Chillicothe.**

**Ancient Metropolis, weekly. Vols. 1-8 inclusive; August 6, 1845—July 22, 1853.**

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**Harper's Weekly. Vols. 6 and 7, 1862-63; vol. 20, Jan. 1, 1876 complete to date.**

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**LIST OF BOUND NEWSPAPERS**

**IN THE**

**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI**

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**LIST OF BOUND NEWSPAPERS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
OF CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 1, 1899.**

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Public Opinion, 49 vols., 1875 to date.

Times, 276 vols., May, 1847, to date.

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Augusta.

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New Orleans.

Price-Current, 1 vol., Jan., 1845—Jan., 1846.

**Maryland.****Baltimore.****Republican, 1 vol., June, 1833—Sept., 1834.****Massachusetts.****Boston.****Columbian Centinel, 14 vols., 1788–1793. May, 1794, 1800, Nov., 1804–1805, July, 1806—July, 1808, July, 1809—July, 1810.****Independent Chronicle, 1 vol., 1805.****Liberator, 21 vols., 1831–1865, complete except No. 3 of 1831, No. 38 of 1832, Nos. 8 and 9 of 1837, Nos. 24, 34, 37–39, 41, 43 and 52 of 1839.****Pioneer, Der, 11 vols., 1859–1863, 1865–1879.****Shipping List, 1 vol., Sept. 4, 1844—Jan. 24, 1846.****Transcript, 26 vols., March, 1872—Sept., 1882.****New York.****Brooklyn.****Argus, 7 vols., Sept., 1873–1876.****New York City****Christian Union, 9 vols., 1873–1881.****Clipper, 2 vols., 1854–1860.****Courrier des Stats-Unis, 23 vols., March, 1848—April, 1852, Nov., 1874—June, 1882.****Graphic, 44 vols., 1877—Sept. 23, 1889.****Herald, 172 vols., June 8, 1796—Sept. 30, 1797, June 18, 1814—Sept 21, 1816, Sept. 25, 1816—Oct. 1, 1817, July, 1844–1853, 1855 to date.****Independent, 17 vols., 1859–1868, 1874–1881.****Journal of Commerce, 12 vols., 1828—April, 1829, Nov., 1874—June, 1878, 1880—June, 1881.****Post (Evening), 15 vols., Nov., 1874—June, 1882.****Public Opinion, 24 vols., April—Oct., 1886, April, 1887 to date.****Shipping and Commercial List, 1 vol., Aug., 1844–1845.****Spirit of '76, 1 vol., April—Oct., 1835.****Spirit of the Times, 2 vols., 1853, Feb.—Sept., 1855.****Staats Zeitung, 21 vols., Nov., 1874–1882.****Star (Evening), 4 vols., Nov., 1833—Nov., 1835, July, 1836—March, 1837.****Sun, 4 vols., 1879–1880.****Times, 15 vols., Sept., 1851–1853, 1881—March, 1883.****Tribune, 164 vols., April 10, 1845–1849, April, 1854 to date.****World, 21 vols., Nov., 1874–1882.****Ohio.****\* Cincinnati.****Abend-Post, 7 vols., March 3, 1877–1880.****Advertiser, 1 vol., 1826.****American Israelite, 3 vols., July, 1895—June, 1896, July, 1897—June, 1899.****Anzeiger, 33 vols., 1883 to date.****Atlas, 6 vols., Nov., 1843—May, 1844, Jan., 1845—Dec. 15, 1846, July, 1848—June, 1849, Jan.—June, 1854.****Christian Press, 1 vol., 1854.****Chronicle, 16 vols., Nov., 1839—May, 1844, Jan.—Nov., 1847, Jan.—May, 1848, July, 1848–1850, Nov., 1868—March, 1869.****Chronicle and Literary Gazette, 5 vols., 1830, Dec., 1836—Sept., 1837, Oct., 1839—Sept., 1842.****Cist's Western Advertiser, 3 vols., 1845—June, 1846, March, 1847—April, 1853.**

## Ohio — \* Cincinnati — Concluded.

Columbian, 3 vols., June, 1854—June, 1855, July—Sept., 1856.  
 Commercial-Tribune, 122 vols., 1858—1867, 1869 to date.  
 Courier (German), 7 vols., 1871—May, 1874.  
 Deborah, Die, 1 vol., July, 1895—June, 1896.  
 Enquirer, 115 vols., Sept., 1852—May, 1853, July, 1855—July, 1856, Aug.—  
     Dec., 1856, April, 1857—July, 1858, 1859—Feb., 1863, 1869 to date.  
 Evening News, 1 vol., Oct. 13—Nov. 7, 1887, complete.  
 Freie Presse, 89 vols., Aug., 1874 to date.  
 Gazette, 115 vols., June 25, 1827—June, 1831, 1832—June, 1835, 1836—1882.  
 Liberty Hall, 11 vols., 1813—1816, 1818—1824, 1827.  
 Morning Herald, 1 vol., Oct., 1843—Nov., 1845.  
 National Republican, 1 vol., Jan.—June, 1833.  
 News-Journal, 4 vols., Dec. 1882—June, 1884.  
 Nonpariel, 1 vol., Nov., 1851—May, 1852.  
 Post, 23 vols., 1888 to date.  
 Press, 2 vols., Sept., 1860—July, 1861.  
 Record, 1 vol., Nov. 23—Dec. 3, 1896.  
 Republican, 3 vols., Sept., 1840—Aug., 1842.  
 Shire's Commercial Advertiser, 1 vol., 1858.  
 Sun, 3 vols., Nov. 16, 1885—Feb. 1, 1887.  
 Tageblatt, 3 vols., July, 1895—Oct. 17, 1896, complete.  
 Telegram, 5 vols., Oct. 19, 1885—Nov. 4, 1886, April, 1887—Feb. 7, 1889.  
 Times, 30 vols., 1846—1848. Sept., 1860—Feb., 1863, 1871—June, 1880.  
 Times-Star, 94 vols., 1872 to date.  
 Tribune, 14 vols., Jan. 4, 1893—June 15, 1896.  
 Volksblatt, 93 vols., July, 1872 to date.  
 Volksfreund, 93 vols., July, 1872 to date.  
 Western Spy, 4 vols., July 25, 1817—March 9, 1822.  
 Zeitung, 23 vols., 1888 to date.

## Cleveland.

Ohio Farmer, 3 vols., Sept., 1855—1860.

## Columbus.

Crisis, 3 vols., Jan. 31, 1861—Jan. 20, 1864.

Ohio Coon Catcher, 1 vol., Aug. 17—Nov. 16, 1844.

## Pennsylvania.

## Oil City.

Derrick, 1 vol., 1874.

## Philadelphia.

Aurora, 1 vol., 1801.

Commercial List, 1 vol., Oct., 1844—Jan., 1846.

National Gazette, 1 vol., May, 1827—March, 1828.

## South Carolina.

## Charleston.

City Gazette, 1 vol., June 18, 1830—June 30, 1831.

## Virginia.

## Richmond.

Enquirer, 1 vol., Aug. 14, 1861—Aug. 27, 1863.

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\*See note on page 88.

**LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS**

**IN THE LIBRARY OF THE**

**HISTORICAL AND  
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO**

**CINCINNATI.**

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## **LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.**

In transmitting these lists the librarian of the Historical and Philosophical Society says: "We have large numbers of unbound papers, but I find with these, as with a large part of our unbound magazines, the labor of making a list has been more than I have been able to give. I send the list of bound newspapers in this library. \* \* \* I send also a list of magazines (bound) and unbound newspapers in this library. This list is only partial, for I have omitted all magazines likely to be found in most libraries of any size, selecting only the earlier ones."

## Ohio.

## NEWSPAPERS.

- \* Cincinnati.
  - American, 1 vol., 1831.
  - Advertiser and Journal, 1 vol., 1840-1841.
  - Centinel of the Northwestern Territory, 1 vol., 1793-1796.
  - Chronicle, Daily, 7 vols., 1839-1843.
  - Chronicle and Literary Gazette, 1831-1835.
  - Cist's Weekly Advertiser, 2 vols., 1847-1853.
  - Commercial, Daily, 79 vols., 1848-1882.
  - Commercial and Gazette, 2 vols., 1883.
  - Commercial, Weekly, 6 vols., 1865-1872.
  - Enquirer and Message, 1 vol., 1844-1848.
  - Enquirer, Daily, 68 vols., 1841-1879.
  - Evening Mercury, 1 vol., 1849.
  - Farmer and Mechanic, 1 vol, 1833-1834.
  - Freeman's Journal, Oct. 27, 1798. Oct. 1, 1799.
  - Gazette, Weekly, 28 vols., 1841-1877.
  - Gazette, Semi-weekly, 1867-1870.
  - Gazette, Daily, 1838-1879.
  - Herald, Weekly, 1 vol., 1846-1848.
  - Herald and Philanthropist, Weekly, 1 vol., 1836-1846.
  - Independent Press and Freedom's Advocate, 2 vols., 1822-1826.
  - Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser, 1 vol., 1818-1820.
  - Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, 3 vols., 1815-1824.
  - Mirror and Chronicle, vol. 4, 1835.
  - Mirror and Western Gazette, 4 vols., 1833-1836.
  - National Republican and Ohio Political Register, 3 vols., 1823-1827.
  - Nonpariel, Daily, 1 vol., 1851.
  - Penny Press, 1 vol.. 1859-1860.
  - Philanthropist. 1 vol., 1836-1841.
  - Press, Daily, 1 vol., 1860-1862.
  - Price Current, 5 vols., 1851-1857.
  - Republican, Daily, 12 vols., 1835-1842.
  - Sun, Daily, 1 vol., 1879.
  - Sunbeam, Daily, 1848-1849 (odd numbers).
  - Saturday Evening Chronicle, 3 vols., 1826-1830.
  - Times. Weekly, 1853-1855.
  - Times, Daily, 1862-1877.

\* See note on page 88.

**Ohio — \* Cincinnati — Concluded**

Times and Chronicle, 1868-1873.  
Western Spy, 1 vol., 1812-1814.  
Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette, 1799-1806 (odd numbers).  
Western Spy and Literary Cadet, 2 vols., 1820-1822.  
Western Tiller, 1 vol., 1826-1827.  
Whig, Daily, 1 vol., 1839.  
Columbus.  
Gazette, 1818-1819 (odd numbers).  
Journal, Daily, 1837.  
Ohio Monitor, 1816-1833 (odd numbers).  
Ohio Press, 1 vol., 1846.  
Ohio State Journal, Daily, 1825, 1829, 1831, 1840, 1841, 1859, 1860.  
Ohio Statesman (daily), 1 vol., 1850-1851.  
Ohio Statesman (semi-weekly), 1 vol., 1840-1841.  
Ohio Statesman (weekly), 1847-1852.  
State Journal and Columbus Gazette, 1 vol., 1835-1836.

## Marietta.

American Friend, 1813-1833 (odd numbers).

## Steubenville.

Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, 1829-1837 (odd numbers).

## Alabama.

## Montgomery.

Advertiser, 1 vol., 1863

## District of Columbia.

## Washington.

National Era, 3 vols., 1847-1852.

National Intelligencer, 35 vols., 1815-1816, 1842-1868.

## Georgia.

## Atlanta.

Southern Confederacy, 1 vol., 1862-1863.

## Kentucky.

## Frankfort.

Argus of Western America, 1812-1815 (odd numbers).

## Massachusetts.

## Boston.

Evening Post, 1762-1773 (odd numbers).

Gazette and County Journal, 1766-1775 (odd numbers).

Massachusetts Abolitionist, 1839-1840 (odd numbers).

Yankee Farmer, 1840-1841 (odd numbers).

## Salem.

Salem Gazette, 1818-1819 (odd numbers).

## New Hampshire.

## Concord.

Concord Gazette, 1814-1815 (odd numbers).

## New York.

## New York.

Albion, 1837-1848 (incomplete volumes).

Courier and Enquirer (Semi-weekly), 7 vols., 1845-1861.

Evening Post, 7 vols., 1851, 1852, 1869, 1879.

Journal of Commerce, 1832-1848.

Log Cabin, 1 vol., 1840-1841.

Mercury and Weekly Journal of Commerce, 1845-1847.

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\* See note on page 88.

**New York — New York - Concluded.**

Tribune (Semi-weekly), 1855-1882.  
 Tribune, Weekly, 1 vol., 1848-1849.  
 War, The, 2 vols., 1812-1814.

**Pennsylvania.****Philadelphia.**

Messenger, Weekly, 1 vol., 1813-1814.  
 National Gazette and Literary Register, 14 vols., 1833-1840.  
 Pennsylvania Gazette, 1761-1776 (odd numbers).

**South Carolina.****Charleston.**

Charleston Courier, 2 vols., 1853-1863.  
 Charleston Mercury, 1 vol. 1861.  
 Mercury, Tri-weekly, 1 vol 1861-63.

**Tennessee.****Chattanooga.**

Chattanooga Daily Rebel, 1 vol. 1862-63.

**Knoxville.**

Knoxville Register, 3 vols., 1860-1863.

**Memphis.**

Memphis Appeal, 1 vol. 1861-63.

**Nashville.**

Republican Banner, 1 vol.. 1861-1862.  
 Union and American. 1 vol., 1860-62.

**Virginia.****Lynchburg.**

Lynchburg Virginian, 1 vol. 1862-63.  
 Republican, Daily, 1 vol. 1862-63.

**Richmond.**

Examiner, Daily, 2 vols., 1861-1863.  
 Richmond Dispatch, 2 vols., 1861-1863.

**Ohio.****MAGAZINES.****Chillicothe.**

Weekly Recorder, 5 vols., 1814-1820.

**\* Cincinnati.**

American Homeopathist, 4 vols.. 1864-1868.  
 American Pioneer, 2 vols., 1842-1843.  
 Buchanan's Jounrnal of Man, 1 vol., 1855.  
 Christian Baptist, 7 vols bound in one, 1835.  
 Cincinnati Builder, 1 vol., 1870.  
 Cincinnati Occasional, 1 vol. 1858.  
 Cincinnatus, 3 vols., 1856-1858.  
 Cist's Miscellany, 2 vols., 1844-1846.  
 Clinic, 11 vols., 1871-1878.  
 College Mirror, 1 vol., 1839.  
 Deutsche Pioneer, 14 vols., 1869-1883.  
 Eclectic Medical Journal, 7 vols., 1849-61.  
 Expressman's Monthly, 1 vol., 1878.  
 Family Magazine, 6 vols., 1836-1841.  
 Genius of the West, 1 vol., 1855-1856.  
 Herald of Truth, 2 vols., 1847.  
 Horticultural Review, 3 vols., 1850-1853.

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\* See note on page 88.

**Ohio — Cincinnati — Concluded.**

- Illinois Monthly Magazine, 1 vol., 1831-1832.  
Journal of Medicine, 1 vol., 1866.  
Ladies' Repository, 1 vol., 1844.  
Lancet, 1 vol., 1843-1844.  
Literary Gazette, 1 vol. 1824-1825.  
Masonic Review, 1 vol. 1849-50.  
Missionary Herald, 1 vol., 1841.  
Monthly Chronicle of Interesting Knowledge, 1 vol., 1838-1839.  
Odd Fellows' Literary Casket, 2 vols., 1854, 1858-1859.  
Ohio Teacher, 2 vols., 1850-52.  
Pen and Pencil, 1 vol., 1853.  
Quarterly Reporter of Medical, Surgical and Natural Science, 1 vol., 1822.  
Railway Record, 20 vols., 1853-1872.  
Society of Natural History, 5 vols., 1878-1882.  
Superior Court Reporter, 2 vols., 1870-1873.  
Western Academician, 1 vol. 1837-1838.  
Western Farmer, 5 vols., 1838-1845.  
Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences, 6 vols., 1829-1835.  
Western Literary Journal, 1 vol., 1844-45.  
Western Medical Reformer, 2 vols., 1837-1848.  
Western Monthly Magazine, 5 vols., 1833-1836.  
Western Monthly Review, 3 vols., 1827-1830.  
Western Souvenir, 1 vol., 1829.  
Youths' Magazine, 1 vol., 1825-1836.

**Cleveland.**

- Magazine of Western History, 14 vols., 1884-1891.  
National Magazine, 5 vols., 1891-1894.

**Columbus.**

- Botanico Medical Recorder, 2 vols., 1838-1840.  
Ohio Annual Register, 1 vol., 1835.  
Ohio Cultivator, 2 vols., 1849-1850.  
Ohio Journal of Education, 1 vol., 1860.  
Western Literary Magazine, 1 vol., 1853.

**Columbus and Cincinnati.**

- Hesperian; or Western Monthly Magazine, 3 vols., 1838-1839.

**Kirtland.**

- Latter-day Saints Messenger and Advocate, 1 vol., 1834-1837.

**Norwalk.**

- Fireland's Pioneer, 3 vols., 1858-1878.

**Oxford.**

- Literary Focus, 1 vol., 1827-1828.

**Connecticut.****New London.**

- Connecticut Register, 1808.

**District of Columbia.****Washington.**

- Africa Repository, 15 vols., 1825-1882.  
Army and Navy Chronicle, U. S., 9 vols., 1836-1840.  
Army and Navy Chronicle and Scientific Repository, 3 vols., 1843-1844.  
National Calendar and Annals of the United States, 14 vols., 1820-1836.  
National Register, 1 vol., 1816.

**Indiana.****New Harmony.**

- New Harmony Gazette, 3 vols., 1825-1828.

**Kentucky.****Frankfort.****Campaign, 1 vol., 1840-1841.****Lexington.****Evangelical Record and Western Review, 1 vol., 1812.****Maryland.****Baltimore.****Niles Weekly Register, 75 vols., 1811-1849.****Massachusetts.****Boston.****Spectator, 1 vol., 1814.****United States Literary Gazette, 1 vol., 1825.****United States Review and Literary Gazette, 1 vol., 1827.****New York.****Albany.****Plowboy, 1 vol., 1819-1820.****Hudson.****Balance and Columbian Repository, 2 vols., 1802-1803.****Morisiana.****Historical Magazine, Notes and Queries, 21 vols., 1857-1873.****New York.****American Annual Register, 4 vols., 1825-1831.****American Review and Whig Journal, 1 vol., 1848.****American Whig Review, 4 vols., 1850-1852.****Christian Magazine, 3 vols., 1808-1810.****Christian Observer, 2 vols., 1803, 1813.****Correspondent, 4 vols., 1827-1829.****Free Enquirer, 2 vols., 1828-1830.****Gaine's Universal Register, 1776.****Magazine of American History, 26 vols., 1877-1891.****Monthly Repository, 1 vol., 1830-1831.****Pennsylvania.****Philadelphia.****American Historical Record, 3 vols., 1872-1874.****American Quarterly Review, 22 vols., 1827-1837.****American Register; History, Politics and Literature, 1 vol., 1817.****American Weekly Messenger or Register, 1 vol., 1814-1815.****Analytic Magazine, 6 vols., 1813-1820.****Columbian Magazine, 2 vols., 1786-1788.****Friends' Library, 8 vols., 1837-1844.****Journal of Franklin Institute, 69 vols., 1828-1862.****Literary Magazine and American Register, 1 vol., 1805-1806.****National Recorder, 1 vol., 1820.****Portfolio, 2 vols., 1817, 1823.****Pittsburg.****Olden Time, 2 vols., 1846-1848.****Washington.****Western Missionary Magazine, 1 vol., 1803-1804.**

**LIST OF OHIO NEWSPAPERS**

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## **NEWSPAPERS IN YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY. CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

\***Cincinnati.**

- American**, vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 22, 1830—No. 86, Dec. 16, 1830 (Nos. 83-85 missing), vol. 2, No. 69, Oct. 21, 1831, 1 v.<sup>1</sup>.
- Baptist Weekly Journal of the Mississippi Valley**, vol. 1, no. 33, March 16, 1832—vol. 3, No. 33, March 21, 1834, (Nos. 21, 22 missing) 1 vol. (Continued as **The Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley**.)
- Chronicle**, April 22, 1837—Dec. 31, 1846, 6 vols., (from Dec. 10, 1841—Feb. 21, 1845, and some numbers missing.) (Successor to **Cincinnati Chronicle and Literary Gazette**.)
- Chronicle and Literary Gazette**, Jan. 10, 1829—April 22, 1837, 5 vols., (some numbers missing). (Continued as **Cincinnati Chronicle**.)
- Commercial Tribune**, June 16, 1896 to date, 14 vols. (Successor of **Daily Gazette** and **Cincinnati Tribune**.)
- Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley**, n. s., vol. 1, no. 1, March 28, 1834—vol. 6, no. 9, July 5, 1839., 1 vol. (Some numbers missing.) (Successor to **Baptist Weekly Journal of the Mississippi Valley**. Continued as the **Cross and Journal**, Columbus, O.)
- Democratic Intelligencer and Commercial Advertiser**, n. s., vol. 1, No. 2, March 3, 1834—n. s., vol. 2, No. 312, March 2, 1835. (Many numbers missing.) (Continued as **Cincinnati Whig and Commercial Intelligencer**.)
- Dollar Weekly Times**, June 13, 1854—Nov. 22, 1855, 1 vol.
- Enquirer**, vol. 1, No. 2, n. s., April 1841—date, 151 vols. (As **Enquirer and Message** from Nov. 27, 1843—Jan. 18, 1845.
- Evening Post**, vol. 5, No. 1, May 6, 1837—Dec. 21, 1839, 5 vols.
- Evening Post**, vol. 1, No. 5, May 11, 1835—vol. 8, No. 113, March 22, 1839, 2 vols. (Many numbers and vols. 5 and 6 missing.)
- Gazette**, June 26, 1828—June 14, 1896, 173 vols. (July 25, 1829—Dec. 25, 1829 missing.) (Continued as **Commercial Tribune**.)
- Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser**, vol. 1, No. 2, June 30, 1818—vol. 2, No. 79, Dec. 21, 1819, 1 vol. (Title changed vol. 1, No. 7 to **Cincinnati Inquisitor Advertiser**.)
- Liberty Hall**, April 13, 1809—Dec. 4, 1815, 2 vols. (Successor of **Liberty Hall** and **Cincinnati Mercury**. Continued as **Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette**.)
- Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette**, Dec. 11, 1815—Sept. 26, 1833, 8 vols. (Feb. 10, 1817—Oct. 13, 1818., March 10, 1820—July 14, 1821, Jan. 6, 1826—March 10, 1826, missing.) (Successor to **Liberty Hall**.)
- Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury**, Dec. 4, 1804—April 6, 1809, 2 vols. (Continued as **Liberty Hall**.)
- Morning Herald**, Aug. 28, 1843—May. 1, 1847, 6 vols. (Sept. 8—Dec. 31, 1845 and a few other numbers missing.)
- Morning Journal**, n. s., vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 4, 1883—April 28, 1883, 1 vol.
- National Republican and Cincinnati Daily Mercantile Advertiser**, Jan. 3, 1831—Sept. 26, 1831; April 10, 1832—July 10, 1833, 3 vols. (Successor of **National Republican and Ohio Political Register**. Continued as **Daily Cincinnati Republican and Commercial Register**.)

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\* See note on page 88.

## \*Cincinnati—Concluded.

- National Republican and Ohio Political Register, Jan. 1, 1823—Dec. 31, 1830, 6 vols. (Successor to the Western Spy and Literary Cadet. Continued as National Republican and Cincinnati Daily Mercantile Advertiser.)
- News, No. 1, Dec. 2, 1882—April 29, 1883, 1 vol. (Continued as Cincinnati News Journal.)
- News Journal, April 30, 1883—June 7, 1884, 3 vols. (Successor to Cincinnati News.)
- Observer, vol. 1, No. 1, June 4, 1840—No. 26, Feb. 25, 1841. (Continued as Watchman of the Valley.)
- Price Current, Sept. 5, 1855—Sept. 1, 1858, 2 vols.
- Republican and Commercial Register, July 11, 1833—March 25, 1839, 8 vols. (Successor to National Republican and Cincinnati Daily Mercantile Advertiser.)
- Saturday Evening Chronicle, vol. 1, No. 1, Dec. 30, 1826—vol. 2, No. 52, Dec. 27, 1828. 1 vol. (10 numbers of vol. 1 missing.)
- Sun, vol. 1, No. 1, June 5, 1884—July 30, 1884, 1 vol.
- Times, Nov. 17, 1852—June 26, 1880, 52 vols. (As Cincinnati Times and Chronicle from May 1, 1871—July 12, 1873.) (Continued as Cincinnati Times-Star.)
- Times-Star, July 14, 1880, to date, 48 vols. (Successor to Cincinnati Times.)
- Tribune, vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 4, 1893—June 15, 1896, 10 vols. (Continued as Commercial Tribune.)
- Watchman of the Valley, vol. 1, No. 27, March 4, 1841—vol. 6, Sept. 24, 1846, 1 vol. (Successor to Cincinnati Observer.) (Many numbers missing.)
- Western Spy, Sept. 9, 1810—Oct. 17, 1812. 1 vol. (Successor of Western Spy and Miami Gazette.)
- Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette, May 28, 1799—Jan. 4, 1804, Aug. 1, 1804—April 8, 1806, 2 vols. (Continued as Western Spy and Miami Gazette.)
- Western Spy and Literary Cadet, Jan. 5, 1822—Dec. 28, 1822, 1 vol. (Continued as National Republican and Ohio Political Register.)
- Western Spy and Miami Gazette, Aug. 26, 1806—July 2, 1808, 1 vol. (Successor of Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette. Continued as Western Spy.)
- Western Temperance Journal, vol. 1, No. 1, Jan., 1838—vol. 3, No. 10, Dec. 1840. (No. 6 missing.)
- Whig and Commercial Intelligencer, n. s. vol. 1, No. 1, April 16, 1835—Aug. 31, 1838, 9 vols. (Some of the earlier numbers missing.) (Successor of Cincinnati Democratic Intelligencer and Commercial Advertiser.)
- Cleveland.
- Cleveland Herald, vol. 10, May 14, 1829—vol. 11, No. 36, June 16, 1831, 1 vol. (Many numbers missing.)
- Columbus.
- Columbus Gazette, vol. 10, No. 11, Feb. 15, 1821—vol. 13, No. 6, Dec. 18, 1825, 1 vol. (Many numbers missing.)
- Columbus Sentinel, vol. 1, No. 1, March 15, 1831—No. 17, July 5, 1831. (Nos. 5, 6, 9 missing.)
- Cross and Journal, vol. 6, No. 24, Nov. 1, 1837—vol. 11, No. 52, Oct. 9, 1846, 2 vols. (Successor of Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley. Cincinnati, O.)
- Daily Ohio Statesman, Jan. 1, 1857—Dec. 31, 1865. 18 vols.
- Ohio State Bulletin, vol. 1, No. 2, Aug. 5, 1829—vol. 2, No. 116, March 4, 1831. (Many numbers missing.)

\* See note on page 88.

**Columbus — Concluded.**

Ohio State Journal, Jan. 2, 1857—Dec. 31, 1861, 10 vols.

Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette, vol. 18, No. 42, April 30, 1829—vol. 20, No. 56, June 30, 1831, 1 vol. (Many numbers missing.)

**Warren.**

Warren News-Letter and Trumbull County Republican, n. s. vol. 1, No. 26, Feb. 14, 1831; vol. 2, No. 1, Feb. 21, 1831; vol. 2, No. 18, June 20, 1831. (3 numbers only.)

**Zanesville.**

Ohio Republican, March 6, 1830—June 19, 1830. (Several numbers missing.)

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**NOTE.** — Under Cincinnati the following papers should have the word "Cincinnati" prefixed to give the name in full: American, Commercial, Chronicle, Chronicle and Literary Gazette, Democratic Intelligencer and Commercial Advertiser, News, News Journal, Observer, Post Press, Price-Current, Republican and Commercial Register, Times-Star, Tribune, Whig and Commercial Intelligencer, Morning Herald, Advertiser, Inquisitor Advertiser.

The following should be preceded by "Cincinnati Daily": Enquirer, Gazette, Times.

With some of these papers the name of the city was not infrequently dropped from the title.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

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Circleville Herald, July 7, 1832—March 22, 1834; May 2, 1835—April 22, 1837.  
(Successor of Circleville Herald and Ohio Olive Branch.) May, 1838—Oct.,  
1846. (Successor Independent American and Circleville Herald.)

Circleville Herald and Ohio Olive Branch, March 13, 1830—June 30, 1832.  
(Name changed to Circleville Herald July 7, 1832.)

Independent American and Circleville Herald, May 13, 1837—May, 1838. (Suc-  
cessor of Circleville Herald. Independent American dropped from name  
May, 1838.)

Olive Branch, Feb. 27, 1821—March 4, 1826.

Olive Branch and Pickaway Herald, March 11, 1826—Jan. 7, 1830. (Successor  
to Olive Branch. Name changed to Circleville Herald and Ohio Olive  
Branch Jan. 16, 1830.)

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WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO; December 1st, 1900.

*Hon. C. B. Galbreath, State Librarian, Columbus, Ohio.*

DEAR SIR:—One of the panels in the vestibule of the Western Reserve Historical Society's building contains the following inscription: "The purpose of the Society is to discover, collect and preserve whatever relates to the history, biography and antiquities of Ohio and the West." To accomplish the purposes of the Society no effort has been spared, and territorial limits have not circumscribed it. The collection of periodicals, books, pamphlets and archaeological and historical remains prove that the friends of the Society have not been remiss in its declared purpose. All of this collection is now housed in a fire proof building, owned by the Society.

The catalogue here presented is the first that has been made of the exhibit of the various periodicals owned by the Society. It will be noticed that the list contains many odd numbers of newspapers. These have been preserved owing to some special feature or article bearing upon a particular subject, which had attracted the attention of the donor. To this should be added that there are thousands of excerpts from periodicals which have been placed in seventy scrap books, properly indexed, that ready reference can be easily obtained. In addition to this there are fifty-five scrap books of historical matter from the estate of the late Professor C. W. Butterfield, donated by his daughter, Miss Alice. All the articles from newspapers or other periodicals contained in the scrap books do not appear in this record.

How to limit the list of annuals has been something of a problem. On mature reflection it was decided to reject annual gatherings of various societies, catalogues of colleges, and similar publications, reserving the same for a future report. This is also true of annual reports of various states, of which the Society owns several thousand. Such publications of historical and other societies as appear monthly or quarterly, with date affixed, have been added to this record.

The defects, in point of definiteness, relative to the object of the various publications, and under what auspices they have been given to the public, or what principles they specially advocated, are fully appreciated by the compilers. To have remedied this would have required more time than was at the disposal of the limited force employed by the Society.

Yours sincerely,

J. P. MACLEAN.

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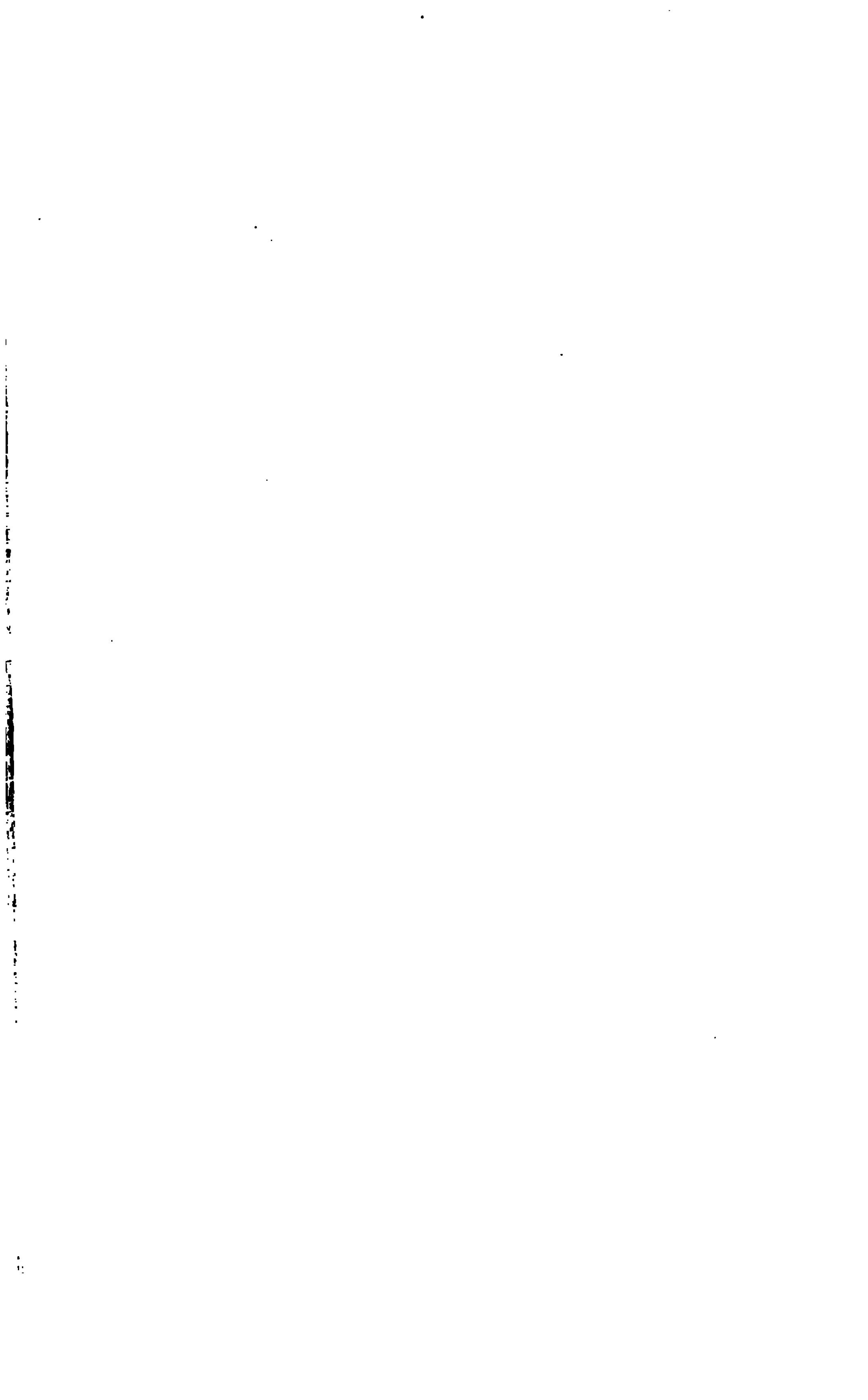
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Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson, Tallmage, 1877-8, 1882-3.  
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Akron and Summit County, 1883-4, 1885-6, 1888-9, 1890-1.  
Akron and Wooster, 1859.  
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Bankers', with Attorneys, 1882, 1884, 1885.  
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Boston, Mass., 1833, 1836, 1844, 1850-51, 1857, 1862, 1864-1866; 1868, 1870-1879,  
1881-1890, 1892, 1896.  
Brattleboro, Vt., 1874-75.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., 1856-7, 1867-8, 1874-1876-7, 1880-1-1891.  
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Chicago, Ill., 1851-1855-7, 1858, 1859, 1860-61, 1863-1866, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873-1890, 1892.  
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District of Columbia, 1874-1880, 1882, 1884-1888, 1890, 1891.  
Duluth, Minn., 1891-2.  
Erie, Pa., 1873-4-1876-7, 1887-1889.  
Essex County, Mass., 1866, 1869-70, 1871, 1873, 1874-5, 1876-7, 1878-9, 1879, 1880-81, 1884-5-1886-7, 1888-9.  
Georgia, 1879-80.  
Grand Rapids and Kent County, Mich., 1888.  
Hamilton City and Butler County, O., 1883-4.  
Hartford, Ct., 1848, 1852-3, 1857-8, 1874-1876, 1884-1887, 1889.  
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Helena, Mont., 1889.  
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Jersey Coast, 1886-7.  
Kansas, 1878, 1888.  
Kansas City, Mo., 1885-1890-91.  
Kentucky, 1881-82.  
Lake Shore, 1861-2, 1868-9, 1870-71.

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Leadville, Colo., 1885-1890.  
Leavenworth, Kan., 1878-9.  
London, Eng., Portal, 1853-1855.  
Louisville, Ky., 1866-7, 1868-9, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1882-1888, 1891, 1896.  
Lynn, Mass., 1856, 1860, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1890, 1895.  
Manchester, N. H., 1860, 1864, 1869.  
Mansfield, O., 1858, 1873-4.  
Massachusetts, 1849, 1872, 1874.  
Massillon, Elyria and Tuscarawas, O., 1882-3.  
Memphis, Tenn., 1872, 1874, 1876-1878, 1886, 1888, 1889.  
Merchants' and Bankers', 1857.  
Middlesex County, Mass., 1873.  
Milwaukee, Wis., 1856-7, 1867-8, 1874-5, 1875, 1877, 1884-1891.  
Minneapolis, Minn., 1885-6-1890.  
Mississippi Valley, 1844.  
Missouri, 1879, 1885-6.  
Montreal, Canada, 1876-7, 1883-4, 1884-5.  
Nashville, Tenn., 1884-1890.  
Nashville and Edgefield, Tenn., 1874-1877.  
Naumkeak District, Mass. 1882-3, 1884-5, 1886-7, 1888-9, 1890-91, 1893-4.  
Nebraska, 1879-80, 1888-9.  
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1863, 1863-4, 1865-1870, 1870-1, 1872-1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880-1,  
1882-1890, 1891-2-1897.  
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Ohio, 1866, 1878-9, 1881-2, 1883-4, 1888-9, 1892-3.  
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1877-8, 1881-2-1883, 1885, 1888-1891.  
Portland, Me., 1883, 1888.  
Portland, Ore., 1887.  
Portsmouth, O., 1881-2.  
Providence, R. I., 1875, 1877, 1886-1888, 1890.  
Quebec, Canada, 1881.  
Richmond, Va., 1881, 1883-4.  
Rochester, N. Y., 1827, 1847-48, 1870-74, 1878-81, 1884; 1886, 1887; 1889-91.  
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Salem, Mass., 1837, 1842, 1846, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859; 1861; 1864,  
1866, 1869, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1881.  
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Sandusky, O., 1860-61.  
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Kansas, 1882-83.  
Savannah, Ga., 1880, 1882.  
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Shenango Valley, New Castle, Sharon, Greenville, Mercer, Sharpsville, Pa.,  
1872-73.  
Sioux City, Ia., 1890, 1891, 1891-92.  
South Carolina, 1886-87.  
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Springfield, Mass., 1872-73-1874-75.  
Springfield, New West Springfield, Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Mass., 1875-76,  
1876-77, 1878-79.  
Springfield, Ohio., 1863-64, 1870, 1877-8.  
Springfield and Urbana, O., 1859-60.  
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St. Paul, Minn., 1885-86-1892.  
Taunton, Mass., 1859, 1864.  
Toledo, O., 1858-59, 1874-75, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1881-82-1886-87, 1888-9, 1891,  
1892.  
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**Leader, 62 vols., 1880—date, complete except 1881 missing.**

**Plain Dealer, 59 vols., 1880–81, 1885—date, complete except Jan. —June 1885 missing.**

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Dayton Gridiron, Sept. 1822—April, 1823 (Nos. 1, 6, 11, 22 missing.)

**Ohio National Journal and Montgomery & Dayton Advertiser, 1827.**

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Lexington.

- Lexington Republican, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous  
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Louisville.

- Louisville Advertiser, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous  
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Maryland.

Baltimore.

- Baltimore Marylander, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous  
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- Hagerstown Mail, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers,  
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- Boston Statesman, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous pa-  
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- New York Enquirer, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous pa-  
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**Ohio.****Batavia.**

Batavia Advocate, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 2.)

**Chillicothe.**

Scioto Gazette, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 1.)

**Cincinnati.**

Cincinnati Advertiser, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 3.)

Cincinnati Gazette, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 2.)

Cincinnati Gazette, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 6.)

**Cleveland.**

Cleveland Leader, July, 1854—Aug., 1855.

**Columbus.**

Ohio State Gazette, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 2.)

Ohio State Journal, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 1.)

Ohio State Journal, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 2.)

Ohio State Journal, July, 1848—June, 1849; July, 1865—June, 1871; Jan., 1872—Dec., 1873; Jan., 1876—June, 1877.

**Fremont.**

Freeman, March—Dec., 1850.

Fremont Journal, March, 1853—Jan., 1854; 1855; 1857—1861; 1863.

**Tiffin.**

Tiffin Tribune, 1856.

**Xenia.**

Xenia Cornet, Sept.—Dec., 1828. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 3.)

**Pennsylvania.****Philadelphia.**

Philadelphia Democratic Press, April—Oct., 1828. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 4.)

Philadelphia Gazette, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 6.)

Philadelphia Mercury, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 5.)

Philadelphia Mercury, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 6.)

**Tennessee.****Nashville.**

Nashville Journal, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 1.)

Nashville Republican, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 5.)

**Virginia.****Richmond.**

Richmond Whig, 1827. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 2.)

Richmond Whig, 1828. Incomplete. (Bound with Miscellaneous papers, vol. 6.)



**LIST OF  
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## KENYON COLLEGE LIBRARY.

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### Ohio.

- Mt. Vernon Republican, 1887—date.  
Mt. Vernon Banner, 1888—date.

### New York.

- Tribune, 1887-1896.  
Nation, 1887—date.  
Public Opinion, 1887—date.  
Critic, 1887—date.  
Churchman, Oct., 1892—date.  
Outlook, 1897—date.  
Harper's Weekly, 1892—date.  
Scientific American, 1896—date.

### Pennsylvania.

- Aurora, 1807-1810 and 1815-1822 (bound).  
Church Standard, 1892—date.

### Washington, D. C.

- National Intelligencer, 1814-1820, 1830-1832, 1834-1842.

### London, Eng.

- London Illustrated News, 1856-1897 (bound).

**LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS**

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## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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In a letter enclosing the following lists of newspapers and periodicals the librarian of the Marietta college library says:

"I have selected from our files on the shelves in daily use only those periodicals whose files commence as early as 1850, and which would have some bearing upon American history. By going through our attic stores of old magazines I could probably add to the list, but under the circumstances that would not be possible. We are so crowded for room that much valuable matter is necessarily retired to obscure corners to make room for that which is immediately useful."

Ohio.

### Marietta.

American Friend, 1813-1826.

American Friend and Marietta Gazette. Sept. 6, 1826—May 11, 1833.

Home News, vol. 1, 1860-1.

Intelligencer, 1839-1862.

Marietta Leader, weekly and daily complete

Marietta Gazette, 1833-1843.

Marietta Minerva, Dec. 5, 1823—April 2, 1824.

Marietta and Washington County Pilot. April 7, 1826—Nov. 22, 1828.

Marietta Times, 1864-1870.

Marietta Register (successor to the Intelligencer), 1862 to present date,  
first as weekly, later as weekly and daily.

Mariettian, 1870-1.

### Ironton.

Ironton Register, Aug. 1, 1850—July 10, 1862.

Connecticut.

### New Haven.

New Englander, vols. 1-56 (missing vols. 7, 20, 32, 42), 1843-1892. Followed by 4 vols. of Yale Review.

Massachusetts.

### Boston.

Littell's Living Age.. 1844-1881.

North American Review, 1820 to the present, vols. 1-168 (missing vols. 26, 36, 39, 55, 64, 86, 93, 102, 109, 122, 126). Later published in New York.

N. E. and Gen. Register, vols. 1-52.

Michigan.

### Detroit.

Current History, vols. 1-8. (Now published in Buffalo.)

New York.

### New York.

Amer. Hist. Review, Oct., 1895—July, 1897.

American Review, vols. 1-15, Jan., 1845—June, 1852.

The Antiquary (published also in London). Jan., 1880—June, 1886.

Magazine of Amer. Hist.. vols. 1-30, Jan., 1877—Sept., 1893.

Harper's Monthly. June, 1850—present. complete.

Hist. Magazine (published in Boston. N. Y., Morrisiana. N. Y., etc.).  
Jan., 1857—April, 1875.

**Ohio.****Cleveland.**

**Mag. of Western History, Nov., 1884—Oct., 1891; vols. 1-14. (Later published in N. Y.)**

**National Magazine (successor to the above), vols. 15-19, Nov., 1891—Oct., 1894. (Published in N. Y.)**

**Pennsylvania.****Philadelphia.**

**Amer. Catholic Researches, July, 1884—April, 1898.**

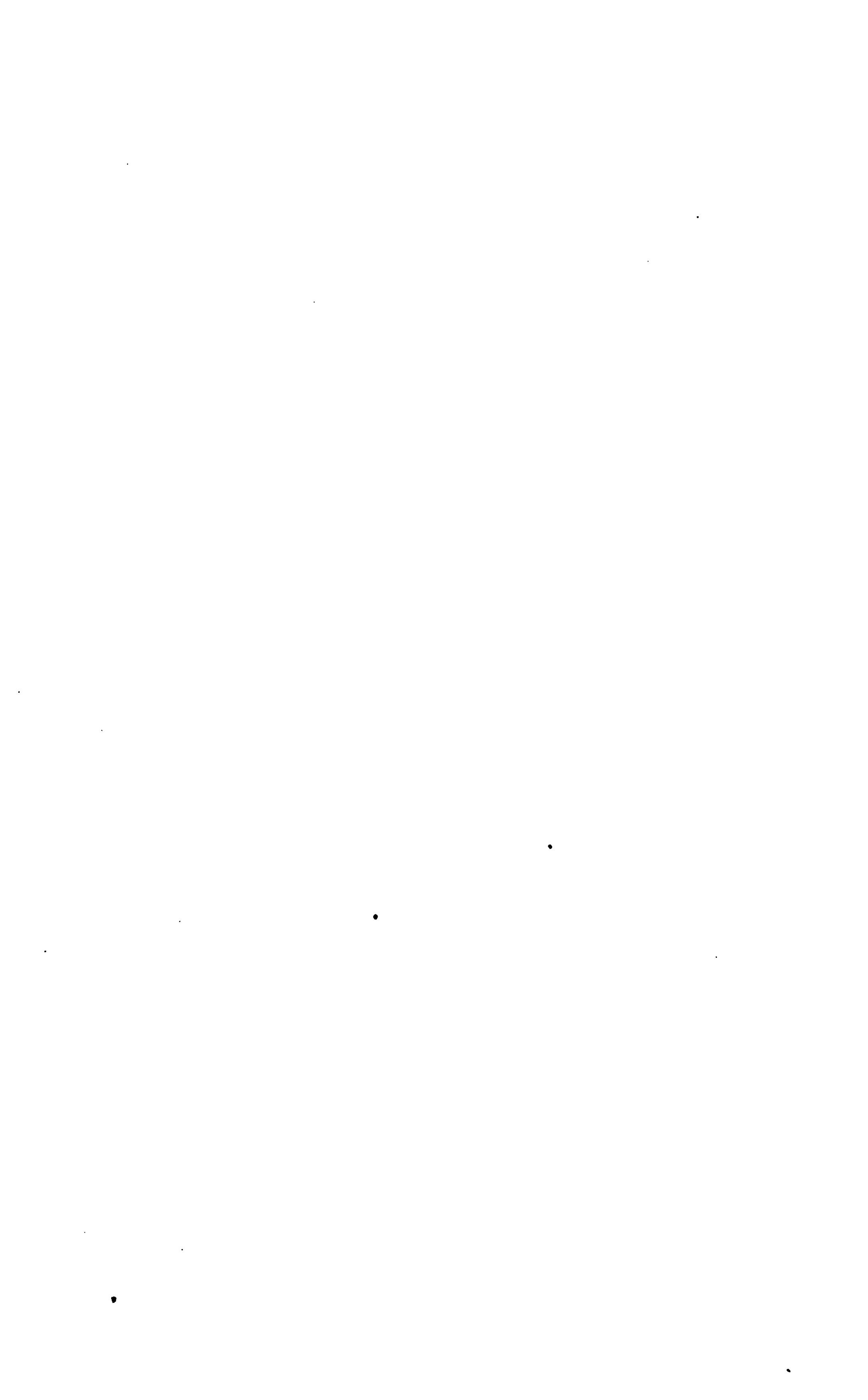
**American Hist. Register, Sept., 1894—May, 1897.**

**Amer. Hist. Record, vols. 1-3, Jan., 1872—Sept., 1874. (Continued as Potter's Monthly.)**

**The Pennsylvania Magazine, vols. 1-20, 1877-1896.**

**Virginia.****Richmond.**

**Southern Hist. Papers, vols. 1-26, Jan., 1876—Dec., 1898.**



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## PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS IN OBERLIN COLLEGE LIBRARY.

### Arkansas.

#### Little Rock.

Arkansas Journal of Education, 1871, October.

### California.

#### Applegate.

Esoteric, 1895, May 20—June 21.

#### Los Angeles.

Land of Sunshine, 1895, June, Sept.; 1896, July, Nov.; 1897, May, June, July, August; 1898, March.

Rural Californian, 1891, May, Sept.; 1894, Sept., Nov.; 1895, Jan., March—June.

#### San Diego.

Golden Era, 1887, March, May, June, Aug., Sept., Oct., Dec.; 1888, Jan., April, Sept.; 1889, June, July, Sept.; 1890, June—Sept.; 1891, Jan., Feb., April.

Great Southwestern, 1889, April—Nov.; 1890, Jan.—April, June—Dec.; 1891, Jan.—March, May—Sept., Nov.—Dec.; 1892, Jan.—May; 1893, March, June, July, Dec.; 1894, Jan., May, June.

#### San Francisco.

Chronicle, 1897, July 7–11.

Pacific, 1897; 1898, Jan. 5—July 14, July 28—Aug. 19, Sept. 2–30, Nov. 25—Dec. 29; 1899; 1900.

Pacific Christian Endeavorer, 1897, Feb. 15, March 15, April 1, 15, May 15, July 1, 15.

Overland Monthly, new series, 1883–1886; 1887, Nov., Dec.; 1888, March, July—Sept.; 1889, July—Sept.; 1890–1899.

Zoe, 1890, April—July, Sept.; 1891, July; 1892, Jan., April—Dec.; 1893, Jan., April—Oct.

### Colorado.

#### Denver.

Great Divide, 1891, Feb.—Sept., Nov., Dec.; 1892; 1893, Jan.

Rocky Mountain Congregationalist, 1892, Feb.—Dec. 29; 1893, Jan. 5–26, Feb. 16, 23, March 2—April 13, April 27—May 11, 25.

### Connecticut.

#### Hartford.

American Journal of Education, 1855–1868, Sept.; 1871, Jan.

American Mercury, 1813, April 14, 28, July 6, Sept. 23, Dec. 14.

Connecticut Common School Journal, 1838, Aug.—1842.

Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, 1800, July—1807, June.

Connecticut Evangelical Magazine and Religious Intelligencer, 1808–1811, 1815.

**Connecticut — Hartford — Concluded.**

**Religious Herald**, 1889, Jan. 24—Feb. 28, March 14—April 18, May 2-16, June 6—Aug. 15, Oct. 3—Nov. 7, Dec. 26; 1887, Oct. 27, Dec. 1; 1888, Jan. 5—Feb. 9, March 1—April 12, 26, June 21, 28, July 19, 26, Aug. 9—Sept. 20; 1890, Jan. 2—March 20, April 3—July 31, Aug. 14—Oct. 23, Nov. 6—Dec. 11, 25; 1891, Jan. 1-15, 29—March 5, 19,—Dec. 31; 1893, July 20, Aug. 3, 17; 1894, May 31—Oct. 11, Nov. 8—Dec. 31; 1895, Jan. 3—Sept. 26, Oct. 24—Dec. 12, 26; 1896, Jan. 2-23, Feb. 6—July 9, Sept. 3, Dec. 13, 31; 1897, Jan. 7-28, Feb. 11—March 11, April 22—May 27, June 10—July 29, Aug. 26—Nov. 25, Dec. 9-30; 1899, Jan. 5—Oct. 26.

**New Haven.**

**American Journal of Science**, 1818-1900.  
**Christian [Monthly] Spectator**, 1819-1828.  
**Church Review and Ecclesiastical Quarterly**, 1848, April—1853, Jan.  
**College Man**, 1890, Dec.; 1891, Jan—March; May, Oct.—Dec.; 1892, Jan.  
**Guardian, or Youth's Religious Instructor**, 1820.  
**New Englander** 1843-1892 March.  
**Quarterly Christian Spectator**, 1829, March—1838.  
**Religious Intelligencer**, 1821, June—.  
**University Quarterly**, 1860-1861, April.  
**Yale Alumni Weekly**, 1895, 1896, 1897, occasional numbers.  
**Yale Review**, 1892-1900.

**Delaware.****Newark.**

**Educational News**, 1897, 1898, incomplete.

**Wilmington.**

**Christian Companion** 1897, Nov. 8—1898, Dec. 26.

**District of Columbia.****Washington.**

**African Repository** 1826-1838; 1839, 1840, incomplete; 1841; 1842, incomplete, 1843; 1844 incomplete, 1845, 1846; 1847, incomplete 1848-1852; 1853 incomplete; 1854-1859; 1860, 1861, 1862 incomplete, 1863; 1864, 1865, 1866 incomplete, 1867; 1868 incomplete, 1869, 1870; 1871, 1872, 1873 incomplete, 1874-1880; 1881 incomplete, 1882-1884, July; 1885-1891; 1892 Jan.

**American Farmer**, 1892-1895, incomplete.

**Council Fire and Arbitrator**, 1883, 1884.

**Genius of Universal Emancipation**, 1830, April—1833, Oct.

**Good Government**, 1892-1895, 1899. (Some years incomplete.)

**National Era**, 1847-1859.

**National Intelligencer, Daily**, 1840, April, 21, 27, 28, May 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 30, June 1, 2, 4-6, 8.

**National Intelligencer, Weekly**, 1847, July—Dec. 25; 1848, Jan. 1-29, Feb. 12-26, March 11—April 22, May 6—June 24, July 29—Dec. 30; 1849, Jan. 13, Feb. 3, 10, March 3, 10, 17, April 7, 21.

**National Tribune**, 1892-1899, occasional numbers.

**Public Opinion**, 1886-1900.

**Hawaii.****Honolulu.**

**Friend**, 1891-1899, a few numbers missing.

## Illinois.

## Chicago.

- Advance, 1867, Sept. 5—1900, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1875, a few numbers are missing.
- American Contractor, 1897, Oct. 2; 1898, April 2—June 18.
- American Israelite, 1885, Sept. 4—Dec. 25.
- American Antiquarian, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1895—1900.
- Bearings, 1890, 1891, incomplete.
- Biblical World, 1893—1900.
- Chap-book, 1897, a few numbers missing.
- Child-Garden, 1893, Sept.—1898 Nov. 1894, April missing.
- Christian Banner, 1868, July 25—Dec. 1, 29; 1869, an. 12—Aug. 24, Sept. 21—Dec. 28.
- Christian Cynosure, 1871—1900, many years incomplete.
- Christian Endeavorer, 1895; 1896; Jan.—Sept., Nov. Dec.; 1897.
- Columbia, 1893, Sept. 28, Oct. 12—Nov. 9, 23,—Dec. 28; 1894, Jan. 4—Feb. 1.
- Columbian, daily, 1893, May 2.
- Dial, 1880, May—1900.
- Epworth Herald, 1893—1896, incomplete.
- Graphic 1891, June 6, Aug. 8—Dec. 26; 1892, 1893, 1894, a few numbers missing.
- Inter Ocean, 1881, March 3; 1883, June 30; 1885, Oct. 14; 1895, Jan. 14, July 8; 1898, June 4, 7, 21.
- Interior, 1889, Oct. 17; 1890, March 27, May 8; 1892, incomplete; 1893, March 16; 1894, April 26; 1895; 1896, incomplete; 1897; 1898, Jan. 13—Dec. 29; 1899; 1900.
- Journal of Political Economy, 1892, Dec.—1900.
- Kindergarten Magazine, 1888, May—1900.
- Kirchenbote, 1889, Feb.; 1893, June 28, July 12, Aug. 16, Nov. 15, 29; 1894, Jan. 17, Feb. 14, March 28, May 2, 30, June 13, 27, Nov. 28; 1895, Feb. 1, Aug. 1; 1897, March 15.
- Leaves of Healing, 1895, June 7—Sept. 13, 27, Dec. 20, 25; 1899, April 15, May 27.
- Lever, 1884, Oct. 30, Nov. 6, 27, Dec. 4, 10, 17; 1885, Jan. 7—21, Feb. 4, March 4, 18—June 17, July 1, 15, 22, Aug. 19, 26; Sept. 9—30, Oct. 14—28, Nov. 11—Dec. 9; 1887, Feb. 2, March 2, 9, May 11, 18; 1888, April 18, May 9—Oct. 10, 24—Dec. 26; 1899, Jan. 2—March 27, April 10—May 15, 29, June 12—Oct. 10.
- Living Church, 1892, Jan. 2—April 23, May 7—July 9, 23—Aug. 20; 1894, May 5—June 16, July 28; 1895, July 13—Nov. 2; 1896, May 2—16, June 6, 20, July 11, 25, Aug. 1, Nov. 7; 1897, May 15; 1898, May 14, 28—July 30, Aug. 13.
- Men, 1896, Sept. 26—Oct. 10, 24—Dec. 12; 1897, Jan. 1, 15—April 10, 24—Oct. 9, 23—Dec. 25; 1898, Jan. 1—1899, April.
- Mining Review, 1881, April 23, 30, May 28, Sept. 17, 24, Oct. 1, 22, Nov. 12—26, Dec. 17, 24; 1882, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4—April 8, Dec. 2.
- Music, 1891, Nov.; 1892, Jan., March; 1894, Jan., Feb., March, Nov.—1900, Dec.
- Musical Times, 1896, July—1900, Dec.
- Northwestern Christian Advocate, 1897—1900.
- Occident, 1885, Sept. 4, 11, 25—Oct. 30, Nov. 13.
- Open Court, 1888—1899, many numbers missing.
- Public Libraries, 1896, May—1900, Dec.

## Illinois — Chicago — Concluded.

Railway and Engineering Review, 1898; Jan. 15, 22, Feb. 5, March 5-26, April 9, 16, June 18.

Railway Review, 1895-1897, a few numbers missing.

Ramshorn, 1894-1900, occasional numbers.

School Economy 1897, Nov. 1-1898, Jan. 1, Feb. 1-June 1, Sept. 1, 15.

School Herald, 1881, Feb. 1-1882, May 15, June 15, July 15-Oct. 1, Nov. 1-1883, Jan. 15, Feb. 15-April 1; 1887, Jan. 1-1888, Aug. 15, Sept. 15-1889, Jan. 1, Feb. 1-1891, Jan. 1.

Standard, 1897, Jan. 1-1899, Dec. 31.

Tribune, 1865, April 20; 1880; May 16; 1892, Oct. 21; 1895, June 13; 1896, June 25, 1898, Jan. 1-15, 17, 18, 20-Dec. 31; 1899; 1900.

Union Signal, 1886, April 8-1893, Jan. 12. Set quite incomplete.

Unity, 1884, Sept. 1, Oct. 1, 16, Nov. 1; 1885, Jan. 1; 1892 Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 22; 1893, Jan. 5.

University Record, 1896, May 15-Sept. 11, Sept. 25,-Nov. 20, Dec. 4-1897, Dec. 17; 1898, Jan. 7-1899, Dec. 29.

Week's Current, 1889-1898, occasional numbers.

Wheel Talk, 1895, Oct. 31-1897, May. A few numbers missing.

Young Men's Era, 1890, March 13-27, April 17-June 5, 19-Aug. 28, Sept. 11-Dec. 25; 1891, Jan. 1-March 26, April 7-May 14, 28-Aug. 20, Sept. 3-24, Oct. 8-Dec. 3, 17-31; 1892, Jan. 7-June 30; 1893, Jan. 19, 26, March 23, April 6, 20, May 11, 18, June 15, 22; 1894, Feb. 15, March 15; 1895, March 21-April 4, May 16-Oct. 10, 24-Dec. 26; 1896, Jan. 2-April 30.

## Indiana.

## Elkhart.

Young Peoples' Paper, 1894, March 17-Dec. 22; 1895, Jan. 5-March 2, 30-May 11, June 6, Aug. 3-Nov. 23, Dec. 21; 1896, 1897.

## Indianapolis.

Civil Service Chronicle, 1890, Aug.-1891, Sept., Nov.-1892, Feb., April, -1893, Oct., Dec.-1896, Sept.

Typographical Journal, 1891, June 1. July 1-Dec. 15; 1892-1900.

## Lockhart.

Young Peoples' Paper, 1898-1900.

## Iowa.

## Des Moines.

Annals of Iowa, 1893, April-1895, Jan.; 1896, July-1900, Oct.

Analyst, 1874-1883.

Labor Bulletin, 1894, July-1895, July.

## Grinnell.

Congregational Iowa, 1894, July, Aug., Oct.-Dec.; 1895, Jan.; 1896, April-Aug., Nov., Dec.; 1897, Jan.-May, July, Aug., Oct., Nov.

## Shenandoah.

Firebrand, 1890, May 22; 1891, Jan 7, Feb. 4-March 3, 17-June 2, 16-30, July 21, Sept. 1-Dec. 22; 1893, Jan. 5-Feb. 9, March 2-Dec. 28; 1894, Jan. 4-June 14, Aug. 2-Sept. 27, Oct. 11-Dec. 27; 1895-1897; 1898. March-Sept., Nov., Dec.; 1899; 1900.

## Kansas.

## Hutchinson.

School and fire side, 1896, April-1900.

## Manhattan.

Industrialist, 1899, Jan. 5-1900, a few numbers missing.

**Kentucky.****Louisville.**

**Western Recorder**, 1895, Jan. 3—Feb. 7, 28, March 21, April 4, 18—  
Sept. 26, Oct. 17—Dec. 26.; 1896, Jan. 2—July 9; 1897, Jan. 7.

**Louisiana.****New Orleans.**

**DeBow's Review**, 1851, April, May, Aug.—Oct.; 1852, Jan.—April,  
June, Sept. Oct.

**Maine.****Brunswick.**

**Advocate of Freedom** 1838, March 8—1839, Feb. 21; 1840, April 25—1841,  
April 29, June 12.

**Hallowell.**

**Free Soil Republican**, 1848, Aug. 31—1849, June 7.

**Liberty Standard**, 1841, July 12,—1848, Aug. 24.

**Portland.**

**Christian Mirror**, 1895, Jan. 5, 19—Feb. 2, 16—March 30, April 13—  
Sept. 28, Oct. 19—Dec. 28; 1896, Jan. 4—May 2, 23—July 11, Nov.  
21; 1897, Dec. 11; 1898, March 5, Oct. 8.

**Inquirer**, 1851—1853, 1855.

**Winthrop.**

**Maine Farmer**, 1839, Feb. 9—March 30, May 18—June 29, Oct. 19—  
Nov. 23; 1841, April 17—June 5.

**Maryland.****Baltimore.**

**American Journal of Psychology**, 1887, Nov.—1900, Oct.

**American Journal of Philology**, 1880—1900.

**Bankers' Magazine**, 1846, Ju'y. Sept.—1847, Feb., July—1897.

**Genius of Universal Emancipation**, 1829, Sept. 2—1830, March 6.

**Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, Hist. and Pol. Science**, 1883—1900.

**Manufacturers' Record**, 1896, March 13—1898, July 15. (A few numbers  
missing.)

**Maryland Farmer**, 1871, Aug.

**Methodist Protestant**, 1898, Nov. 9.

**Niles' Register**, 1811, Sept.—1837, Sept. 2; 1842, Sept. 3—1847, Aug. 30.

**Publications of the Modern Language Association of America**, 1889—1900.

**Sun**, 1847, April 16; 1860, April 9; 1896, Sept. 21, 29, 30, Oct. 1—3, 5—10,  
12, 14, 16, 17, 19—21, 26—28, 30, Nov. 3—7, 9—14, 16—21, 23—28, 30; 1897,  
1899. (A few numbers missing.)

**Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor**, 1821—1824.

**Massachusetts.****Andover.**

**American Quarterly Register**, 1827, July—1830, July.

**Andover Townsman**, 1891, Jan. 9—Sept. 11, 25—Oct. 16, 30—Dec. 24;  
1892, Jan. 1—Sept. 16, Oct. 14—Dec. 16, 30; 1893, Jan. 6—June 16,  
30—Oct. 13; 1896, July 24, Oct. 23.

**Biblical Repository**, 1831—1840.

**Bibliotheca Sacra**, 1844, Feb.—1883, Oct.

**Bernardston.**

**Temperance Tribune**, 1895, Oct. 15; 1896, Jan. 1—July 15, Oct. 1—Nov.  
1, Dec. 15; 1897, Jan. 1—June 15, July 15, Aug. 1, Sept. 1, Oct. 1  
Dec. 1.

**Massachusetts — Continued.****Boston.**

- Abolitionist, 1833.
- Advent Herald, 1847, June 5, 12, 19, July 9, 10, 17.
- Advocate of Peace, 1894—1900.
- American Annals of Education, 1831—1833.
- American Journal of Education, 1827.
- American Law Review, 1866, Oct.—1883.
- American Monthly Magazine, 1830, April—1831, March.
- American Quarterly Observer, 1833, July—1834, Oct.
- American Quarterly Register, 1831, Aug—1843, May.
- American Teacher, 1884, Feb., March—May, Sept.—Dec.; 1885, Jan., Feb., April—June, Sept.—1891, June, Sept.—1892, March, May, June, Sept.—1893, June, Sept.
- American Wool, Cotton and Financial Reporter, 1890, Oct. 16—1892, March 10. (A few numbers missing.)
- Andover Review, 1884—1893.
- Anti-Masonic Christian Herald, 1829, Jan. 17—1831, Dec. 29.
- Arena, 1889, Dec.—1900, Dec.
- Atheneum, 1831, Oct.—1832, April.
- Atlantic Monthly, 1857, Nov.—1900, Dec.
- Bay State Monthly, 1884, Jan.—June, Dec.; 1885, Jan., April—Nov.
- Biblical Repository, 1841—1850.
- Boston Academy, 1892, Oct.—Dec.; 1893, Jan.—April; 1895; 1896, Jan.—July; 1897, April—July.
- Boston Commonwealth, 1862, Sept. 6, 13; 1863, May 1—29, June 19, July 3—Dec. 25; 1864, Jan. 1, 15—Feb. 12, 26—April 1, 22—June 10, 24—July 1, 15, 22, Aug. 5—Sept. 2; 1866, June 2—Aug. 11, 25—Dec. 29; 1867, Nov. 23—Dec. 28; 1868, Jan. 4—Feb. 8, 22—May 30, June 13, 20, July 4, 11, 25—Aug. 8, Nov. 14—Dec. 12, 26; 1869, Jan. 2—June 26, July 10—Dec. 25; 1870, Jan. 1—April 30, May 14—Dec. 31; 1873, Jan. 4—Sept. 6, 20—Oct. 18, Nov. 1—Dec. 27; 1874, Jan. 3, 17—June 6, 20—Dec. 26; 1875, Jan. 2—Feb. 6, 20—April 10, 24—Oct. 16, 30—Dec. 25; 1879, Jan. 4—Feb. 22, March 8—April 5, 19—Dec. 27; 1881, Jan. 1—Feb. 5, 19—Dec. 24; 1882, Jan. 7—May 31, June 3—Dec. 30; 1883, Jan. 13—27, Feb. 10—April 7, 21—July 21, Aug. 4—Dec. 29; 1884, Jan. 5—26, Feb. 9, 23, March 1—Dec. 27; 1885, Jan. 3—Sept. 5, 19—Nov. 28, Dec. 12—26; 1886, Jan. 2—July 3, 17, 24, Aug. 7—Dec. 26; 1887, Jan. 1—15.
- Boston Review, 1861—1866.
- Bower of Taste, 1828—1830, May.
- Brownson's Quarterly Review, 1850.
- Bulletin of Wool Manufacturers, 1869—1900.
- Christian Disciple, 1813, May—1816, Dec.; 1819—1823, Feb.
- Christian Education, 1891, May—1897, June. (A few numbers missing.)
- Christian Endeavor World, 1897, Nov. 4—Dec. 2, 30; 1898, Jan. 6, March 3, June 16, 30, July 28—Dec. 29; 1899; 1900.
- Christian Examiner, 1824—1869.
- Christian Investigator, 1841, Jan.—1842, April, Oct. 15; 1843, Feb.—1848, July.
- Christian Register, 1882—1890 (a few numbers missing); 1891—1900 complete.
- Christian Review, 1836, March—1863, Oct.
- Civil Service Record, 1887, April; 1889, Sept.—1892, June.

**Massachusetts — Boston -- Continued.**

- College and Education Society Recorder**, 1890, April—Oct.; **1891, Jan.**  
 April, Oct.; 1892, Dec.
- Colonizationist and Journal of Freedom**, 1833, April—**1834, April.**
- Common School Journal**, 1838, Nov.—1839, Dec. 16; **1847.**
- Congregational Quarterly**, 1859—1878.
- Congregational Review**, 1867—1871.
- Congregationalist**, 1844—1900.
- Continental Monthly**, 1862.
- Dawn**, 1890, Jan. 15, Feb.—Oct., Dec. 4, 18; 1891, Jan. 1, 15, 29. **Feb.**  
 12, 26, March 12, 26, May 1, June.
- Dwight's Journal of Music**, 1870, Dec. 17, 31; 1871, April 8—**1879, Dec.**  
 21; 1880, Jan. 3—Dec. 18; 1881, Jan. 1—Sept. 3.
- Education**, 1880, Sept—1882, Oct.; 1883, Jan.—**1893, June; 1895, March—**  
 June, Sept.—1896, May, Sept.—Dec.; 1897, April—Sept., Nov., Dec.;  
 1898, March—May; 1899, Sept.
- Every Saturday**, 1866—1874, Oct.
- Golden Rule**, 1878, April 24—1897, Oct. 28. (A few numbers missing.)
- Graham Journal of Health and Longevity**, 1837, April—1839.
- Harvard Graduates'**, 1892, Oct.—1900.
- Herald**, 1895, July 11—13, 15, 16; 1896, Sept. 2, Dec. 15, 18, 22, 24; **1898,**  
 June 25, 27, July 9.
- Historical Magazine**, 1857—1858.
- Journal**, 1861, April 19; 1863, July 13; 1895, July 10—13, 15.
- Journal of American Oriental Society**, 1847—1891.
- Journal of Education**, 1881, Sept. 11—1898, March 17. (Many numbers  
 missing.)
- Journal of Morphology**, 1887, Sept.—1889.
- Ladies' Magazine**, 1829, July—1830.
- Lend a Hand**, 1886, Jan.—April, Aug.; 1888, Dec.; 1890, Feb., April,  
 May, Sept., Oct.; 1894—1897, Feb.
- Liberator**, 1831, June 4, July 2—23, Aug 27, Sept. 3, 17, Oct. 1—**Nov. 26,**  
 Dec. 10, 24; 1832, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 4, 11, March 17—31, April 14, 28,  
 May 19, 26, June 9, 23, 30, Aug. 11; 1833; 1834, Jan. 4, 11, Feb. 8,  
 March 8, 15, 29, April 12—26, May 10—24, June 7—28, July 19—Aug. 9,  
 30—Sept. 27, Oct. 11—29, Nov. 8, 15, 29, Dec. 20, 27; 1835, Jan. 24,  
 March 7, 14, 28—May 9, June 6—July 11, Aug. 8—Sept. 12, 26—  
 Oct. 10, 24—Dec. 5, 19; 1836; 1837, March 4—18, 31, April 7, 28,  
 May 5—June 23, July 7, 28, Aug. 11—25, Sept. 29, Oct. 20, 27, Nov.  
 10—Dec. 1, 22, 29; 1838, Jan. 12—July 27, Aug. 10—Nov. 30, Dec.  
 14—28; 1839; 1840, Jan. 3—March 20, April 3—May 8, 22, Sept. 25,  
 Oct. 9—Nov. 13, 27—Dec. 18; 1841, Jan. 1—Aug. 31, Sept. 21—Oct.  
 8, Nov. 5—Dec. 31; 1842, Jan. 7, June 17, July 1—Dec. 30; **1843,**  
 Jan. 6, 13, 27—Feb. 10, 24—March 3, 24—April 21, May 5, 12, 26—  
 July 21, Aug. 4—Sept. 15, 29, Oct. 20—Dec. 22; 1844, Jan. 5—June  
 7, 21—Aug. 2, Sept. 27, Oct. 18, 25, Nov. 22—Dec. 13, 27; **1845,**  
 Jan. 3, 17—March 14, 28—June 20, July 18—Nov. 21, Dec. 12—**26;**  
 1846, Jan. 2—July 10, 24—Dec. 25; 1847; 1848, Jan. 7—March 17,  
 31—Sept. 5, 19—Dec. 29; 1849; 1850, Jan. 4—May 3, 17—Dec. 27;  
 1851, Jan. 3—May 23, June 13—27, July 11, 25, Aug. 1, 15—Sept.  
 5, 19—Oct. 25, Nov. 8—1853, March 11, 25—June 10, 24—**1856, Sept.**  
 5, 19, Oct. 3—Nov. 28, Dec. 12—1858, Feb. 5, 19—**1859, Dec. 30;**  
 1860, Jan. 13—1863, July 10, 24, Aug. 7—Dec. 11, 25—**1865.**
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June, Aug.  
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- Galaxy**, 1867, Jan.—April; 1868, May, June, Sept.—Dec.; 1869, Feb., April, June—Sept., Nov.—1870, Dec.; 1871, Feb.—1874, May, July—Oct., Dec.—1878, Jan.
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- Golden Argosy**, 1883, April 14; 1884, Aug. 30, Sept. 13-27, Oct. 25, Nov. 15-29; 1886, Dec. 11, 18; 1887, Jan. 22, April 30, May 14, June 11, Oct. 1, 15, 22, Nov. 19, Dec. 3.
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- Illustrated Christian Weekly, 1876-1880; 1883, June 9-23, July 7, 21; 1887, Nov. 19, 26, Dec. 3; 1888, Jan. 7-28, Feb. 11-25, March 17, 24, April 14, 21, May 5, 19, June 2, July 14, 28, Aug. 4, 11, 25—Oct. 20, Nov. 3—Dec. 8, 22, 29.
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- International Review, 1874-1883.
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- Jewish Chronicle, 1844, July—1845, June.
- John Swinton's Paper, 1886, Aug. 25, Sept. 19; 1887, March 20, April 17, 24, Aug. 21.
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- Journal of Christian Philosophy, 1881, Oct.—1884, July.
- Journal of Hygiene and Herald of Health, 1895, July—1897, Jan.
- Journal of Social Science, 1870, No. 2; 1890, Oct.
- Knickerbocker, 1833, Feb., July; 1834, Jan., Sept.—1835, Jan.; 1837, Feb.; 1844, July—Dec.; 1845, June, Sept.—Nov.; 1853, July, Sept.; 1856, Jan.—1859, Dec.; 1860, Feb., March, May, Aug.; 1861, July; 1862, Jan.
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McClure's Magazine, 1893, Sept.; 1894, July, Nov.; 1895, Jan., April, Sept.—1896, Feb., April, June, July, Oct.—1897, Oct.; 1899, May, June.

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Manhattan, 1884, Feb., March, July, Sept.

Mathematical Monthly, 1859, Oct.—1860, Sept.

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Microcosm, 1885, Oct.; 1888, Dec.; 1889, Jan.; 1891, March; 1893 April.

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Money. 1897, May—1900, Nov.

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Moral Lyceum and Genius of Temperance, 1834, Jan. 1.

Mother's Magazine, 1833, April; 1834, April, Oct.—Dec.; 1835, March, June, July, Sept.—Dec.; 1836, Jan., March—May, Oct.; 1837, Jan.—April; 1844, Dec.; 1845, Jan., Nov., Dec.; 1865, April; 1866, March, Oct., Nov.; 1881, Aug.

Munsey's Magazine, 1894, Oct., Dec.; 1895, Feb.—1896, March; 1897, Feb.—April, Oct.

Musical Courier, 1894, Jan.—1895, Dec.; 1896, July—1900, Dec.

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- National Anti-Slavery Standard, 1858, Sept. 11, Nov. 13, 27, Dec. 4, 18, 25; 1859 Jan. 1—March 5, 19, May 28, June 11—Oct. 29, Nov. 12—Dec. 24; 1860 Jan. 14, 21, Feb. 4—1861 June 8, 22—July 27, Aug. 10, 17, 31—Sept. 7, 21—1862 Oct. 25, Nov. 8, 22—1863 May 9, 23—Dec. 19; 1864 Jan. 2—Feb. 27, Oct. 8.
- National Quarterly Review, 1860 June—1862 Sept.; 1863 Sept., Dec.—1864 March; 1867 Sept., Dec.—1876 March, June, Dec.—1877 March, July; 1878, Jan., Oct.; 1879, Jan.—Oct.; 1880, Jan.
- National Temperance Advocate, 1887, 1888 July, Nov.; 1891 May; 1892 Feb., May.
- New Princeton Review, 1886 Jan.—1888 Nov.
- New York Age, 1897, Jan. 21—June 3, 17—Dec. 30; 1898 Jan. 6—Dec. 29.
- New York City Mission Monthly, 1887 Dec.—1888 Sept.; 1890 Feb.; 1891 Feb., Nov.—1892 Feb., April—Oct.; 1893 Feb.; 1894 Feb.; 1895 Feb., 1898, Feb., May—1900, Nov.
- New York Clipper, 1863 April 4, 25, May 2, June 27.
- New York Evangelist, 1835, Sept. 19; 1836, Sept. 17; 1849, May 24; 1881, Feb. 10, 17; 1882 March 9; 1883 Sept. 13; 1884 April 10; 1885 April 23; 1888 Dec. 27; 1889 Jan. 3, Feb. 28, March 7, 14, April 4—May 16, 30—June 13, 27—Aug. 1—15—Oct. 17, 31—Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 26; 1891 June 4.
- New York Ledger, 1863 Nov. 14, 28, Dec. 26; 1864 Jan. 16—30, April 23; 1866 Feb. 3; 1898 July 2.
- New York Medical Journal, 1884 Dec. 20—1885 March 14, 28—May 23, June 6, 20—Dec. 26; 1889, Oct. 5—1890, Feb. 8.
- New York Mirror, and Ladies Literary Gazette, 1823 Aug. 2—1824 Jan. 24; 1834, July 19, 26, Aug. 16, 30, Sept. 6, 20, Nov. 29, Dec. 20; 1836 Jan. 9, 30, Feb. 13, March 5, April 2, 16, 23.
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- New York Review, 1837 March—1842 April.
- New York Teacher and Educational Monthly, 1868 Jan.; 1869 Jan.
- New York Times, 1897 May 15, June 5, Aug. 28; 1898 Jan. 15—April 30, July 2, Sept. 10; 1899 July 8.
- New York Daily Tribune, 1848 Aug. 12; 1856 a few missing numbers; 1857—1875; 1892, Aug. 27; 1894, Oct. 14, 16; 1895—1900.
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- New York Weekly Tribune, 1852; 1856; 1858—1864; 1868; 1882—1895, many missing numbers; 1896—1899.
- New York Tribune Extras, No. 1—10, 12, 14.
- New York Weekly Witness, 1879 Dec. 18; 1884 Oct. 2, 20, 27, Dec. 4, 18; 1885 Jan. 8, 15; 1889 Jan. 9; 1890 Nov. 5, Dec. 10; 1891 Jan. 14, 28—1892 Jan. 20, Feb. 3—Dec. 28; 1894—1895; 1896 Jan. 1—May 20, June 3—Sept. 2, Nov. 18; 1897 Aug. 25.
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- Outlook, 1893, July—1900, Dec.

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- Popular Science Monthly, 1872 May—1887 Oct.; 1888 Sept.; 1889 June, Aug.; 1890 Jan.—April; 1891 Oct.—1900 Dec.
- Preacher and Homeletic Monthly, 1878—1884.
- Preachers' Magazine, 1891 Feb.; 1893 May, Aug.; 1894 May, Oct.—1896 Sept.; 1897 March, May—Aug.; 1898 Jan., Nov.
- Presbyterian and Reformed Review, 1891.
- Presbyterian Home Missions, 1882 Jan.—Aug., Oct.—1883 Dec.; 1884 Feb., June; 1885 Feb., March, Dec.; 1886.
- Presbyterian Home Missionary, 1883; 1886.
- Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review, 1872 Jan.—1877 Oct.
- Presbyterian Review, 1880 Jan.—1880 Oct.
- Principia, 1859 Nov. 19—1866 June 14.
- Printers' Ink, 1891 May 13, Dec. 23, 30—1892 March 9, 30—Aug. 24, Sept. 7, 14, 28—Dec. 14; 1893 Nov. 29; 1894 April 18, Dec. 5; 1895 March 27; 1896 July 1—Aug. 19; 1898 Jan. 5, Feb. 16, 23, March 9, 23, 25.
- Psychological Review, 1894 Jan. —1898 Oct.
- Publishers Weekly, 1874 Feb. 21; 1878—1882 many numbers missing, 1885 Aug. 8; 1886 Jan. 30, Feb. 20, 27, March 27, April 10, 17, May 1—June 26, July 10—Aug. 14, Sept. 11—25, Oct. 23—Nov. 13, Dec. 4—18; 1887—1894 June: 1895 Jan.—1900 Dec.
- Puck, 1880 Sept. 8; 1887 Dec. 7; 1891 July 15, Aug. 26, Sept. 30; 1892 Dec. 28; 1894 May 2, 9.
- Pulpit Treasury, 1883 May, June, Oct.—Dec.; 1884 March, May, Sept.—Dec.; 1885 Aug.—Dec.; 1886 Feb., March, May, July, Aug., Oct.—1887 Sept., Nov.; 1888 Jan., March April.
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- Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 1836—1837.
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- Radical Abolitionist, 1855 Aug.—1858 Dec.
- Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, 1862—1868.
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- Sailors Magazine, 1851 March, June, Sept., Oct.; 1852 Nov.; 1853 Feb.—Aug.—Oct., Dec.; 1854 Feb., May, Sept., Dec.; 1855 Feb. Oct., Nov.; 1857 Sept.—Nov.; 1858 Feb., April—June, Aug.; 1864 July; 1881 Aug., Dec.; 1882; 1883 Jan. Nov.; 1884 Jan., April, Oct.; 1885 Jan., June; 1886 Aug., Nov.; 1887 Jan., March, April, Sept.; 1888 July Sept.; 1889 July, Sept.; 1891 July, Sept.; 1893 Nov., Dec.; 1894 Sept., Nov.; 1895 March, May, July; 1897 Feb., June, Sept.; 1898 June, Sept.
- St. Nicholas, 1874 Jan., Feb., July; 1875 May, Aug., Sept.; 1877 May, Sept., Dec.—1878 Jan., May, July; 1879 Nov.—1881 Oct.; 1882 Jan., March, June—1883 Jan., June—Oct.; 1884 Jan., May—July, Oct., Nov.; 1885 Feb., March, June—1886 March, May—July, Sept., Oct.; 1887 Feb., March, May—Sept.; 1888 Nov.—1897 May.

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Young Peoples' Foreign Missionary Journal, 1895 Feb., Oct.—Dec.; 1896 Jan., Feb., May.

Zion's Watchman, 1836 Sept. 28, Dec. 28; 1837 Jan. 28, March 4, 25, July 15, 22; 1838, Sept. 15, 29; 1839, Jan. 19, Oct. 26.

**Nyack.**

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**Oneida.**

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Oneida Circular, 1871, Sept. 18, 25, Oct. 16, Nov. 13, 27; 1872, Jan. 22, April 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 2–16, 30, Oct. 7, Nov. 25, Dec. 16, 23; 1873, Jan. 20, 27, March 17, June 16, July 28, Aug. 4, 18, Oct. 20, 27; 1874, Nov. 23, Dec. 14, 21; 1875, Jan. 4, 11, 25, Feb. 8, 15, March 29, April 12.

**Remsen.**

Cenhadwr Americanaidd, 1889, Feb.; 1891, June—Aug.; 1892, June; 1893, Feb., April, May, July, Oct., Nov.; 1894, March, April, June, Sept., Nov.; 1895, April, June—1896, Sept.; 1897, March, July—Sept.

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Genesee Farmer, 1848–1852; 1854.

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Wool Grower and Stock Register, 1854–1856.

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School Bulletin, 1889, Sept.—1894, June, Sept., Oct.; 1895, Jan.—1897, Jan.

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Anti-Slavery Lecturer, 1839.

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Christian Investigator, 1843, Feb.—1848, Aug.

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Taxidermist, 1891, Nov.

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School Visitor, 1880, Jan., Dec.—1881, Nov.

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Prophetic Age, 1890, July; 1891, Jan.—June, Aug.—1900.

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Annals of Mathematics, 1884, March.  
Antiquarian, 1897, March.  
Baptist Quarterly Review, 1879—1885, March.  
Carroll's Literary Register, 1865, May 25—Oct. 10, Nov. 10—1866, Feb. 25.  
Christian Baptist, 1823, Aug.—1829, Aug.  
Christian Educator, 1895, Feb., March, Oct., Nov.  
Christian Press, 1852, June 18, July 9; 1853, Nov. 4, 11, 18; 1858, Nov.,  
1868, Dec.; 1874, May, Dec.; 1875, Dec.; 1881, Dec.; 1882, Jan., Feb.,  
July; 1883, May, July, Dec.; 1894, June—Sept.; 1895, July, Sept.—  
1897, Nov.; 1898, June—Sept.; 1899, Sept.

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Sept. 20.

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May 13, July 1, Aug. 19, Sept. 29.

Herald and Presbyter, 1892, May 25, June 1, July 6; 1893, May 24, 31,  
Aug. 9, 23, 30, Oct. 4, 11, 18, Nov. 22; 1894, May 30; 1895, May 29,  
June 5, July 24, 31, Nov. 13, 30; 1896, May 13, Aug. 5; 1897, May  
25, Aug. 25, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, 20, Nov. 3, 10, Dec. 1-15; 1898, March  
16, June 29, July 13—Aug. 3, 24—Sept. 14.

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Oct. 4-25, Nov. 1-22; 1895, Jan. 3—Sept. 26, Oct. 24—Dec. 26; 1896,  
Jan. 2-30, Feb. 13—July 9; 1897, Jan. 7, 14.

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1867, Jan., Nov.—Dec.; 1869, July; 1876, Dec.

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- Lookout, 1894, July 14; 1895, May 4—Aug. 24, Sept. 7-21, Oct. 5, 12, 26, Nov. 2-16, 30, Dec. 7, 14, 28; 1896, Jan. 4, 11, Feb. 1—March 21, April 4-25, May 9-30, June 13—Dec. 19; 1897, Jan. 2—April 17.
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- Missionary Intelligencer, 1895, Dec.
- Mycological Notes, 1898, Nov.; 1899, Feb., April.
- National Normal, 1868, Oct.; 1869, Feb., July; 1870, March, April; 1871, Oct., 1872, Mayff 1873; 1874.
- National Normal Exponent, 1884, June; 1887, March; 1889, May; 1890, June.
- National Repository, 1877-1880, Aug., Oct.—Dec.
- New Bohemian, 1895, Nov.
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Public Opinion, 1866-99, vols. 2-27.  
Rural New Yorker, 1888-99, 1890 missing, vols. 47-58.  
Scientific American and Supplement, 1854-99, 1868-74 missing.  
Toledo Commercial, 1876, 1891-93.  
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All the Year Round, 1861-63, vols. 4-9.  
American Agriculturist, 1865-68, 1877-99, vols. 24-27, 36-65.  
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American Journal of Politics, 1894, vols. 4-5.  
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Andover Review, 1884-93, vols. 1-19.  
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Arena, 1891-99, vols. 1-20.  
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- Atlantic, 1857-99, vols. 1-84.  
Biblia, 1898-99, vols. 10-11.  
Biblical World, 1898-99, vols. 11-14.  
Bibliotheca Sacra, 1892-99, vols. 49-56.  
Blackwood's 1844-99, vols. 55-165.  
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Bookman, 1897-99, vols. 5-10.  
Botanical Gazette, 1899, vol. 28.  
Catholic World, 1873-74, vols. 17-18.  
Century, 1882-99, vols. 23-58.  
Charities Review, 1893-95, vols. 3-4.  
Chautauquan, 1886-99, vols. 7-30.  
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Christian Science Journal, 1887-99, vols. 5-16.  
Contemporary Review, 1886-99, vols. 50-70.  
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Cornhill, 1872-73, 1894-99 vols. 25-26, 22-29 n. s.  
Cosmopolitan, 1889-99, vols. 9-29.  
Critic, 1889-99, vols. 11-35.  
Current Literature, 1889-98, vols. 3-23.  
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Downing's Horticulturist, 1847-51, vols. 1-6.  
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Magazine of Poetry, 1889-96, vols. 1-7.  
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Outing, 1888-99, vols. 12-34.  
Outlook, 1897-99, vols. 55-63.  
Overland, 1868-69, 1888-99, vols. 1-3, 11-35.  
Poet Lore, 1896-99, vols. 8-11.  
Political Science Quarterly, 1886-99, vols. 1-13.  
Portfolio, 1813-16, vols. 1-7.  
Public Libraries, 1898-99, vols. 3-4.  
Punch, 1855-87, vols. 20-31, 33-93.  
Putnam's Magazine, 1853-57, vols. 1-10.  
Quaker City Philatelist, 1889-93, vols. 4-8.  
Quarterly Review, 1886-99, vols. 163-189.  
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Rudder, 1897-99, vols. 8-11.  
St. Nicholas, 1874-99, vols. 1-26, 3-4 missing.  
Sanitary Engineer, 1885-86, vols. 11-16.  
School Review, 1893-99, vols. 1-8.  
Science, 1893, vols. 21-22.  
Scottish Review, 1886-99, vols. 8-33.  
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Unitarian Review, 1889-91, vols. 31-35.  
Van Nostrand's Engineering, 1884-86, vols. 31-35.  
Vick's, 1881-99, vols. 4-21.  
Westminster Review, 1845-57, 1861, 1875, 1886-99, vols. 43-68, 75, 103, 128-152.  
Wide Awake, 1888-93, vols. 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37.

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Geographische Erforschungen, 1847-78.

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Revue des deux Monde, 1898, vol. 15.



**OHIO NEWSPAPERS IN LIBRARY**

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**NOTE.** — The following list is taken from the excellent "Annotated Catalogue of Newspaper Files" in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, prepared under the editorial direction of R. G. Thwaites and I. S. Bradley, by Emma Helen Blair, 1898. The annotation has not been included.

### Ashland.

Ashland Press, Nov., 1876—April, 1877.

### Canton.

Ohio Repository and Stark County Gazette, Aug. 28, 1829.

### Chillicothe.

Fredonian, July 22, 1808.

Friend of Freedom, Feb. 4, 1824.

Supporter and Scioto Gazette, Oct., 1821—Jan., 1822.

Weekly Recorder, July, 1814—July, 1818.

### Cincinnati.

Business Guide, Jan.—Aug., 1872, 17 numbers.

Cincinnati Christian Journal and Religious Intelligencer, July, 1830—July, 1831.

Cincinnati Chronicle, 1846—1849. (Scattering numbers.)

Saturday Evening Chronicle, Aug., 1827—Dec., 1828.

Cist's Weekly Advertiser, Aug., 1844—June, 1846; March, 1847—Dec., 1848; 1849—1850; Jan., 1851—April, 1853.

Columbian and Great West, Aug., 1850—March, 1853.

Economist, Nov., 1890—Oct., 1891.

Cincinnati Emporium, Feb., 1824—Feb., 1825.

Cincinnati Daily Gazette, 1863—1866.

Cincinnati Semi-weekly Gazette, July, 1867—Dec., 1868; 1869—1872; 1873—Feb., 1878.

Index, March—Oct., 1873.

Insurance Index, Jan., 1872—Feb., 1873.

Liberty Hall, 1811—1814. (Incomplete.)

Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, Feb., 1825—Nov., 1826. (Incomplete.) 1844—1847.

Cincinnati Literary Gazette, 1824—March, 1825.

Cincinnati Mirror and Ladies' Parterre, Oct., 1831—Sept., 1832.

Cincinnati Mirror, Oct., 1833—Oct., 1834; April—Aug., 1835, 7 numbers; Jan.—Sept., 1836.

National Republican and Ohio Political Register, 1823—1824; 1825—1829.

Pandect, May, 1828—July, 1830.

People's Paper, Nov., 1843—March, 1844; Jan.—Feb., 1845.

Petroleum Gazette, Feb.—Nov., 1865. (Scattering numbers.)

Philanthropist, Jan., 1836—March, 1840.

Scientific Artisan, 1858—1860. (Scattering numbers.)

Sentinel and Star in the West, Oct., 1829—Oct., 1831.

Sidereal Messenger, July, 1846—April, 1848.

Spirit of the Times, Oct., 1840—April, 1841.

Spirit of the West, July 26, 1814.

Standard, Sept., 1831—Oct., 1834.

**Cincinnati—Concluded.**

Daily Times, April—Oct., 1841.  
Western Christian Advocate, May, 1834—March, 1844.  
Western Spy, July, 1814—Dec., 1822.  
Whig, April 20, 1809.

**Cleveland.**

American Spiritualist, March, 1871—Jan., 1872.  
Axe, April—Nov., 1840.  
Cleveland Citizen, 1893—1894.  
Family Visitor, Jan., 1850—May, 1853.  
Iron Trade Review, May, 1888—Dec., 1890.

**Columbus.**

Columbus Gazette, 1821—1823, 4 numbers.  
Ohio Monitor, June, 1818—Oct., 1824. (Incomplete.)  
Ohio Statesman, April—Nov., 1864; 1865.  
Same, April—Aug., 1854.

**Dayton.**

Religious Telescope, Oct., 1873—Oct., 1874.

**Hamilton.**

Hamilton Telegraph, 1863—1864, 10 numbers.

**Jefferson.**

Ashtabula Sentinel, April—Dec., 1868.

**Kirtland.**

Olive Branch, Aug., 1848—June, 1850.

**Lebanon.**

Western Star and Lebanon Gazette, Feb.—Oct., 1828.

**London.**

Madison Patriot, Nov., 1833—Aug., 1834, 4 numbers.

**Marietta.**

Western Spectator, Oct. 30, 1810.

**Maumee City.**

Maumee River Times, Oct. 9, 1852.

**Mount Pleasant.**

Weekly Historian, Oct. 6, 1823.

Philanthropist, Oct. 24, 1817.

**New Lisbon.**

New Lisbon Gazette, March 12, 1824.

**New Richmond.**

Philanthropist. (See same title, Cincinnati.)

**Oberlin.**

Oberlin Evangelist, May, 1845—Dec., 1851. (Scattering numbers.)

**Portsmouth.**

Scioto Telegraph, March 4, 1820.

**St. Clairsville.**

Ohio Federalist, Jan. 18, 1816.

**Somerset.**

Perry Record, Sept. 2, 1825.

**Steubenville.**

Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, Oct. 27, Nov. 9, 1821.

**Toledo.**

Toledo Blade, March, 1870—March, 1871; July, 1892—Dec., 1894.

Index, Jan.—Aug., 1873.

Industrial News, Feb., 1886—June, 1889.

**Van Wert.**

Morning Star, March—April, 1874.

**Wadsworth.**

**Wadsworth Enterprise**, Feb., 1876—April, 1879.

**Xenia.**

**Green County Torchlight**, Sept., 1838—Sept., 1840.

**People's Press and Impartial Expositor**, June 21, 1826.

**Zanesville.**

**Ohio Republican**, April 19, 1823.

**ADDENDA.****Cincinnati.**

**Daily Christian Advocate**, May 1-29, 1880.

**Co-operative News**, Sept., 1892—Aug., 1893. (Incomplete.)

**Iron Molders' Journal**, 1896-1898.

**South West**, Jan.—June, 1896.

**Western Midnight Cry**, Sept. 27, 1843.

**Cincinnatier Zeitung**, June—Aug., Sept.—Nov., 1897; Jan.—June, 1898.

Same, June—Dec., 1897.

**Cleveland.**

**Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal**, 1897; Jan.—June, 1898.

**Carpenter**, 1886.

**Second Advent of Christ**, June 6, 1843.

**Wire Trades Review**, April—June, 1898.

**Workman**, 1885—Oct., 1888.

**Columbus.**

**Campaign Statesman**, April—Nov., 1848.

**Crisis**, Feb., 1861—Jan., 1862; Jan., 1863—Jan., 1867.

**Dollar Statesman**, Sept., 1849—Jan., 1851.

**Ohio Cultivator**, 1850.

**Daily Ohio State Journal**, April—Dec., 1851; July—Dec., 1852.

**Daily Ohio Statesman**, Sept., 1837—April, 1838; Dec., 1840—March, 1841;

Dec., 1841—March, 1842; Aug.—Oct., 1842; Dec., 1843—March, 1844;

Dec., 1844—July, 1845; Nov., 1847—Sept., 1848; Feb.—June, 1849; 1850;

Dec., 1850—Dec., 1851; July—Dec., 1852.

**Weekly Ohio Statesman**, July, 1837—March, 1844; March, 1844—Feb., 1846;

Nov., 1847—Aug., 1849; April, 1850—Oct., 1852.

**Semi-weekly Ohio Statesman**, May, 1839—Nov., 1842; March—Nov., 1843.

**Tri-weekly Ohio Statesman**, Dec., 1838—March, 1839; March—Dec., 1844.

**United Mine Workers' Journal**, Dec., 1895—June, 1896.

**Western Hemisphere**, April, 1834—June, 1837.

**Massillon.**

**Coxey's Sound Money**, May—Sept., 1896.

**Oberlin.**

**Oberlin Evangelist**, 1839-1862.

**Toledo.**

**Toledo Blade**, 1894-1896.

**Toledo Union**, May, 1897—June, 1898.

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**Ohio.**

**Columbus.**

**Columbus Dispatch, Oct. 1, 1897, to date.**

**Express (German), Oct. 1, 1897, to date.**

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**District of Columbia.**

Washington.

National Intelligencer, Jan. 20, 1825—May 5, 1855.

**Ohio.**

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 7, 1862—June 16, 1864.

Cincinnati Daily Gazette, 1862—1865.

Journal and Messenger, Oct. 18, 1850—Dec. 15, 1852.

Columbus.

Bohemian, vols. 1-5, Mar. 4, 1882—Aug. 22, 1885.

Columbus Dispatch, July 22, 1872, to date.

Crisis, 1861-1863.

Daily Ohio Statesman, Feb. 1, 1862—Jan. 1, 1867.

Democratic Call, Sept. 1894—Aug. 27, 1897.

Sunday Capitol, Feb. 17, 1878—Feb. 6, 1881.

Marietta.

Marietta Republican, vols. 1-7, Mar. 29, 1849—Nov. 21, 1856.

**New York.**

New York.

Albion, 1851- 1856.

LIST OF  
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

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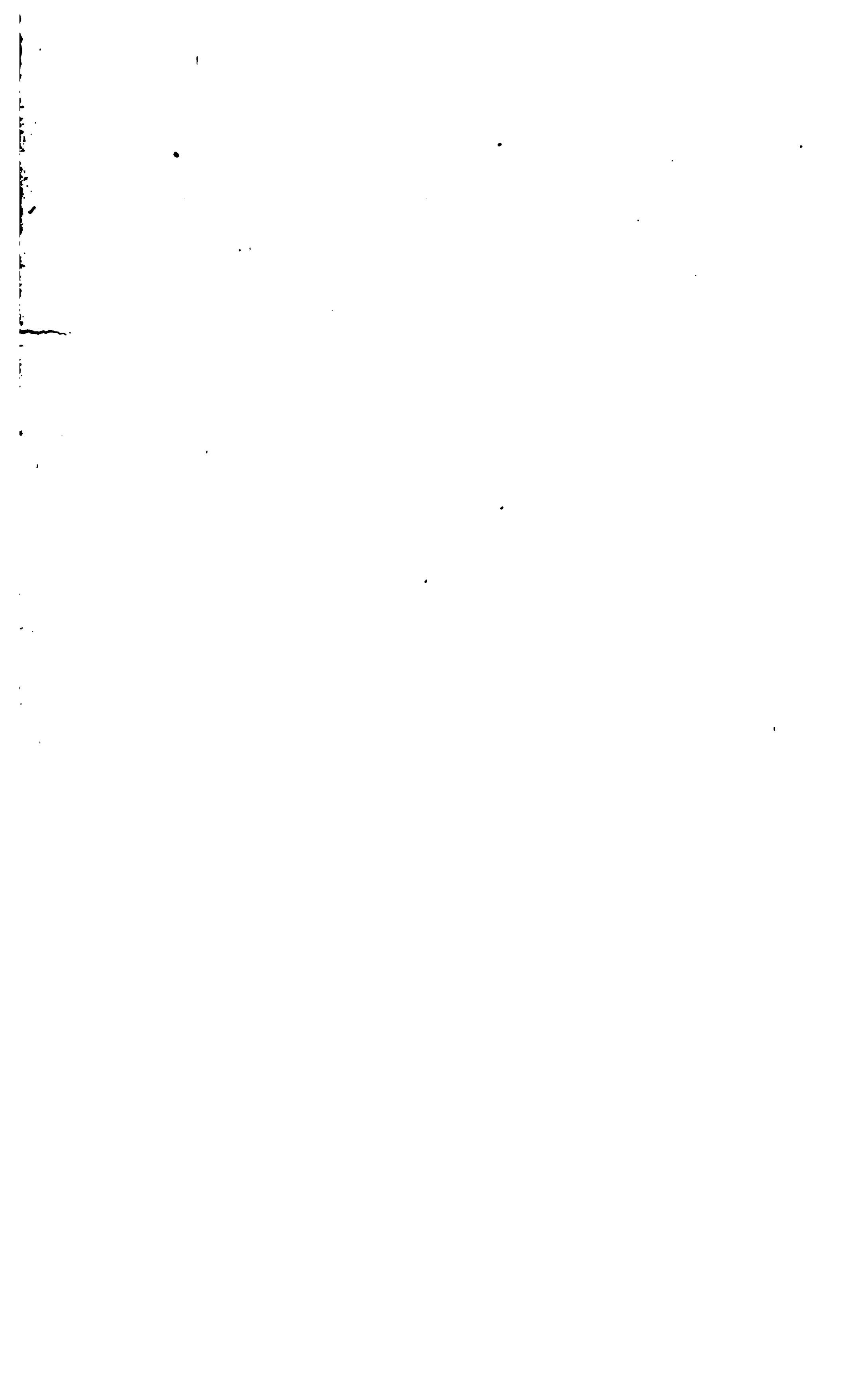
(225)

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- American Angora, vol. 1, 1901. Kansas City.
- American Chemical Fertilizer and Crop Journal, vol. 1, 1886. New York.
- American Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer, 1896-1900. Cincinnati.
- American Guernsey Breeders' Journal (quarterly), vols. 7-11, 1897-1901. Peterboro, N. H.
- American Horse Breeder, vols. 11-14, 1893-1896. Boston and New York.
- American Sportsman, 10 vols., 1892-1900. Cleveland.
- American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, 15 vols., 1830-1860.
- Annals of Agriculture, vols. 1-26, 1785-1796. London.
- Annals of Science, vol. 1, 1852. Cleveland.
- Billboard, vol. 11, 1899. Cincinnati.
- Breeder and Horseman, 1 vol., 1897. Nashville.
- Breeders' Gazette, vols. 9-38, 1887-1900.
- British Florist or Lady's Journal of Horticulture, 6 vols., 1840-1845. London.
- Chicago Horseman, vols. 3-6, 1884-1886. Chicago.
- Cincinnati Price Current, 2 vols., 1899-1900. Cincinnati.
- Cincinnatus, vols. 1-2, 1856-1857. Cincinnati.
- Cottage Gardener and Country Gentleman's Companion, vols. 1-25, 1848-1861. London.
- Country Gentleman's Magazine, vols. 1-6, 1863-1868; vols. 8-12, 1870-1874. London.
- Cultivator, vols. 1-10; new series, vols. 1, 4-9; third series, vols. 1-13, 1834-1865. Albany.
- Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vols. 46-64, 1881-1899. Albany.
- Farm and Fair Journal, vol. 4, 1886. Norwalk.
- Farm and Fireside, 7 vols., 1891-1893. 1895-1899. Philadelphia and Springfield.
- Farmers' Advance, vol. 8, 1884. Springfield.
- Farmers' Magazine, vols. 1-23, 1800-1822. Edinburg.
- Farmers' Magazine, vols. 1-8, 1834-1838; new series, vols. 1-8, 1838-1839; second series, vols. 1-24, 1840-51; third series, vols. 1-47, 1852-1875. London.
- Farmers' Voice, 1900. Chicago.
- Farming, vols. 1-4, 1900. Toronto.
- Florist and Garden Miscellany, 10 vols., 1849-1858. London.
- Florist and Pomologist, 1862-1864, 1869-1874. London.
- Gardiner's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette, vols. 1-21, 1841-1861. London.
- Grain Dealers' Journal, 2 vols., 1900. Chicago.
- Hoard's Dairymen, vols. 24-31, 1894-1900. Ft. Atkinson.
- Horse Review, vols. 13-22, 1896-1900. Chicago.
- Horse World, vols. 18-19, 1895. Buffalo.
- Horseman, vols. 3-13, 15-20, 1883-1900. Chicago.
- International Journal of Agriculture, vol. 7, 1884. Montreal.
- Indiana Farmer, vols. 52-55, 1897-1900. Indianapolis.
- Journal d' Agriculture Pratique, 38 vols., 1856-1874. Paris.
- Journal of Agriculture (quarterly), 28 vols., 1828-1868. Edinburg.

- Journal of Horticulture, Cottage Gardener and Country Gentleman, new series,  
vols. 1-27, 1861-1875. London.
- Kentucky Stock Farm, vols. 17-27, 1892-1896. Lexington.
- Manufacturer, vol. 10, 1899. Philadelphia.
- National Stockman and Farmer, 16 vols., 1883-1900. Pittsburg.
- Nebraska Farmer, vol. 28, 1900. Omaha.
- New York Produce Commission Merchant, vol. 1, 1901. New York.
- Ohio Cultivator, vols. 1-16, 1845-1860. Columbus.
- Ohio Farmer, 28 vols., 1865; 1868-1873; 1881-1900. Cleveland.
- Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, vol. 51, 1897. New York.
- Orange Judd Farmer, vols. 5-13, 1889-1893. Chicago.
- Plough, the Loom and the Anvil, vol. 9, 1856.
- Prairie Farmer, vols. 56-67, 1884-1895. Chicago.
- Public Opinion, vols. 7-8, 1889. London.
- Public Policy, vol. 5, 1901. Chicago.
- Rice Industry, vol. 3, 1901. Houston, Texas.
- Rural Affairs, vols. 1-9, 1858-1881. Albany.
- Rural New Yorker, vols. 40, 43, 44, 1881, 1884-1885. New York.
- Trotter and Pacer, vol. 13, 1900. New York.
- Western Agriculturist, vols. 1-2, 1851-1852. Columbus.
- Western Horseman, 7 vols., 1893-1900. Indianapolis.
- Wool Manufacturers' Quarterly Magazine, vols. 29-31, 1899-1901. Boston.
- Wool Record, 1898.
- Working Farmer, vols. 8-11, 1856-1859. New York.



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OHIO NEWSPAPERS,  
PRIOR TO 1825.

(229)

## EARLY OHIO NEWSPAPERS, 1793-1825.

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CINCINNATI.—Centinel of the North-Western Territory, November 9, 1793-November 8, 1794. Cincinnati Advertiser, January 6, 1823-February 18, 1826. Cincinnati Inquisitor-Advertiser, August 4, 1818-April 2, 1822. Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser, July 21-28, 1818. Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, March 11, 1816-December 30, 1827. Freeman's Journal, October 27, 1798. Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury, December 16, 1805-November 19, 1808. Literary Cadet, November 22, 1819-April 27, 1820. National Republican and Ohio Political Register, January 1, 1823-December 26, 1826. Western Spy, May 24, 1816-June 9, 1819. Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser, January 16, 1819-April 22, 1830. Western Spy and Literary Cadet, April 29, 1820-December 28, 1822.

CIRCLEVILLE.—Fredonian, October 16, 1811-August 11, 1812.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland Herald, October 23, 1823.

COLUMBUS.—Columbus Gazette, December, 1817-December 1818; November, 1822-September, 1825. Ohio State Journal, September 22, 1825-1901.

DELAWARE.—Delaware Patron, April, 1823-May 6, 1830.

HAMILTON.—Hamilton Advertiser, January, 1825-October, 1827. Hamilton Gazette and Miami Register, October 12, 1817-January 31, 1821. Hamilton Intelligencer and Advertiser, November 17, 1821-January 3, 1825. Miami Herald, September, 1817-October, 1819. Miami Intelligencer, January 29, 1814-April 17, 1817. Philanthropist, March-April, 1816.

PORPSMOUTH.—Portsmouth Gazette, August 5, 1818-March 17, 1819. Portsmouth Gazette and Lawrence Advertiser, July 30, 1824-October 28, 1825. Scioto Telegraph, March 4, 1820-September 28, 1820. Scioto Telegraph and Lawrence Gazette, October 5, 1820-September 1, 1821.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.—St. Clairsville Gazette, September 17, 1825-July 4, 1829.

STEUBENVILLE.—Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, February 7, 1817-November 11, 1820; March 15, 1823-November 13, 1824 (incomplete).

WORTHINGTON AND COLUMBUS.—Western Intelligencer, 1813, 1814, 1815 (incomplete).

### RELIC ROOM, STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, COLUMBUS.

CINCINNATI.—Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette, September 31, 1799.

NEW LISBON.—Ohio Patriot, December 2, 1809.

WEST UNION.—Juvenile Journal, October 29, 1825.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**BATAVIA.**— Western Patriot, July 23, 1825.

**CHILLICOTHE.**— Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle, January 18, 1819-February 15, 1821. Supporter and Scioto Gazette, February 21, 1821-December 27, 1823; January 13, 1824-December 28, 1826. Times, April 21, 1824-June 8, 1825.

**CINCINNATI.**— Advertiser and Inquisitor, May 4, 1819-September 5, 1820. Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, June 9, 1818-February 23, 1827.

**COLUMBUS.**— Gazette, August 18, 1825. Ohio State Journal, September 22, 1825-December 31, 1828.

**STEUBENVILLE.**— Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, January 2, 1819-July 29, 1820; January 20, 1821-December 23, 1826.

## CHILLICOTHE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

**ZANESVILLE.**— Express and Republican Standard, December 30, 1812-December 19, 1816.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**CINCINNATI.**— Liberty Hall, 1813-1816; 1818-1824; 1827. Western Spy, July 25, 1817-March 9, 1822.

## LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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# INDEX.

	PAGES.
Agriculture. (See Ohio State Board of Agriculture).	
Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio, newspapers in.....	157-159
Case Library, Cleveland, Ohio, periodicals in.....	151-154
Chillicothe Public Library, newspapers in.....	73-74
Cincinnati Public Library, bound newspapers in.....	75-78
Circleville Public Library, bound newspapers in.....	89-90
Cleveland Public Library, bound newspapers in.....	149-150
Columbus Public Library, bound newspapers in.....	223-224
Columbus Public School Library, bound newspapers in.....	221-222
Dayton Public Library, Dayton newspapers in.....	155-156
Early Ohio newspapers, 1793-1825.....	229-282
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, news- papers and periodicals in.....	79-84
Kenyon College Library, Gambier, Ohio, newspapers and periodicals in...	161-162
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Ohio newspapers in.....	69-72
Marietta College Library, newspapers and periodicals in.....	163-165
<b>*Newspapers —</b>	
Alabama .....	33, 81
Arkansas .....	93
Australia .....	201
Austria .....	76
California .....	93, 163
Central America .....	201
China .....	136, 201
Colorado .....	93, 168
Connecticut .....	33, 67, 94, 168
Cyprus .....	136
Delaware .....	169
District of Columbia.....	33, 74, 76, 81, 95, 158, 162, 169, 208, 224
Dominion of Canada.....	136, 201
England .....	46, 74, 76, 150, 162, 201
Egypt .....	137
Florida .....	33, 96
France .....	76, 137, 204
Georgia .....	34, 76, 81, 96
Germany .....	76, 204
Great Britain .....	137
Hawaii .....	96, 169
Illinois .....	34, 76, 96, 170, 208
India .....	46, 206
Indiana .....	35, 98, 171
Iowa .....	98, 171
Ireland .....	68, 76
Italy .....	138
Japan .....	68, 206
Kansas .....	98, 171

\* Places of publication are arranged alphabetically under different states and countries.

Newspapers — Concluded.	PAGES.
Kentucky .....	35, 67, 76, 81, 99, 158, 172, 201
Louisiana .....	76, 99
Maine .....	35, 99, 172
Malta .....	138
Maryland .....	35, 67, 74, 77, 100, 158, 172
Massachusetts .....	35, 67, 74, 77, 81, 100, 158, 172
Mexico .....	68, 138
Michigan .....	104, 177
Minnesota .....	105, 177
Mississippi .....	67, 105
Missouri .....	36, 106, 178
Montana .....	106
Morocco .....	138
Nebraska .....	36, 106
Nevada .....	106
New Hampshire .....	81, 106, 178
New Jersey .....	36, 107
New York ...	36, 67, 74, 77, 81, 107, 150, 153, 158, 162, 178, 208, 212, 224
New Zealand .....	138
Nicaragua .....	138
North Carolina .....	37, 67, 117
Ohio ..	37, 67, 70, 74, 77, 80, 86, 90, 118, 150, 156, 159, 162,
	164, 188, 208, 212, 218, 222, 224, 230
Oregon .....	44, 130
Pennsylvania .....	44, 68, 78, 82, 130, 159, 162, 197
Rhode Island .....	134, 200
South America .....	46
South Carolina .....	45, 68, 78, 82, 134, 159, 200
Spain .....	138
Tennessee .....	45, 68, 82, 134, 159, 200
Texas .....	134
Turkey .....	138
Utah .....	135, 200
Vermont .....	135
Virginia .....	45, 68, 78, 82, 135, 159, 200
Washington .....	135
West Virginia .....	45
Wisconsin .....	136
Oberlin College Library, periodicals and newspapers in.....	167-206
Ohio State Board of Agriculture, periodicals and newspapers in library of	225
Ohio State Library, bound magazines in.....	18-28
Ohio State Library, bound newspapers in.....	33-46
Ohio State Library, historical society publications.....	29-31
Ohio State Library, Ohio newspapers — first issue of the 20th century....	47-66
Ohio State Library, publications of societies other than historical.....	31-32
Relic Room, State Capitol Building, newspapers in.....	67-68
Sandusky Public Library, newspapers in.....	207-208
Sidney Public Library, newspapers in.....	209-210
Toledo Public Library, bound newspapers and periodicals in.....	211-215
Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland Ohio, newspapers, periodicals and annuals in.....	91-147
Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis., Ohio newspapers in.....	217-220
Young Mens' Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, Ohio newspapers in..	85-88

## NEWSPAPERS—INDEX OF TITLES.

---

### A

#### PAGES.

Abend-Post, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	77
Academy, London, England.....	201
Adams Sentinel, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania .....	180
Advance, Chicago, Illinois .....	96, 170
Advent Herald, Boston, Massachusetts .....	100, 173
Advertiser (weekly), Chillicothe, Ohio.....	74
Advertiser, New York, New York.....	36
Advertiser and Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	80
Advertiser and Ohio Phœnix, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70
Advertiser and Register, Mobile, Alabama.....	33
Advertiser and Western Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70
Advocate of Freedom, Brunswick, Maine.....	172
Akron Beacon, Akron, Ohio .....	118
Akron Buzzard, Akron, Ohio .....	118
Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina Miscellaneous Southern papers....	33
Albany Evening Journal, Albany, New York .....	107
Albany Law Journal, Albany, New York.....	178
Albany Microscope, Albany, New York.....	107
Albion, New York, New York .....	36, 81, 224
Alexander's Messenger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	44
Aliened American, Cleveland, Ohio.....	120
All The Year Round, London, England.....	201
Allgemeine Zeitung, Augsburg, Germany .....	76
Allegheny Democrat, Allegheny, Pennsylvania .....	44
Allegheny Republican, Angelica, New York .....	107
Alliance News, Columbus, Ohio .....	192
Amateur Athlete, New York, New York .....	179
Amendment Herald, Cleveland, Ohio.....	120, 190
American Advocate, New York, New York .....	36
American and Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore, Maryland.....	35
American Architect and Building News, Boston, Massachusetts.....	35
American Balance, Akron, Ohio .....	118
American Banker, New York, New York .....	179
American Bookseller, New York, New York .....	108, 179
American Club Woman, Milton, Wisconsin .....	136
American Contractor, New York, New York .....	108
American Contractor, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
American Exchange and Mart, Boston, Massachusetts .....	100
American Farmer, Baltimore, Maryland .....	35, 67
American Farmer, Washington, D. C .....	95
American Flag, Matamoras, Texas .....	135
American Friend, Marietta, Ohio .....	81, 164
American Friend and Marietta Gazette, Marietta, Ohio.....	127, 164
American Hebrew, New York, New York.....	108
American Israelite, Chicago, Illinois .....	170

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
American Israelite, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	77
American Mercury, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94, 168
American Messenger and Alexander's Messenger, Philadelphia, Pa....	44
American Notes and Queries, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	181, 197
American Philatelist, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	131
American Pioneer, Monterey, Mexico .....	138
American Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	131
American Railroad Journal, New York, New York.....	108
American Railroad Journal and Iron Manufacturers' and Mining Gazette, New York, New York .....	109
American Republican, West Chester, Pennsylvania .....	133
American Sentinel, New York, New York .....	179
American Socialist, Oneida, New York .....	188
American Spiritualist, Cleveland, Ohio .....	219
American Sportsman, New York, New York .....	109
American Union, Shelbyville, Tennessee .....	45
American Weekly Mercury, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	44
American Wool, Coton and Financial Reporter, Boston, Massachusetts..	173
Ameryka (Polish), Toledo, Ohio .....	212
Amusement Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Ancient Metropolis (daily), Chillicothe, Ohio .....	74
Ancient Metropolis (weekly), Chillicothe, Ohio .....	74
Andover Townsman, Andover, Massachusetts .....	172
Anglo-American, New York, New York .....	36
Annals of Science, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121, 190
Anti-Auctioneer, New York, New York .....	109
Anti-Dram Shop Era, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Anti-Masonic Christian Herald, Boston, Masachusetts .....	173
Anti-Monarchist and Republican Watchman, Northampton, Mass.....	176
Anti-Slavery Bugle, New Lisbon, Ohio .....	194
Anti-Slavery Bugle, New Lisbon and Salem, Ohio .....	42
Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem, Ohio .....	68, 129, 195
Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem and New Lisbon, Ohio .....	43
Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, London, England .....	201
Anzeiger, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	77
Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas .....	99
Argonaut, San Francisco, California .....	93
Argus, Brooklyn, New York .....	77
Argus of Western America, Frankfort, Kentucky .....	81
Ariel, Natchez, Mississippi .....	105
Army and Navy Gazette, Washington, D. C.....	95
Army and Navy Journal, New York, New York.....	36, 109, 180, 212
Army and Navy Register, Washington, D. C.....	95
Artist and Artizan, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	119
Ashland Press, Ashland, Ohio .....	118, 218
Ashland Press, Ashland, Wisconsin .....	136
Ashtabula News, Ashtabula, Ohio .....	118
Ashtabula Recorder, Ashtabula, Ohio.....	118
Ashtabula Republican, Jefferson, Ohio.....	127
Ashtabula Sentinel, Ashtabula, Ohio.....	118
Ashtabula Sentinel, Jefferson, Ohio .....	127, 219
Ashtabula Telegraph, Ashtabula, Ohio .....	118
Atchison Champion, Atchison, Kansas .....	98

**Newspapers — Continued.**

	<b>PAGE</b>
Athenæum, London, England.....	201
Atlanta Intelligencer, Atlanta, Georgia.....	34
Atlas, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	77
Aurora, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	44, 78, 162
Australian Independent, Sidney, Australia.....	201
Axe, Cleveland, Ohio.....	219

**B**

Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore, Maryland....	35
Baltimore Marylander, Baltimore, Maryland .....	158
Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore, Maryland .....	35
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette, Baltimore, Maryland.....	35
Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser, Baltimore, Maryland.....	35
Baltimore Republican, Baltimore, Maryland.....	77, 158
Banking Law Journal, New York, New York.....	180
Baptist Weekly Journal of the Mississippi Valley, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	86
Barnesville Enterprise, Barnesville, Ohio.....	118
Batavia Advocate, Batavia, Ohio.....	159
Bayfield Press, Bayfield, Wisconsin.....	136
Bazaar Record, Cleveland, Ohio.....	121
Beacon, Detroit, Michigan .....	177
Beacon, Springfield, Ohio .....	196
Bell's Weekly Messenger, London, England.....	46, 137
Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville, Ohio.....	43, 71
Belmont Farmer, Bridgeport, Ohio.....	37
Belmont Journal and Enquirer, St. Clairsville, Ohio.....	43
Berkshire Courier, Great Barrington, Massachusetts .....	176
Bethel Flag, Buffalo, New York.....	107
Better Day, New York, New York.....	109
Bicycling World, Boston, Massachusetts.....	101
Black Republican and Office Holders' Journal.....	46
Bohemian, Columbus, Ohio .....	224
Bond of Brotherhood, Worcester, Massachusetts.....	104, 176
Bookseller, London, England .....	201
Boston, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Boston Commonwealth, Boston, Massachusetts.....	173
Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Boston Daily Times, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Boston Evening Bulletin and U. S. Republican, Boston, Massachusetts..	101
Boston Evening Post and General Advertiser, Boston, Massachusetts..	35
Boston Evening Transcript, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Boston Gazette and Country Journal, Boston, Massachusetts.....	67, 101
Boston Herald, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101, 174
Boston Magazine, Boston, Massachusetts .....	35, 101
Boston Morning Journal, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101, 174
Boston News Letter, Boston, Massachusetts .....	67, 101, 175
Boston Patriot, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Boston Press and Post, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Boston Recorder, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101, 175
Boston Statesman, Boston, Massachusetts .....	158
Boston Transcript, Boston, Massachusetts .....	35, 175
Boston Weekly Messenger, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
British Packet and Argentine News, Buenos Ayres, South America.....	46
Brother Jonathan, New York, New York .....	109
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, Cleveland, Ohio.....	220
Bryan Democrat, Bryan, Ohio .....	118
Buckeye and Cincinnati Mirror, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	119
Budget, Conneaut, Ohio .....	126
Buffalo Bulletin, Buffalo, New York .....	107
Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo, New York.....	107
Buffalo Courier, Buffalo, New York.....	107
Buffalo Daily Courier, Buffalo, New York.....	107
Buffalo Daily Republic and Times, Buffalo, New York.....	107
Buffalo Express, Buffalo, New York.....	107, 130
Buffalo Herald, Buffalo, New York.....	107
Buffalo Morning Express, Buffalo, New York.....	107
Bulletin, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Bulletin of the International Electrical Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa....	131
Bulletin of the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	131
Burt's Among the Clouds, Mt. Washington, New Hampshire.....	107
Business Guide, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	218

## C

California Christian Advocate, San Francisco, California.....	93
California Irrigationist, San Francisco, California.....	93
California Midwinter International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal....	93
Cambridge Jeffersonian, Cambridge, Ohio.....	118
Camden Gazette, Camden, South Carolina.....	134
Campaign Democrat, Ravenna, Ohio.....	43
Campaign Plain Dealer and Popular Sovereignty Advocate, Cleveland, O.	121
Campaign Statesman, Columbus, Ohio.....	125, 220
Canadian Yachtsman and Canoeist, Toronto, Canada.....	137
Canal of Intelligence, Norwich, Connecticut.....	95
Capital City Fact, Columbus, Ohio.....	40
Carlisle Herald, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.....	130
Carpenter, Cleveland, Ohio .....	220
Carroll County Chronicle, Carrollton, Ohio.....	119
Carroll's Literary Register, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	189
Catholic Universe, Cleveland, Ohio.....	121
Centinel of the North-Western Territory Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38, 80
Central Christian Advocate, St. Louis, Missouri.....	106
Central Christian Herald, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	119
Central Congregationalist, Lansing, Michigan .....	177
Century, New York, New York.....	36
Chambers' Edinburg Journal, Edinburgh, G. B.....	137
Chardon Spectator and Geauga Gazette, Chardon, Ohio.....	119
Charivari, Paris, France .....	76
Charleston Daily Courier, Charleston, South Carolina .....	68, 82
Charleston Mercury, Charleston, South Carolina.....	45, 82
Charleston Mercury (tri-weekly), Charleston, South Carolina.....	82
Chattanooga Daily Gazette, Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	45, 134
Chattanooga Daily Rebel, Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	82
Chataqua Assembly Herald, Chataqua, New York.....	108, 179
Cherry Valley Gazette, Cherry Valley, New York.....	108

**Newspapers — Continued.**

	<b>PAGE</b>
Chic, New York, New York.....	109
Chicago Daily Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.....	34, 97, 171, 208
Chicago Evening Journal, Chicago, Illinois.....	97
Chicago Evening Post, Chicago, Illinois.....	97
Chicago Mining Review, Chicago, Illinois.....	97
Chicago Republican, Chicago, Illinois.....	97
Chicago Times, Chicago, Illinois.....	97
Chicago Times-Herald, Chicago, Illinois.....	97
Child's Newspaper, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	119
Chillicothe Times, Chillicothe, Ohio.....	70
Christian Advocate, Nashville, Tennessee.....	134
Christian Advocate, New York, New York.....	180
Christian and Missionary Alliance, Nyack, New York.....	188
Christian at Work and Eclectic Weekly, New York, New York.....	180
Christian Banner, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
Christian Banner, Fredericksburg, Virginia .....	135
Christian Commonwealth, London, England .....	202
Christian Companion, Wilmington, Delaware .....	169
Christian Endeavor World, Boston, Massachusetts .....	173
Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times, New York, New York.....	180
Christian Intelligencer, New York, New York.....	180
Christian Investigator, Boston, Massachusetts .....	173
Christian Mirror, Portland, Maine .....	172
Christian Politician, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38
Christian Press, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	77, 119, 189
Christian Register, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101, 173
Christian Standard, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	119
Christian Statesman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	198
Christian Union, New York, New York.....	77, 180
Christian Uplook, Buffalo, New York.....	107
Christian Watchman, Boston, Massachusetts .....	35
Christian Work, New York, New York .....	180
Christliche Apologete, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	119
Chronicle, Ann Arbor, Michigan .....	104
Chronologia, Baltimore, Maryland .....	100
Chronotype, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Church Chronicle, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Church Economist, New York, New York .....	180
Church Standard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	131, 162, 198
Church Union, New York, New York .....	180
Church Watchman, Springfield, Ohio .....	196
Churchman, New York, New York.....	109, 162, 180
Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38, 70, 77, 159
Cincinnati American, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	80, 86
Cincinnati Christian Journal and Religious Intelligence, Cincinnati, Ohio.	218
Cincinnati Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70, 77, 80, 86, 218
Cincinnati, Chronicle and Literary Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio....	38, 77, 80, 86
Cincinnati Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38, 70, 80, 119, 224
Cincinnati Commercial (weekly), Cincinnati, Ohio.....	80
Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38, 70, 80, 119, 120
Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38, 70, 78, 86, 119
Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70, 119
Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38, 70, 78, 80, 86, 119
Cincinnati Daily Enqurirer Supplement, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	119

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Cincinnati Daily Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	
.....38, 39, 67, 70, 78, 80, 86, 119, 159, 189, 218, 224	224
Cincinnati Daily Message, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38
Cincinnati Daily Times, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	71, 78, 80, 87, 119, 219
Cincinnati Democratic Intelligencer and Commercial Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	86
Cincinnati Emporium, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70, 218
Cincinnati Evening Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70
Cincinnati Gazette (weekly), Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80
Cincinnati Graphic, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	119
Cincinnati Inquisitor Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38, 70
Cincinnati Journal of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70
Cincinnati Mirror, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38, 119, 218
Cincinnati Mirror and Ladies' Parterre, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	218
Cincinnati Mirror and Western Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	80, 119
Cincinnati Morning Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70
Cincinnati Morning Herald, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70, 78, 86
Cincinnati News, Cincinnati, Ohio. (See Cincinnati News-Journal)....	87
Cincinnati News Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38, 78, 87
Cincinnati Observer, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	87
Cincinnati Post, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38, 70, 78, 86
Cincinnati Press, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38, 78, 80
Cincinnati Price Current, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	71, 80, 87
Cincinnati Republican and Commercial Register, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	87
Cincinnati Semi-Weekly Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80, 218
Cincinnati Times and Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	71, 81
Cincinnati Times-Star, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38, 71, 78, 87
Cincinnati Tribune, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38, 78, 87, 119
Cincinnati Weekly Herald, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80, 189
Cincinnati Weekly Herald and Philanthropist, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70, 80, 119
Cincinnati Weekly Message, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	38
Cincinnati Weekly Times, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80, 120
Cincinnati Whig (daily), Cincinnati, Ohio .....	81
Cincinnati Whig and Commercial Intelligencer, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	87
Cincinnatier Zeitung, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	78, 220
Circleville Herald, Circleville, Ohio.....	90, 120
Circleville Herald and Ohio Olive Branch, Circleville, Ohio.....	90
Cist's Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 70
Cist's Daily Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	119
Cist's Weekly Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70, 80, 218
Cist's Western Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	77
Citizen, Oberlin, Ohio .....	194
City Gazette, Charleston, South Carolina .....	78
City Record, New York, New York.....	109
Clay Tribune, New York, New York.....	110
Cleveland Advertiser, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland American, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Artisan, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Christian Advocate, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Citizen, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121, 150, 190, 219
Cleveland Commercial, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Daily Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.....	121, 190
Cleveland Daily Herald, Cleveland, Ohio .....	39, 121, 191

	PAGE
Newspapers — Continued.	
Cleveland Daily Intelligencer, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Daily Review, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Evening News, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Germania, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Herald, Cleveland, Ohio .....39, 71, 87, 150	150
Cleveland Herald (tri-weekly), Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Herald (weekly), Cleveland, Ohio .....121, 191	191
Cleveland Herald and Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Journal, Cleveland, Ohio .....	121
Cleveland Labor Chronicle, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Cleveland Leader, Cleveland, Ohio .....40, 67, 71, 121, 122, 150, 159, 191	191
Cleveland Liberalist, Cleveland; Ohio .....	122
Cleveland Messenger, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Cleveland Methodist, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Cleveland Observer, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Cleveland Philanthropist, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio .....40, 71, 122, 150, 191, 208	208
Cleveland Plain Dealer (weekly), Cleveland, Ohio .....	191
Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio .....71, 122, 150	150
Cleveland Recorder, Cleveland, Ohio.....122, 124, 150	150
Cleveland Republican, Cleveland, Ohio .....	71
Cleveland Review, Cleveland, Ohio .....	40
Cleveland Sunday Times, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Cleveland Sunday Voice, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122, 124
Cleveland Times, Cleveland, Ohio .....	71
Cleveland Weekly Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Cleveland Weekly Leader and Herald, Cleveland, Ohio .....	71, 121
Cleveland Whig, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122, 191
Cleveland World, Cleveland. Ohio .....40, 122, 150, 191	191
Cleveland's Young Men, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122, 191
Coal Trade Journal, New York, New York .....	110
Collector, New York, New York .....	110
College Gazette, Berea, Ohio .....	118
College Tidings, Angola, Indiana .....	98
Collier's Weekly, New York, New York .....	110
Colorado Springs Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colorado .....	93
Colored American, New York, New York .....	110
Columbia, Chicago, Illinois.....	170
Columbian, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	89, 78
Columbian, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Columbian and Great West, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 218
Columbian Sentinel, Boston, Massachusetts .....	35, 77, 101
Columbian Detector, Boston, Massachusetts .....	35
Columbian Gazette, Georgetown, District of Columbia .....	95
Columbian Gazette, Utica, New York .....	117
Columbus Citizen, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Columbus Daily Enquirer, Columbus, Georgia .....	34
Columbus Democrat, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Columbus Evening Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio .....40, 71, 222, 224	224
Columbus Evening Post, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Columbus Evening Press, Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 71
Columbus Express (German), Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 222
Columbus Gazette, Columbus, Ohio.....40, 71, 81, 87, 125, 219	219

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Columbus Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Columbus Journal and Register, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Columbus Magician, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Columbus Medical Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	192
Columbus Morning Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	125
Columbus Record, Columbus, Ohio .....	125
Columbus Sentinel, Columbus, Ohio.....	40, 87, 125
Columbus Telegram, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Columbus Times, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Coming Nation, Tennessee City, Tennessee.....	134
Commercial Advertiser, New York, New York .....	67
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York, New York .....	110, 181
Commercial Bulletin, Richmond, Virginia .....	45
Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander, Baltimore, Maryland.....	35
Commercial Daily Intelligencer, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Commercial Journal, Baltimore, Maryland .....	35
Commercial List, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	78
Commercial Register, Sandusky, Ohio .....	43
Commercial Review and Manufacturers' Journal, Cleveland, Ohio.....	122
Common School Journal, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101, 174
Commoner, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70
Commonwealth, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Commonwealth, New York, New York .....	110, 181
Concord Gazette, Concord, New Hampshire .....	81
Concord Observer, Concord, New Hampshire .....	106
Concordia Intelligencer, Vidalia, Louisiana .....	99
Congregational Record, Findlay, Ohio .....	193
Congregationalist, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Connecticut Courant, Hartford, Connecticut .....	67, 94
Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligencer, Hartford, Connecticut ..	94
Connecticut Courant Supplement (bi-weekly), Hartford, Connecticut..	94
Connecticut Gazette, New London, Connecticut .....	95
Connecticut Mirror, Hartford, Connecticut .....	33, 94
Connecticut Observer, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94
Connecticut Spectator, Middletown, Connecticut .....	33
Conservative, Nebraska City, Nebraska .....	106
Constitutional Advocate, Frankfort, Kentucky .....	76
Constitutionalist, Augusta, Georgia .....	34, 76
Constitutionalist, Elyria, Ohio .....	126
Constitutionalist, Medina, Ohio .....	127
Coon Dissector, Dayton, Ohio .....	41
Co-operative News, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	220
Council Journal, Louisville, Kentucky .....	35
Country Gentleman, Albany, New York .....	107
County Intelligencer, Bedford, Ohio .....	118
Courier (German), Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78
Courier and Enquirer, New York, New York .....	36
Courier and Enquirer (semi-weekly), New York, New York.....	81
Courrier des Stats-Unis, New York, New York .....	77
Courier Journal, Louisville, Kentucky .....	99
Cowley County Telegram, Winfield, Kansas .....	99
Coxey's Sound Money, Massillon, Ohio .....	220
Crisis, Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 78, 125, 192, 220, 224

**Newspapers — Continued.**

	<b>PAGE</b>
Criterion, New York, New York .....	110
Critic, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Critic, New York, New York .....	110, 162
Critic and Good Literature, New York, New York.....	181
Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley, Cincinnati, Ohio....	86
Cross and Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	87
Crutch, Annapolis, Maryland .....	100
Cuba, New York, New York .....	181
Cultivator, Albany, New York .....	36
Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Albany, New York.....	178
Current, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Cuyahoga County News, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Cuyahogan, Brooklyn, Ohio .....	118

**D**

Daheim, Leipzig, Germany .....	205
Daily Argus, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Daily Christian Advocate, Baltimore, Maryland .....	100
Daily Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120, 220
Daily Christian Advocate, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Daily Christian Advocate, Omaha, Nebraska .....	106
Daily Christian Advocate, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	131
Daily Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39
Daily Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, Georgia .....	34
Daily Cincinnati Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70
Daily Cincinnati Republican, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	71, 78, 80
Daily Citizen, Vicksburg, Mississippi .....	67, 105
Daily Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Daily Colorado Tribune, Denver, Colorado .....	93
Daily Columbian, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
Daily Commercial Advertiser, Kansas City, Missouri .....	36
Daily Constitutionalist, Augusta, Georgia .....	34
Daily Dayton Gazette, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Daily Dispatch, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39
Daily Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	131
Daily Evening Transcript, Boston, Massachusetts. (See also Boston Transcript) .....	101
Daily Express, San Antonio, Texas .....	135
Daily Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Daily Globe, Washington, D. C.....	95
Daily Graphic, London, England .....	202
Daily Herald, Steubenville, Ohio .....	72
Daily Intelligencer, Wheeling, West Virginia .....	45
Daily Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Daily Mail, Boston, Massachusetts .....	74
Daily Morning Democrat, Grand Rapids, Michigan .....	105
Daily National Democrat, Cleveland, Ohio .....	71
Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.....	33., 95, 169
Daily New Era, Atlanta, Georgia .....	34
Daily Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana .....	99
Daily Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota.....	105
Daily Post, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	133

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Daily Press, Nashville, Tennessee .....	134
Daily Press, Rossville, Ohio .....	43
Daily Progress, Raleigh, North Carolina .....	37
Daily Republican, Hamilton, Ohio .....	71
Daily Review, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94
Daily Richmond Examiner, Richmond, Virginia .....	82, 135
Daily Sanduskian, Sandusky, Ohio .....	208
Daily Sentinel and Times, Bath, Maine .....	100
Daily Standard, Raleigh, North Carolina .....	37
Daily Transcript, Augusta, Georgia .....	34
Daily True Democrat, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Daily Voice, New York, New York .....	110
Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin .....	136
Dartmouth, Hanover, New Hampshire .....	107
Dawn, Boston, Massachusetts .....	174
Dayton Daily Democrat, Dayton, Ohio .....	126, 156
Dayton Daily Empire, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Daily Herald, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Daily Journal, Dayton, Ohio .....	126, 156
Dayton Daily Ledger, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Daily Monitor, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Daily Press, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Daily Times, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Evening Press, Dayton, Ohio .....	71
Dayton Gridiron, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Journal, Dayton, Ohio .....	41, 71
Dayton Journal and Advertiser, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Journal, Extra, Dayton, Ohio .....	41
Dayton papers .....	156
Dayton Transcript, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Tri-Weekly Bulletin, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Dayton Watchman, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Daytoner Volkszeitung, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Deborah, Die, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78
Defiance Democrat, Defiance, Ohio .....	126
DeKalb Review, DeKalb, Illinois .....	96
Delaware Patron, Delaware, Ohio .....	41
Delaware Signal, Delaware, Ohio .....	193
Democracy Untrammeled and Butler County Investigator, Rossville, Ohio .....	43
Democrat, Greenfield, Massachusetts .....	103
Democrat, Northampton, Massachusetts .....	176
Democratic Call, Columbus, Ohio .....	224
Democratic Expositor, Wauseon, Ohio .....	129
Democratic Press, Ravenna, Ohio .....	128
Democratic Republican, Haverhill, New Hampshire .....	107
Denver Republican, Denver, Colorado .....	93
Denver Times, Denver, Colorado .....	93
Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	135
Detroit Journal and Michigan Advertiser, Detroit, Michigan .....	104
Deutsche Industrie, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Dewey's Return from Manilla, New York, Washington, and Montpelier papers .....	46

	PAGE
Newspapers — Continued.	
Diogenes, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	135
Dissector, Dayton, Ohio .....	67
Dollar Newspaper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	131
Dollar Statesman, Columbus, Ohio.....	220
Dollar Weekly Times, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	86
Dominion Illustrated, Montreal, Canada .....	136
Duluth Weekly Herald, Duluth, Minnesota .....	105
Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	131
Dwight's Journal of Music, Boston, Massachusetts .....	174

## E

Eagle, Brooklyn, New York .....	178
Early Boston Papers, Boston, Massachusetts .....	35
Economist, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Economist, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria, Egypt .....	137
El Dia, Madrid, Spain .....	138
Electrical Review, New York, New York.....	110, 181
Electricity, New York, New York .....	110
Elevator, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 70
Elyria Constitution, Elyria, Ohio .....	126
Elyria Courier, Elyria, Ohio .....	193
Elyria Democrat, Elyria, Ohio.....	193
Elyria Independent Democrat, Elyria, Ohio .....	126, 193
Elyria Reporter, Elyria, Ohio .....	193
Elyria Republican, Elyria, Ohio .....	126, 193
Emancipator, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Emancipator, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Emancipator, New York, New York .....	36, 110, 181
Emigrant and Old Countryman, New York, New York.....	36
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, New York.....	110
Engineering News and American Contract Journal, New York, New York .....	181
Engineering Record, New York, New York .....	110, 181
English Independent and Free Church Advocate, London, England.....	202
Enquirer, Knoxville, Tennessee .....	45
Enquirer and Message, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70, 80
Epoch, New York, New York .....	110
Epworth Herald, Chicago, Illinois.....	97, 170
Esoteric, Applegate, California .....	168
Eufaula Daily News, Eufaula, Alabama .....	33
Evangel and Sabbath Outlook, New York, New York.....	182
Evangelical Christian, Buffalo, New York .....	107
Evangelical Churchman, Toronto, Canada .....	201
Evening Empire, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Evening Herald, Dayton, Ohio .....	126
Evening Mercury, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80
Evening News, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78
Evening Post, Boston, Massachusetts .....	81
Evening Post, Cleveland, Ohio .....	122
Evening Post, New York, New York .....	77, 81, 110, 182
Evening Repository, Canton, Ohio .....	70

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Evening Star, New York, New York.....	77
Evening Star, Washington, D. C.....	95
Evening Sun, New York, New York .....	111
Evening Transcript, Augusta, Georgia .....	34
Every Saturday, New York, New York .....	111
Examiner, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Examiner, New York, New York .....	36, 111, 182
Examiner, Washington, Pennsylvania .....	45
Exponent, Oak Harbor, Ohio .....	128
Express and Republican Standard, Zanesville, O .....	74

## F

Faithful Witness, Toronto, Canada .....	201
Falls City Broad Axe, Falls City, Nebraska.....	36
Family Visitor, Cleveland, Ohio .....	40, 123, 219
Family Visitor, Hudson and Cleveland, Ohio .....	208
Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio .....	196
Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Farm, Field and Stockman, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Farm Poultry, Boston, Massachusetts .....	101
Farmer and Gardner, Baltimore, Maryland .....	35
Farmer and Mechanic, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 80
Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	128
Farmers' Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 125
Farmer's Home, Dayton, Ohio .....	126
Farmer's Monitor, Litchfield, Connecticut .....	94
Farmer's Reporter and United States Agriculturist, Cincinnati, Ohio....	39
Federal Knapsack, Franklin, Tennessee .....	68
Federal Republican, Georgetown, D. C.....	33
Field Notes, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	189
Field Notes, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Figaro, Paris, France .....	76
Finance, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Firebrand, Shenandoah, Iowa .....	171
Flag of Freedom, Pueblo, Mexico .....	68
Flail, Akron, Ohio .....	118
Florida Sentinel, Tallahassee, Florida .....	96
Forbes' Tourists' Directory and Archaeological Bulletin for Tourists in Italy — Florence, Rome, Naples .....	138
Forest and Stream, New York, New York.....	111, 182, 212
Forum, Bucyrus, Ohio .....	118
Forward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	198
Fourth Estate, New York, New York .....	111
Frank Conant's Paper, Greensburg, Pennsylvania .....	130
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York, New York.....	74
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, New York, New York.....	23, 111, 212
Frankfort Commonwealth, Frankfort, Kentucky .....	35, 76
Fredonian, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	38, 218
Fredonian, Circleville, Ohio .....	39
Free Enquirer, New York, New York .....	36, 111,
Free Press (daily), Detroit, Michigan .....	177
Free Press, Journal of Foreign Affairs Committee, London, England....	46

## Newspapers — Continued.

	PAGE
Free Soil Banner, Hamilton, Ohio .....	41
Free Soil Republican, Hallowell, Maine .....	172
Freedom's Journal, New York, New York.....	111
Freeman, Fremont, Ohio .....	159
Freeman's Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80
Freie Presse, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	78
Fremont Daily News, Fremont, Ohio .....	126
Fremont Journal, Fremont, Ohio .....	159
Fremont Weekly Journal, Fremont, Ohio .....	126
Friend, Honolulu, Hawaii .....	169
Friend of Freedom, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	218
Friend of India, Serampore, India .....	46
Friend of Man, Utica, New York .....	117, 188
Friend of Temperance and Seaman's Monthly, Honolulu, Hawaii.....	96
Furniture Worker, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120

## G

Gacetade Nicaragua, Managua, Nicaragua .....	138
Galignani's Messenger, Paris, France .....	137
Garden and Forest, New York, New York .....	111, 182
Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio. (See Daily Gazette and Cincinnati Daily Gazette) .....	39
Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio. (See also Cleveland Daily Gazette).....	123
Gazette, St. Clairsville, Ohio .....	71
Gazette, Winchester, Virginia .....	45
Gazette and County Journal, Boston, Massachusetts .....	81
Gazette Courier, Greenfield, Massachusetts .....	103
Geauga Democrat, Chardon, Ohio .....	119
Geauga Gazette, Painesville, Ohio .....	128
Geauga Leader, Burton, Ohio .....	118
Geauga Republican, Chardon, Ohio .....	119
Gem of the Prairie, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Genealogist's Note Book, Danvers, Massachusetts.....	105
General Assembly Journal, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Genesee Farmer, Rochester, New York .....	117, 188
Genesee Gazette, Genesee, New York .....	108
Genius of Liberty, Uniontown, Pennsylvania .....	45
Genius of Temperance, New York, New York .....	182
Genius of Universal Emancipation, Baltimore, Maryland .....	100, 172
Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina Miscellaneous papers.....	34
Georgia Journal, Milledgeville, Georgia .....	34
Gerrit Smith Banner, New York, New York .....	111, 182
Gibraltar Chronicle and Commercial Intelligencer, Gibraltar, Spain.....	138
Giraffe, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39
Glasgow Weekly Mail, Glasgow, G. B.....	137
Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio .....	127, 194
Gleason's Pictorial, Boston, Massachusetts.....	101
Glenville News, Glenville, Ohio .....	126
Globe, New York, New York .....	111
Globe, Washington, D. C.....	38
Globe and Traveller, London, England.....	137
Gogebicison Tribune, Hurley, Wisconsin .....	136

	PAGE
<b>Newspapers — Continued</b>	
<b>Golden Argosy, New York, New York .....</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Golden Rule, Boston, Massachusetts .....</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Golden Rule and Odd Fellows' Family Companion, New York, New York .....</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Golden Will, Wellsville, Ohio .....</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Gospel Advocate, Buffalo, New York .....</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Gospel in all Lands, New York, New York .....</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Grand Army Journal, Washington, D. C.....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Grand Panjandrum, Berea, Ohio .....</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Grand Rapids Daily Eagle, Grand Rapids, Michigan .....</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Grand Rapids Herad, Grand Rapids, Michigan .....</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Graphic, Chicago, Illinois .....</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Graphic, Cincinnati, Ohio .....</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Graphic, Cleveland, Ohio .....</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Graphic, London, England .....</b>	<b>46, 137</b>
<b>Graphic, New York, New York .....</b>	<b>77, 110</b>
<b>Great West, Cincinnati, Ohio .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Great West, Denver, Colorado .....</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Great World, New York, New York .....</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Greater Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio .....</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Greeley Tribune, Greeley, Colorado .....</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Green County Torchlight, Xenia, Ohio .....</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Green Thistle, Cleveland, Ohio .....</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Greenville Journal, Greenville, Ohio .....</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Groton Citizen, Marlboro, Massachusetts .....</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Guardian, London, England .....</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Guardian of Liberty, Newport, Rhode Island .....</b>	<b>134</b>

**H**

<b>Hagerstown Mail, Hagerstown, Maryland .....</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Hamilton Advertiser, Hamilton, Ohio .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Hamilton Democrat, Hamilton, Ohio .....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Hamilton Gazette and Miami Register, Hamilton, Ohio .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Hamilton Intelligencer, Hamilton, Ohio .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Hamilton Intelligencer and Advertiser, Hamilton, Ohio .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Hamilton Telegraph, Hamilton, Ohio .....</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Hampden Federalist and Public Journal, Springfield, Massachusetts....</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Hampden Register, Westfield, Massachusetts .....</b>	<b>104, 176</b>
<b>Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, Massachusetts .....</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Harbinger, Frankfort, Kentucky .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Hardin County Democrat, Kenton, Ohio .....</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Harper's Bazaar, New York, New York.....</b>	<b>111, 182</b>
<b>Harper's Round Table, New York, New York .....</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Harper's Weekly, New York, New York.....</b>	<b>36, 74, 112, 162, 182, 212</b>
<b>Harper's Young People, New York, New York.....</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Harrisburg Chronicle, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania .....</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Harrison Advocate, Kingston, New York .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Harrison Advocate and Voice of the People, New York, New York....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Harrison Banner, Seneca Falls, New York .....</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Harrison Democrat, Hamilton, Ohio .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Harrison Flag, Delaware, Ohio .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Harrison Telegraph, Cadiz, Ohio .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Harrison Telegraph, Extra, Cadiz, Ohio .....</b>	<b>38</b>

**Newspapers — Continued.**

	PAGE
Hartford Courant Supplement, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94
Hartford Daily Courant, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94
Hartford Evening Post, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94
Headlight, Cleveland, Ohio .....	191
Headquarters of the Army American Flag, Mexico, Mexico.....	138
Helena News, Helena, Montana .....	106
Herald, Lorain, Ohio .....	194
Herald, Wooster, Ohio .....	196
Herald and Empire, Dayton, Ohio .....	156
Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	189
Herald of Freedom, Boston, Massachusetts .....	35
Herald of Freedom, Concord, New Hampshire.....	178
Hereford Journal, London, England .....	137
Hickory Flail and Fusion Thresher, Ravenna, Ohio .....	43
High School Monthly, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Hillsboro Gazette, Hillsboro, Ohio.....	42
Hillsdale Herald, Hillsdale, Michigan .....	105
Historical Family Library, Cadiz, Ohio .....	118
Holmes County Farmer, Millersburg, Ohio .....	127
Home Gazette, Columbus, Ohio .....	192
Home Journal, New York, New York .....	112, 183
Home News, Marietta, Ohio .....	164
Horse Review, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Hotel World, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Hudson River Chronicle, Sing Sing, New York.....	117
Hudson Star and Times, Hudson, Wisconsin .....	136
Human Rights, New York, New York .....	36
Humboldt Register, Unionville, Nevada .....	106

**I**

Illuminati, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Illustrated American, New York, New York .....	112
Illustrated Buffalo Express, Buffalo, New York .....	108
Illustrated Christian Weekly, New York, New York .....	183
Illustrated Graphic News, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Illustrated Figaro, New York, New York .....	112
Illustrated London News, London, England .....	46, 137, 162
Illustrated London News, New York, New York.....	183, 212
Illustrated News of the World, New York, New York .....	112
Impartial Herald, Suffield, Connecticut .....	95
Impartial Intelligencer, Greenfield, Massachusetts .....	176
Independent, McConnellsburg, Ohio .....	42
Independent, New York, New York .....	77, 112, 183
Independent American and Circleville Herald, Circleville, Ohio.....	90
Independent Chronicle, Boston, Massachusetts .....	77, 102
Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, Boston, Massachusetts.	35
Independent News-Letter, Cleveland, Ohio .....	71
Independent Press and Freedom's Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	80
Independent Republican, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	38
Independent Republican, St. Clairsville, Ohio .....	43
Index, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Index, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Index, Toledo, Ohio .....	72, 219
Indian Social Reformer, Madras, India .....	206
Indian Witness, Calcutta, India .....	206
Indianapolis Sentinel, Indianapolis, Indiana .....	98
Indianapolis State Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana .....	98
Industrial News, Toledo, Ohio .....	219
Industrialist, Manhattan, Iowa .....	171
Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 80, 86
Insurance Index, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Insurance Solicitor, Cleveland, Ohio .....	191
Intelligence, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Intelligencer, Marietta, Ohio .....	164
Internal Revenue Record, New York, New York .....	112
International, Wardner, Canada .....	137
International Monthly Magazine, New York, New York .....	112
Interior, Chicago, Illinois .....	97, 170
Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Illinois .....	34, 170
Interstate Grocer, St. Louis, Missouri .....	178
Investigator and General Intelligencer, Providence, Rhode Island .....	200
Irish World, New York, New York .....	112
Iron Molders' Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	220
Iron Trade Review, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123, 219
Iron World and Manufacturer, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Ironton Register, Ironton, Ohio .....	164
Irrigation Age, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	200
Irving Library, New York, New York .....	112
Ithaca Democrat, Ithaca, New York .....	108

## J

Jacksonville Herald, Jacksonville, Florida .....	33
Japan Herald, Yokohama, Japan .....	68
Japan Herald Mail Summary, Yokohama, Japan .....	206
Jeffersonian Democrat, Chardon, Ohio .....	119
Jeffersonville Indianian, Jeffersonville, Indiana .....	35
Jewish Review, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
John Bull, London, England .....	46
John Swinton's Paper, New York, New York .....	183
Journal, Detroit, Michigan .....	177
Journal and Bulletin, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123, 191
Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	189, 224
Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, New York, New York ..	112
Journal of Education, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102, 174
Journal of Health, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	131
Journal of Humanity, Andover, Massachusetts .....	100
Journal of Progress, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	189
Jubilee Daily, Oberlin, Ohio .....	194
Juvenile Journal, West Union, Ohio .....	68
Juvenile Observer, Hudson, Ohio .....	127

## K

Ke Kumu Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii .....	96
Kennesaw Gazette, Atlanta, Georgia .....	96
Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Kentucky .....	76

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Kentucky Reporter, Lexington, Kentucky .....	76, 99
Kickapoo, Newark, Ohio .....	127
Kingdom, Minneapolis, Minnesota .....	177
Kirchenbote, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
Knoxville Register, Knoxville, Tennessee .....	82
Kypros, Larnaca, Cyprus .....	136

## L

La Recherche, Jacksonville, Florida .....	96
Ladies' Auxiliary Industrial Review, Portsmouth, Ohio .....	128
Ladies' Home Companion, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	198
Lake Superior Journal, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.....	105
Lancaster Daily Intelligencer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania .....	130
Lancaster Eagle, Lancaster, Ohio .....	42
Lansing State Republican, Lansing, Michigan .....	105
Lansing State Republican (daily), Lansing Michigan .....	177
Lansing State Republican (weekly), Lansing, Michigan.....	177
Lantern, Columbus, Ohio .....	125
Law Bulletin, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Lawrence Daily Journal, Lawrence, Kansas .....	99
Leader, Toronto, Canada .....	137
Leader Gazette, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	119
Leaves of Healing, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
Legislative Journal, Lansing, Michigan .....	105
Levant Herald, Constantinople, Turkey .....	138
Levant Herald and Eastern Express, Constantinople, Turkey.....	138
Lever, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
Lexington Republican, Lexington, Kentucky .....	158
Liberator, Boston, Massachusetts .....	35, 67, 77, 102, 174
Liberator, Dayton, Ohio .....	193
Liberty Advocate, Cadiz, Ohio .....	189
Liberty Courier, Cadiz, Ohio .....	38
Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78, 86, 218
Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	39, 70, 80, 86, 218
Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 86
Liberty Herald, Warren, Ohio .....	72, 129
Liberty Leaguer, Honeoye, New York .....	179
Liberty Standard, Hallowell, Maine .....	172
Liberty Magazine, New York, New York .....	183
Lief Erikson, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Life, New York, New York .....	113, 184
Life Comedy — Love and Folly — New York, New York.....	113
Literarisches Centralblatt, Leipzig, Germany.....	205
Literary and International Gazette of Criticism, New York, New York..	113
Literary Cadet, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39
Literary Digest, New York, New York.....	113, 184
Literary Harvester, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94
Literary Register, Oxford, Ohio .....	42
Literary World, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102, 175
Literary World, New York, New York .....	113
Literature, New York, New York .....	113, 184
Living Church, Chicago, Illinois .....	97, 170

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Living Issue and Gazette, Columbus, Ohio .....	192
Lloyd's American Railroad Weekly, New York, New York.....	113
Local Item, Oberlin, Ohio .....	194
Log Cabin, New York, New York .....	81
Log Cabin Advocate, Baltimore, Maryland .....	67
London and Dublin Orthodox Journal, London, England.....	137
London Weekly Times, London, England .....	138
Long Island Star, Brooklyn, New York .....	107
Lookout, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	190
Lorain County Eagle, Elyria, Ohio .....	193
Lorain County Exponent, Oberlin, Ohio .....	194
Lorain County News, Oberlin, Ohio .....	128, 194
Lorain County Reporter, Elyria, Ohio .....	198
Lorain Republican, Elyria, Ohio .....	193
Los Angeles Star, Los Angeles, California .....	93
Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California .....	93
Louisville Advertiser, Louisville, Kentucky .....	158
Louisville Daily Journal, Louisville, Kentucky .....	99
Louisville Whig, Louisville, Kentucky .....	99
Lowell Mercury, Lowell, Massachusetts .....	103
Lutheran Observer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania .....	197
Lynchburg Virginian, Lynchburg, Virginia .....	82

## M

Mac-a-cheek Press, West Liberty, Ohio .....	44
McConnellsburg Herald, McConnellsburg, Ohio .....	42
Mackinac Herald, Mackinac, Michigan .....	105
Macon Daily Herald, Macon, Georgia .....	34
Macon Daily Journal and Messenger, Macon, Georgia.....	34
Macon Daily Telegraph, Macon, Georgia .....	34
Madison Observer, Cazenovia, New York .....	179
Madison Patriot, London, Ohio .....	219
Madisonian, Washington, D. C.....	33
Magnetic Journal, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Mahoning County Herald, Canfield, Ohio .....	118
Mahoning Dispatch, Canfield, Ohio .....	118
Mahoning Valley Review, Warren, Ohio .....	129
Mail, London, England .....	203
Mail and Express, New York, New York.....	36, 113, 184
Mail and Express Supplement, New York, New York.....	113
Maine Farmer, Winthrop, Maine.....	172
Maine Genealogist and Biographies, Augusta, Maine.....	99
Malta Times and United Service Gazette, Malta, Malta.....	138
Manitoba News Letter, Winnipeg, Canada .....	137
Mansfield Gazette and Highland Farmer, Mansfield, Ohio.....	42
Mansfield News, Mansfield, Ohio .....	71
Manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	131
Manufacturers' and Farmers' Journal and Providence and Pawtucket Advertiser, Providence, Rhode Island .....	134
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Maryland .....	172
Manufacturing and Trade Review, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Marietta and Washington County Pilot, Marietta, Ohio.....	164

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Marietta Gazette, Marietta, Ohio .....	164
Marietta Leader, Marietta, Ohio .....	164
Marietta Minerva, Marietta, Ohio .....	164
Marietta Register, Marietta, Ohio .....	127, 164
Marietta Republican, Marietta, Ohio .....	224
Marietta Times, Marietta, Ohio .....	164
Mariettian, Marietta, Ohio .....	164
Marine Record, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Maryland Chronicle, Fredericktown, Maryland .....	100
Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, Baltimore, Maryland.....	100
Masonic Mirror and Mechanics' Intelligencer, Boston, Massachusetts....	102
Massachusetts Abolitionist, Boston, Massachusetts .....	81
Massachusetts Eagle, Pittsfield, Massachusetts .....	103
Massachusetts Spy, Worcester, Massachusetts .....	176
Massachusetts Spy and Worcester County Advertiser, Worcester, Massa- chusetts .....	104
Massachusetts Spy or American Oracle of Liberty, Worcester, Masssa- chusetts .....	104
Massachusetts Spy or Worcester Gazette, Worcester, Massachusetts....	104
Massachusetts Sun, Worcester, Massachusetts .....	104
Massillon American, Massillon, Ohio .....	127
Maumee Express, Maumee City, Ohio .....	42
Maumee River Times, Maumee City, Ohio .....	219
Mechanic's Intelligencer, New York, New York.....	113
Medical and Surgical Reporter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	132
Medical Counsellor, Columbus, Ohio .....	192
Medical News, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
Medical Record, New York, New York.....	113, 184
Medina County Gazette and News, Medina, Ohio .....	127
Medina Gazette, Medina, Ohio .....	127
Memphis Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee .....	82
Memphis Daily Bulletin, Memphis, Tenn .....	134
Men, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
Mercantile Advertiser, New York, New York.....	113, 184
Mercantile Mirror and Railroad Guide, Macon, Georgia.....	34
Merchants' Exchange Reporter, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Mercury, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Mercury and Gazette, Providence, Rhode Island.....	134
Mercury and Weekly Journal of Commerce, New York, New York....	81
Meriden Daily Journal, Meriden, Connecticut .....	94
Messenger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	82
Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Maryland .....	172
Methodist Times, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Miami Democrat, Rossville, Ohio .....	43
Miami Echo, Hamilton, Ohio .....	42
Miami Herald, Hamilton, Ohio .....	42
Miami Intelligencer, Hamilton, Ohio .....	42
Miamian and Manual of American Principles, Dayton, Ohio.....	71
Michigan Artisan, Grand Rapids, Mich .....	105
Michigan Congregationalist, Benzonia, Michigan.....	177
Middlesex Gazette, Middletown, Connecticut .....	94
Middletown Emblem, Middletown, Ohio .....	42
Middletown Herald, Middletown, Ohio .....	42
Middletown Mail, Middletown, Ohio .....	42

	PAGE
Newspapers — Continued.	
Mill-boy, St. Louis, Missouri .....	36
Mineral Pointer, Mineral Point, Ohio .....	194
Mining Review, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
Mining Review and Metallurgist with Irrigation Interests, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Mining World, Denver, Colorado .....	94
Minneapolis Times, Minneapolis, Minnesota .....	105, 177
Minnesota Register, St. Paul, Minnesota.....	105
Mirror and Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80
Missouri Republican (daily), St. Louis, Missouri .....	106
Missouri Republican (weekly), St. Louis, Missouri .....	106
Monitor and Patron of Industry, Columbus, Ohio .....	125
Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama.....	81
Montgomery Daily Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama .....	33
Montgomery Daily Mail, Montgomery, Alabama .....	33
Montreal Daily Star, Montreal, Canada .....	136
Montreal Weekly Pilot, Montreal, Canada .....	136
Moore's Rural New Yorker, New York, New York .....	184
Moore's Rural New Yorker, Rochester, New York.....	117, 188
Moral Lyceum and Genius of Temperance, New York, New York.....	184
Moravian, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania .....	130
Morgan County Herald, McConnellsburg, Ohio .....	42
Morgan Herald, McConnellsburg, Ohio .....	42
Morning Daily True Democrat, Cleveland, Ohio .....	123
Morning Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	86
Morning Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	71
Morning Oregonian, Portland, Oregon .....	130
Morning Republican, Findlay, Ohio .....	71
Morning Star, Dover, New Hampshire .....	178
Morning Star, Van Wert, Ohio .....	219
Morning Transcript, Augusta, Georgia .....	34
Moslem World, New York, New York .....	113
Mt. Vernon Banner, Mt. Vernon, Ohio .....	162
Mt. Vernon Democratic Banner, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.....	67
Mt. Vernon Republican, Mt. Vernon, Ohio .....	162
Murray's Weekly Volunteer, Hamilton, Ohio .....	42
Museum, Albion, New York .....	107
Musical Courier, New York, New York .....	113, 184
Musical Record, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102

## N

Nashville Banner and Nashville Whig, Nashville, Tennessee .....	134
Nashville Daily Union, Nashville, Tennessee .....	134
Nashville Journal, Nashville, Tennessee .....	159
Nashville Republican, Nashville, Tennessee .....	159
Nashville Union, Nashville, Tennessee .....	134
Nashville Union and American, Nashville, Tennessee .....	82
Natchez, Natchez, Mississippi .....	105
Nation, Dublin, Ireland .....	76
Nation, New York, New York .....	113, 162, 184, 212
National Aegis, Worcester, Massachusetts .....	36
National Anti-Slavery Standard, New York, New York.....	37, 67, 113, 185
National Crisis and Emporium, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70
National Enquirer, Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 125

	PAGE
Newspapers — Continued.	
National Enquirer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	44
National Era, Washington, D. C.....	33, 81
National Gazette, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	78
National Gazette (tri-weekly), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
National Gazette and Literary Register, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	82
National Historian, St. Clairsville, Ohio .....	43
National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C. (See also Daily National Intelligencer) .....	74, 76, 81, 95, 158, 162, 208, 224
National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser, Washington, D. C...	95
National Journal, Washington, D. C.....	33, 158
National Observer and Anti-Masonic Pioneer, Albany, New York.....	107
National Philanthropist, Boston, Massachusetts .....	175
National Republican, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	71, 78
National Republican, Washington, D. C.....	95
National Republican and Cincinnati Daily Mercantile Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	86
National Republican and Ohio Political Register, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 80, 87, 218
National Single Taxer, Minneapolis, Minnesota .....	105
National Standard, Middleburg, Vermont .....	135
National Tribune, Washington D. C.....	95, 169
National Unionist, Lexington, Kentucky .....	76
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, Austria .....	76
New England Courant, Boston, Massachusetts .....	36, 102
New England Galaxy, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102
New England Palladium, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102
New England Puritan, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102
New England Spectator, Boston, Massachusetts .....	175
New England Weekly Journal, Boston, Massachusetts .....	67, 102
New England Weekly Review, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102
New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94
New Era, Greenville, Tennessee .....	45
New Era, Springfield, Ohio .....	196
New Era, Extra, Springfield, Ohio .....	196
New Hampshire Gazette, Portsmouth, New Hampshire .....	107
New Hampshire Sentinel, Keene, New Hampshire .....	107
New Hampshire Statesman and Concord Register, Concord, New Hampshire .....	106
New Harmony Nashoba Gazette, New Harmony, Indiana.....	35
New Lisbon Gazette, New Lisbon, Ohio .....	219
New London Daily Register, New Haven, Connecticut .....	95
New Nation, Boston, Massachusetts .....	175
New Nation, New York, New York .....	37
New Orleans Weekly Delta, New Orleans, Louisiana .....	99
New South, Port Royal, South Carolina .....	45
New World, New York, New York .....	37, 114
New York Advertiser for the Country, New York, New York .....	114
New York Age, New York, New York .....	185
New York American, New York, New York .....	36, 114
New York Argus, New York, New York .....	114
New York Bulletin, New York, New York .....	114
New York Clipper, New York, New York .....	77, 185
New York Day Book, New York, New York .....	114
New York Enquirer, New York, New York .....	158

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
New York Evangelist, New York, New York .....	110, 132, 155
New York Evening Post for the Country, New York, New York.....	37
New York Herald, New York, New York .....	37, 67, 77, 114
New York Herald, Paris, France.....	137
New York Illustrated News, New York, New York .....	114
New York Journal, New York, New York .....	158
New York Journal of Commerce, New York, New York.....	77, 51, 115
New York Ledger, New York, New York.....	114, 155
New York Medical Journal, New York, New York.....	114, 155
New York Mercury, New York, New York .....	114
New York Mirror, New York, New York.....	114
New York Mirror, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, New York, New York..	155
New York Morning Post, New York, New York .....	37, 114
New York Observer, New York, New York .....	114
New York Pioneer, New York, New York .....	155
New York Reveille, New York, New York .....	114
New York Shipping and Commercial List, New York, New York.....	77
New York Spectator, New York, New York .....	114
New York Standard, New York, New York .....	157
New York Statesman, New York, New York .....	158
New York Times, New York, New York ...	37, 77, 114, 155, 216
New York Times (semi-weekly), New York, New York .....	114
New York Times Supplement, New York, New York.....	37
New York Times Weekly Illustrated Magazine, New York, New York...	114
New York Tribune, New York, New York..	37, 77, 114, 150, 158, 162, 155, 212
New York Tribune Extra, New York, New York .....	155
New York Tribune Index, New York, New York .....	37
New York Tribune (semi-weekly), New York, New York.....	82, 155
New York Weekly Tribune, New York, New York.....	37, 82, 114, 153, 155
New York Weekly Witness, New York, New York .....	155
New Yorker, New York, New York .....	37
New Zealand Herald, Auckland, New Zealand .....	138
Newark American, Newark, Ohio .....	127
Newbern Spectator, Newbern, North Carolina .....	117
Newport Mercury, or the Weekly Advertiser, Newport, Rhode Island..	134
News and Herald, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124, 191
Newsletter, Belfast, Ireland .....	68
Niles' Weekly Register, Baltimore, Maryland.....	24, 74, 172
Nonconformist and Independent, London, England .....	213
Nonpariel, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78, 80
North American, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
North Carolina Advertiser, Raleigh, North Carolina .....	37
North Carolina papers .....	37
North Carolina Republican, Raleigh, North Carolina .....	117
Northern Christian Advocate, Syracuse, New York .....	117
Northwest Weather and Crops, Minneapolis, Minnesota .....	105
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago, Illinois.....	97, 170
Northwestern Congregationalist, Minneapolis, Minnesota .....	177
Northwestern Republican, Wauseon, Ohio .....	129
Norwalk Chronicle, Norwalk, Ohio .....	194
Norwalk Reflector, Norwalk, Ohio .....	128, 194
Norwich Courier, Norwich, Connecticut .....	95
Norwich Packet, Norwich, Connecticut .....	95
Notes and Queries, London, England .....	203

## O

	PAGE
Newspapers — Continued.	
Oakland Enquirer, Oakland, California .....	93
Oberlin College Review, Oberlin, Ohio .....	195
Oberlin Evangelist, Oberlin, Ohio .....	128, 195, 219, 220
Oberlin Gazette, Oberlin, Ohio .....	195
Oberlin News, Oberlin, Ohio .....	128, 195
Oberlin Review, Oberlin, Ohio .....	128, 195
Oberlin Times, Oberlin, Ohio .....	195
Observer, New York, New York .....	37, 114
Occident, Chicago, Illinois .....	170
Ohio City Argus, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Ohio Columbian, Columbus, Ohio .....	192
Ohio Confederate and Old School Republican, Columbus, Ohio.....	40
Ohio Coon Catcher, Columbus, Ohio .....	78
Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 125, 220
Ohio Eagle, Lancaster, Ohio .....	42
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio .....	40, 78, 192
Ohio Farmer, Columbus, Ohio .....	125
Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturist, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Ohio Federalist, St. Clairsville, Ohio .....	219
Ohio Gazette, Delaware, Ohio .....	41
Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald, Marietta, Ohio.....	127
Ohio Herald, Wooster, Ohio .....	196
Ohio Law Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	125
Ohio Legal News, Columbus, Ohio .....	125
Ohio Liberal, Mansfield, Ohio .....	127
Ohio Miscellaneous papers .....	44
Ohio Monitor, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	70
Ohio Monitor, Columbus, Ohio .....	71, 81, 125, 219
Ohio National Journal and Montgomery & Dayton Advertiser, Dayton, O.	156
Ohio Observer, Hudson, Ohio .....	127
Ohio Patriot, New Lisbon, Ohio .....	68, 128
Ohio Practical Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Ohio Press, Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 71, 81
Ohio Press (daily), Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Ohio Repository, Canton, Ohio .....	118
Ohio Repository and Stark County Gazette, Canton, Ohio.....	38, 218
Ohio Republican, Zanesville, Ohio .....	88, 220
Ohio Review, Columbus, Ohio .....	193
Ohio Seventh, Weston, Virginia .....	68
Ohio Soldier, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	119
Ohio Soldiers' Advocate, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Ohio State Bulletin, Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 87
Ohio State Democrat, Columbus, Ohio .....	40
Ohio State Gazette, Delaware, Ohio .....	41, 159
Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	40, 71, 81, 88, 126, 159, 220, 222
Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette, Columbus, Ohio.....	41, 88, 126
Ohio State Journal and Political Register, Columbus, Ohio .....	126
Ohio State Record, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Ohio Statesman, Columbus, Ohio .....	41, 71, 126, 219
Ohio Statesman (daily), Columbus, Ohio .....	81, 87, 125, 220, 224

<b>Newspapers — Continued.</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Ohio Statesman (semi-weekly), Columbus, Ohio .....	81, 220
Ohio Statesman (tri-weekly). Columbus, Ohio .....	220
Ohio Statesman (weekly), Columbus, Ohio .....	41, 81, 220
Ohio Statesman and Democrat, Columbus, Ohio .....	71
Ohio Universalist, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Ohio Weekly Review, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Oil City Weekly Derrick, Oil City, Pennsylvania .....	78
Old Countryman, New York, New York .....	67
Old School Republican, Columbus, Ohio .....	71
Old School Republican and Ohio State Gazette, Columbus, Ohio.....	41
Old Zack, Columbus, Ohio .....	41
Olentangy Gazette, Delaware, Ohio .....	41
Olive Branch, Circleville, Ohio .....	90
Olive Branch, Kirtland, Ohio .....	219
Olive Branch and New Co. Advocate, Youngstown, Ohio .....	72
Olive Branch and Pickaway Herald, Circleville, Ohio.....	90
Omaha Christian Advocate, Omaha, Nebraska .....	106
Omaha Evening Bee, Omaha, Nebraska .....	106
Oneida Circular, Oneida, New York .....	188
Open Court, Chicago, Illinois .....	97, 170
Oracle, London, England .....	203
Order of Cincinnatus, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Oregon Statesman, Salem, Oregon .....	44
Osceola Outline, Hersey, Michigan .....	105
Oswego Commercial Advertiser, Oswego, New York.....	117
Oswego Daily Palladium, Oswego, New York .....	117
Ottawa County News, Port Clinton, Ohio .....	128
Our Daily Fair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
Our Dumb Animals, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102
Our Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	190
Outlook, New York, New York .....	115, 162, 185
Owl, Oberlin, Ohio .....	195
Oxford Gazette, New York, New York .....	37
Oxford Lyceum, Oxford, Ohio .....	42

**P**

Pacific, San Francisco, California .....	93, 168
Pacific Christian Endeavor, San Francisco, California .....	168
Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, California .....	93
Painesville Republican, Painesville, Ohio .....	128
Painesville Telegraph, Painesville, Ohio .....	128
Pall Mall Gazette, London, England .....	46, 76
Palladium of Liberty, Columbus, Ohio .....	41
Pandect, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Patriotic American, Detroit, Michigan .....	177
Pawtucket Chronicle and Rhode Island and Massachusetts Register, Pawtucket, Rhode Island .....	134
Peabody Press, Peabody, Massachusetts .....	103
Penn Yan Democrat, Penn Yan, New York .....	117
Pennsylvania Correspondent, Doylestown, Pennsylvania .....	130
Pennsylvania Fifth, Alexandria, Pennsylvania .....	130
Pennsylvania Gazette, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	82

	PAGE
<b>Newspapers — Continued.</b>	
Pennsylvania Intelligencer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania .....	130
Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
Penny Magazine, London, England .....	138
Penny Press, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80
Peoples' Paper, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Peoples' Press, Columbus, Ohio .....	41
Peoples' Press and Impartial Expositor, Xenia, Ohio .....	220
Peoples' Tabernacle, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Peoples' Ticket Advocate, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Perry Record, Somerset, Ohio .....	219
Petersburg Republican, Petersburg, Virginia .....	45
Petroleum Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Philadelphia Democratic Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	159
Philadelphia Enquirer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
Philadelphia Gazette, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	159
Philadelphia Medical Times, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
Philadelphia Mercury, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	159
Philadelphia Methodist, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
Philadelphia Repository, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	44
Philanthropist, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 70, 80, 120, 218
Philanthropist, Hamilton, Ohio .....	42
Philanthropist, Mount Pleasant, Ohio .....	219
Philanthropist, New Richmond, Ohio .....	71, 219
Picton Times, Picton, Canada .....	136
Pictorial Times, London, England .....	138
Pictorial World, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Pilot, Boston, Massachusetts .....	102
Pioneer, Der, Boston, Massachusetts .....	77
Pioneer and Herald of Freedom, Lynn, Massachusetts .....	176
Piqua Gazette, Piqua, Ohio .....	71
Pittsburg Christian Advocate, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Pittsburg Christian Herald and Western Missionary Herald, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Pittsburg Commercial, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Pittsburg Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	44, 200
Pittsburg Gazette, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	68, 133
Pittsburg Recorder, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Pittsburg Telegraph, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Pittsburg Weekly Gazette, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	44
Pittsfield Sun, Pittsfield, Massachusetts .....	103, 176
Plough Boy, Albany, New York .....	107
Plow and Hammer, Tiffin, Ohio .....	129
Plymouth Weekly, Detroit, Michigan .....	177
Political Broadsides, Butler County, Ohio .....	38
Portage County Democrat, Ravenna, Ohio .....	128
Portage Journal, Middleburg, Ohio .....	127
Portage Republican County Democrat, Ravenna, Ohio .....	128
Portage Sentinel, Ravenna, Ohio .....	128
Portland Tribune, Portland, Maine .....	35
Portsmouth Courier, Portsmouth, Ohio .....	42
Portsmouth Gazette, Portsmouth, Ohio .....	43
Portsmouth Gazette and Lawrence Advertiser, Portsmouth, Ohio .....	43

	PAGE
Newspapers — Continued.	
Porvenir de Centro-America, San Salvador, Central America.....	201
Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Illinois .....	76
Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132, 199
Presbyterian Journal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
Presbyterian of the West, Springfield, Ohio .....	43
President William McKinley, Assassination and Funeral of, daily papers.	46
Presidency, Marietta, Ohio .....	127
Press, Duluth, Minnesota .....	177
Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	44, 132
Press-Post, Columbus, Ohio .....	222
Price-Current, New Orleans, Louisiana .....	76
Prince's Price Current, London, England .....	138
Principia, New York, New York .....	115, 186
Principia and National Era, New York, New York.....	115
Printers' Ink, New York, New York .....	186
Protestant Unionist, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	133
Protestantische Kirchenzeitung für das Evangelische Deutschland, Berlin, Germany .....	204
Providence Morning Star, Providence, Rhode Island .....	134
Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132, 199
Public Opinion, London, England .....	76
Public Opinion, New York, New York .....	77, 162, 212
Public Opinion, Washington, D. C.....	96, 169
Publisher's Weekly, New York, New York .....	115, 186
Puck, New York, New York .....	115, 186
Putnam Sentinel, Ottawa, Ohio .....	128

## R

Racine Advocate, Racine, Wisconsin .....	136
Railroad Gazette, New York, New York .....	115
Railroad Record, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Railway Age, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago, Illinois .....	171
Railway News, London, England .....	204
Railway Review, Chicago, Illinois .....	97, 171
Randolph County Courier, Pocahontas, Arkansas .....	93
Reconstructionist, Washington, D. C.....	96
Record, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78
Record and Critic, Cleveland, Ohio.....	124
Reese River Reveille, Austin, Nebraska .....	106
Reformed Church Messenger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	199
Register, Hudson, Ohio .....	127
Religious Herald, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94, 169
Religious Enquirer, Hartford, Connecticut .....	94
Religious Telescope, Dayton, Ohio .....	193, 219
Repertory, Boston, Massachusetts.....	103
Republic, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Republic, New York, New York .....	115
Republic, Washington, D. C.....	33
Republican and Whig, Chardon, Ohio .....	119
Republican Banner, Nashville, Tennessee .....	82
Republican, (daily), Lynchburg, Virginia .....	82

**Newspapers — Continued.**

	<b>PAGE</b>
Republican Valley Empire, Concordia, Kansas .....	98
Revue de la Mode, New York, New York .....	115
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, France .....	137, 204
Rhode Island Republican, Newport, Rhode Island .....	134
Richmond Commercial Compiler, Richmond, Virginia .....	135
Richmond Daily Mercantile Advertiser, Richmond, Virginia .....	135
Richmond Dispatch, Richmond, Virginia .....	82
Richmond Enquirer, Richmond, Virginia .....	45, 78, 135
Richmond Indiana Palladium, Richmond, Indiana .....	35
Richmond Republic, Richmond, Virginia .....	45
Richmond Republican, Thomasville, Georgia .....	96
Richmond Times, Richmond, Virginia .....	45
Richmond Weekly Enquirer, Richmond, Virginia .....	135
Richmond Whig, Richmond, Virginia .....	45, 135, 159
Richmond Whig and Public Advertiser, Richmond, Virginia .....	45
Rochester Daily Democrat, Rochester, New York .....	117
Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, Rochester, New York.....	117
Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, New York.....	117
Rochester Weekly Express, Rochester, New York .....	117
Rocky Mountain Congregationalist, Denver, Colorado .....	168
Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colorado .....	94
Rosebud, Hamilton, Ohio .....	42
Ross County Register, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	74
Rossville Advertiser, Rossville, Ohio .....	43
Rough and Ready, Cambridge, Ohio .....	38
Rural New Yorker, New York, New York .....	37, 186, 212
Rural Repository, Hudson, New York .....	36, 179

**S**

Sabbath School Visitor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	199
St. Clairsville Gazette, St. Clairsville, Ohio .....	43
St. Louis Journal of Commerce, St. Louis, Missouri .....	106
St. Louis Times, St. Louis, Missouri .....	106
St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul, Minnesota .....	105
St. Paul Globe, St. Paul, Minnesota .....	105
Salem Advertiser, Salem, Ohio .....	129
Salem Gazette, Salem, Massachusetts .....	81, 104
Salem Republican, Salem, Ohio .....	129
Salt Lake Herald, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	135
Same Old Coon, Dayton, Ohio .....	41
San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, California .....	93, 168
San Jose Daily Mercury, San Jose, California .....	93
Sandusky Clarion (weekly), Sandusky, Ohio .....	208
Sandusky Weekly Mirror, Sandusky, Ohio .....	43
Sandusky Daily Register, Sandusky, Ohio .....	43, 129
Sanitary Fair Gazette (daily), Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Sanitary Reporter, Louisville, Kentucky .....	99
Santa Barbara Weekly Press, Santa Barbara, California .....	93
Saturday Evening Chronicle, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 80, 87, 218
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	132
Saturday Morning Visitor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania .....	133

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Saturday Review, London, England .....	74
Savannah Daily Herald, Savannah, Georgia .....	34
Savannah Daily Republican, Savannah, Georgia .....	96
Savannah Republican, Savannah, Georgia .....	34
School Boy, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
School Economy, Chicago, Illinois .....	171
School Herald, Chicago, Illinois .....	171
School Journal, New York, New York .....	115
Science, Boston, Massachusetts .....	103
Science, New York, New York .....	115, 187
Scientific American, New York, New York.....	37, 115, 162, 187, 212
Scientific American Supplement, New York, New York.....	37, 212
Scientific Artisan, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	38, 119, 159
Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	70
Scioto Gazette (weekly), Chillicothe, Ohio .....	74
Scioto Telegraph, Portsmouth, Ohio .....	43, 219
Scioto Telegraph and Lawrence Gazette, Portsmouth, Ohio .....	43
Scott Battery, Hamilton, Ohio .....	42
Scott's Weekly Paper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	199
Searcher, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	133
Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Washington .....	135
Second Advent of Christ, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124, 220
Semi-Weekly Argus, Wheeling, West Virginia .....	45
Semi-Weekly Natchez Courier, Natchez, Mississippi .....	105
Semi-Weekly Seneca Advertiser, Tiffin, Ohio .....	129
Semi-Weekly Times, Washington, D. C.....	96
Sentinel Advertiser, Hope Valley, Rhode Island .....	134
Sentinel and Star in the West, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 218
Seward's Coal Trade Journal, New York, New York.....	116
Seymour Record, Seymour, Connecticut .....	95
Shasta Courier, Shasta, California .....	93
Shanghai News Letter, Shanghai, China .....	136
Sherman's Transcript, New York, New York .....	116
Shipping List, Boston, Massachusetts .....	77
Shire's Commercial Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	78
Sidereal Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Signs of the Times, Carrollton, Kentucky .....	99
Sixteenth Amendment, Buffalo, New York .....	178
Sixth Corps, Danville, Virginia .....	68
Slasher, St. Louis, Missouri .....	36
Soldiers' Bulletin, Chicago, Illinois .....	97
Soldiers' Journal, Rendezvous of Distribution, Virginia .....	135
Somerset-Whig, Somerset, Pennsylvania .....	133
Soph, Oberlin, Ohio .....	195
South Currency, New York, New York .....	116, 187
South West, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	220
Southern Confederacy, Atlanta, Georgia .....	81
Southern Forge, Lynchburg, Virginia .....	200
Southern Galaxy, Natchez, Mississippi .....	105
Southern Press, Washington, D. C.....	33
Southwest, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	190

Newspapers — Continued.	PAGE
Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, Louisiana .....	99
Sparta Times, Sparta, Tennessee .....	134
Spectator, London, England .....	74, 204
Spectator, New York, New York .....	116
Spie, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Spirit of '76, New York, New York .....	77, 116
Spirit of '76, Richmond, Virginia .....	135
Spirit of the Fair, New York, New York .....	116
Spirit of the Times, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Spirit of the Times, New York, New York .....	77, 116
Spirit of the West, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Spiritualist, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Springfield Daily Advertiser, Springfield, Ohio .....	129
Springfield Republican (daily), Springfield, Massachusetts .....	176
Springfield Republican (weekly), Springfield, Massachusetts .....	104, 176
Springfield Weekly Advertiser, Springfield, Ohio .....	129
Spy, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Staats Zeitung, New York, New York .....	77
Standard, Boston, Massachusetts .....	175
Standard, Chicago, Illinois .....	98, 171
Standard, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	218
Standard, Columbus, Ohio .....	41
Standard and Democrat, Utica, New York .....	117
Standard and River Platte News, Buenos Ayres, South America .....	46
Standard of the Cross, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Standard of the Cross and Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	199
Star in the West, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Stark County Democrat, Canton, Ohio .....	70, 118
State, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
State Journal and Columbus Gazette, Columbus, Ohio .....	81
Steamer Bulletin, San Francisco, California .....	93
Steubenville Gazette, Steubenville, Ohio .....	72
Stockton Daily Argus, Stockton, California .....	93
Stoddard's Review, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	133
Straight-Out Harrisonian, Columbus, Ohio .....	41
Sullivan Mercury, Charlestown, New Hampshire .....	106
Summary, Elmira, New York .....	179
Summit County Beacon, Akron, Ohio .....	37, 118
Sun, Baltimore, Maryland .....	172
Sun, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78, 80, 87
Sun, New York, New York .....	37, 77, 116, 187, 208
Sun, San Diego, California .....	93
Sun and Voice, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Sunbeam (daily), Cincinnati, Ohio .....	80
Sunday Capitol, Columbus, Ohio .....	224
Sunday Morning News, Columbus, Ohio .....	126
Sunday Morning Voice, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Sunday News Tribune, Detroit, Michigan .....	105
Sunday School Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	190
Sunday School Journal and Advocate of Christian Education, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	133
Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	133, 199
Sunday Times, Minneapolis, Minnesota .....	105

**Newspapers — Continued.**

	<b>PAGE</b>
Sunday Voice and Clevelander. Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Sunday Voice and Port. Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Superior Chronicle. Superior, Wisconsin .....	136
Superior News and Miners' Journal. Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan .....	105
Superior News and Miners' Journal, Copper Harbor, Massachusetts.....	104
Supplement to London Gazette. London, England .....	138
Supporter. Chillicothe, Ohio .....	38. 119
Supporter and Scioto Gazette. Chillicothe, Ohio .....	38, 70, 218
Swan's Elevator. Columbus, Ohio .....	41
Sylvester's Reporter. New York. New York .....	116
Syracuse Advertiser. Syracuse. New York .....	117

**T**

Tablet. London. England .....	204
Tägliches Volksblatt. Cincinnati, Ohio.....	71
Tageblatt. Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78
Talisman. Worcester, Massachusetts .....	104
Tammany Times. New York, New York .....	116
Tampa Courier. Tampa, Florida .....	96
Tariff. Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Tax-Killer. Columbus, Ohio .....	41
Taxpayers' Guardian. Warren. Ohio .....	129
Telegram. Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78
Temperance Era. Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Temperance Herald. Oberlin, Ohio .....	195
Temperance Tribune. Bernardston, Massachusetts .....	172
Temporary Advertiser. Portsmouth, Ohio .....	43
Theologisches Literaturblatt. Leipzig, Germany .....	205
Theologische Literazeitung. Leipzig, Germany .....	205
Theosophical Review. New York, New York .....	116
Tiffin Tribune. Tiffin, Ohio .....	159
Tiffin Weekly Times. Tiffin, Ohio .....	129
Times, London, England .....	76. 150
Times of Morocco, Tangier, Morocco .....	138
To-Day. Salem, Massachusetts .....	104
Toledo Bee. Toledo, Ohio .....	44
Toledo Blade. Toledo, Ohio .....	219, 220
Toledo Commercial. Toledo, Ohio .....	44, 72, 212
Toledo Daily Bee. Toledo, Ohio .....	212
Toledo Daily Blade. Toledo, Ohio .....	72, 212
Toledo Saturday Night. Toledo, Ohio .....	44
Toledo Union. Toledo, Ohio .....	220
Topeka Daily Capital Topeka, Kansas .....	99
Topeka Mail and Kansas Breeze. Topeka, Kansas .....	99
Toronto Globe. Toronto, Canada .....	137
Town Topics. Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Town Topics. New York. New York .....	116
Trade Review. Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Transcript. Boston. Massachusetts .....	77
Traveler. New York. New York .....	116
Travellers'. Shippers' and Mail Guide. Chicago, Illinois.....	98
Trenton Federalist. Trenton, New Jersey .....	36

	PAGE
Newspapers — Continued.	
Tribune, Cleveland, Ohio .....	124
Tribune, Oberlin, Ohio .....	195
Tribune Republican, Meadville, Pennsylvania .....	130, 197
Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, Frankfort, Kentucky .....	99
Troy Sentinel, Troy, New York .....	117
True Democrat (weekly), Chillicothe, Ohio .....	74
Trumbull Democrat, Warren, Ohio .....	129
Trumpet and Universalist Magazine, Boston, Massachusetts .....	36
Truth, New York, New York .....	116
Truth, London, England .....	138
Truth Seeker, New York, New York .....	187
Truth Teller, New York, New York .....	37
Tuscarawas Advocate, New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	42, 128
Twentieth Century, New York, New York .....	116, 187
Twentieth Century Quarterly, Washington, D. C.....	96
Twinkler, New York, New York .....	116, 187
Type of the Times, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	190
Typographical Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana .....	171

## U

Ulster County Gazette, Kingston, New York .....	67, 108
Union Gospel News, Cleveland, Ohio .....	192
Union Herald, Cleveland, Ohio .....	125
Union Reading Circle and Office Visitor, Chicago, Illinois.....	98
Union Signal, Chicago, Illinois .....	171
United Mine Workers' Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	41, 220
United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana .....	35
United Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania .....	200
United States Gazette, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	44, 133
United States Telegraph, Washington, D. C.....	33, 76, 158
United States Telegraph, Extra, Washington, D. C.....	96
United States Weekly Telegraph, Washington, D. C.....	96
Unity, Chicago, Illinois .....	171, 198
Unity and the Minister, Calcutta, India .....	206
Universalist, Chicago, Illinois .....	98
Universalist Leader, Boston, Massachusetts .....	103
University, New York, New York .....	187
University Boomerang, Berea, Ohio .....	118
University Poker, Berea, Ohio .....	118
University Record, Chicago, Illinois .....	171
Urbana Times, Urbana, Ohio .....	44
Urbana Times Citizen, Urbana, Ohio .....	44
Utica Daily Observer, Utica, New York .....	117
Utica Morning Herald, Utica, New York .....	117

## V

Van Wert Times, Van Wert, Ohio .....	129
Vanguard, Cleveland, Ohio .....	125
Vanguard, St. Louis, Missouri .....	178
Vermont Republican and Courier, Woodstock, Vermont .....	135
Veteran Banner, Goldsboro, North Carolina .....	67
Village Record, Westchester, Pennsylvania .....	45, 133

<b>Newspapers — Continued.</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Virginia Northwestern Gazette, Wheeling, West Virginia.....	46
Virginia Patriot, Richmond, Virginia .....	135
Voice, Cleveland, Ohio .....	154
Voice, New York New York .....	116, 125
Voice (daily), New York, New York .....	127
Volkstheater, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78
Volksfreund, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	78
Volunteers' Gazette, New York, New York .....	127

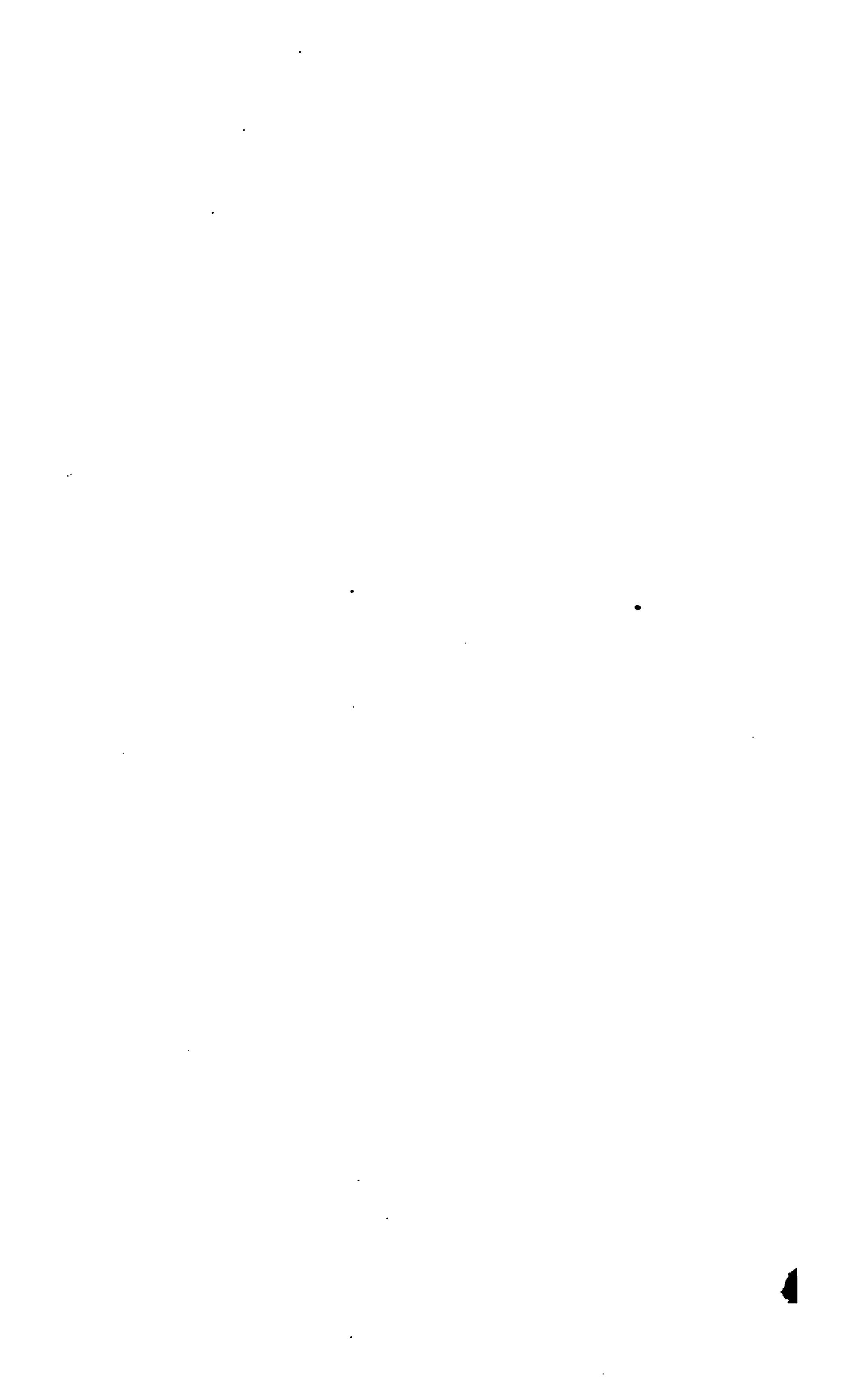
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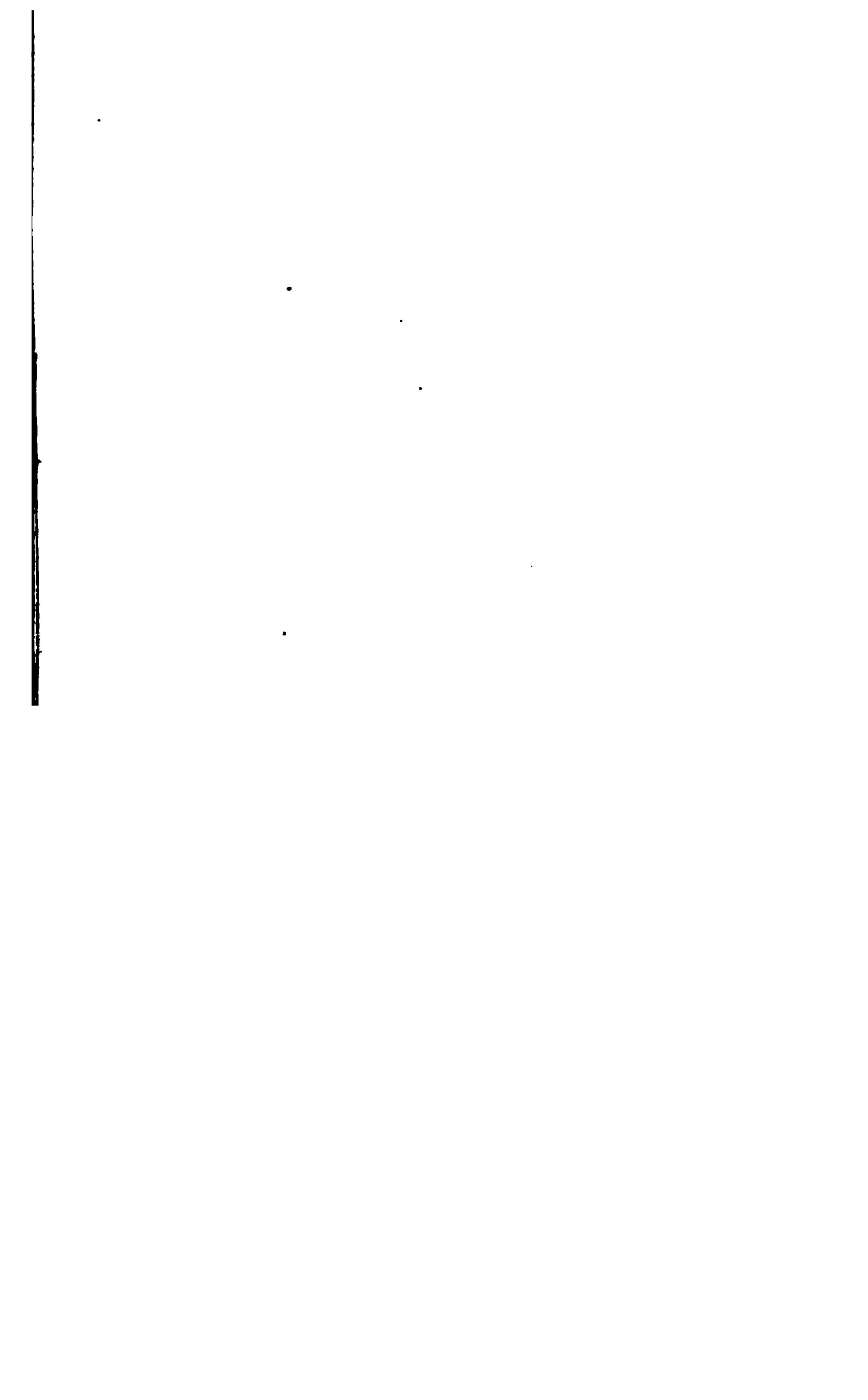
Wadsworth Enterprize, Wadsworth, Ohio .....	129, 229
Wächter und Anzeiger, Cleveland, Ohio.....	150
Waldie's Circulating Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	133
War, New York, New York .....	37, 82, 116
War Cry, New York, New York .....	187
Ward's Natural Science Bulletin, Rochester, New York .....	117
Warren Daily Chronicle, Warren, Ohio .....	129
Warren News Letter, Warren, Ohio .....	129
Warren News Letter and Trumbull County Republican, Warren, Ohio,..	88, 129
Warren Tribune, Warren, Ohio .....	129
Warsaw Signal, Warsaw, Illinois .....	34
Warsaw Signal, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39
Washington Chronicle, Washington, D. C.....	33
Washington Constitution, Washington, D. C.....	33
Washington Democrat, Washington, Iowa .....	98
Washington Reporter, Washington, Pennsylvania .....	45, 133
Washington Union, Washington, D. C.....	33
Washingtonian, Windsor, Vermont .....	135
Watchman, Boston, Massachusetts .....	175
Watchman of the Valley, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	87
Wayne County Democrat, Wooster, Ohio .....	130
Wayne County Herald, Wooster, Ohio .....	196
Wayne Sentinel, Palmyra, New York .....	117
Weekly Alta California, San Francisco, California .....	93
Weekly American Advocate, New York, New York .....	37
Weekly Chronotype, Boston, Massachusetts .....	175
Weekly Commercial Review, Cleveland, Ohio .....	125
Weekly Companion, Newport, Rhode Island .....	134
Weekly Companion and Commercial Sentinel, Newport, Rhode Island...	134
Weekly Courier and Journal, Natchez, Mississippi .....	105
Weekly Courier and New York Engineer, New York, New York.....	116
Weekly Courier Journal, Louisville, Kentucky .....	99
Weekly Dollar Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Weekly Examiner, San Francisco, California .....	93
Weekly Historian, Mount Pleasant, Ohio .....	218
Weekly Intelligencer, Atlanta, Georgia .....	34
Weekly Law Bulletin and Ohio Law Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	193
Weekly Manitoban and Herald of Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory, Winnipeg, Canada .....	137
Weekly Messenger, Boston, Massachusetts .....	103
Weekly National Democrat, Cleveland, Ohio .....	125
Weekly National Intelligencer, New York, New York .....	116

**Newspapers — Continued.**

	<b>PAGE</b>
Weekly National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.....	169
Weekly New Era, Lancaster, Pennsylvania .....	130
Weekly Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio .....	126
Weekly Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana .....	99
Weekly Portage Sentinel, Ravenna, Ohio .....	128
Weekly Recorder, Chillicothe, Ohio .....	119, 218
Weekly Register, Norwich, Connecticut .....	95
Weekly Republic, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Weekly Review, Boston, Massachusetts .....	175
Weekly Sandusky Register, Sandusky, Ohio .....	129, 208
Weekly Times, London, England .....	150
Week's Current, Chicago, Illinois .....	171
Wheel and Cycling Trade Review, New York, New York .....	187
Wheel Talk, Chicago, Illinois .....	171
Wheeling Gazette, Wheeling, West Virginia .....	46
Wheeling Times and Advertiser, Wheeling, West Virginia .....	46
West and South, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
West Side Sun, Cleveland, Ohio .....	125
Westbore, Columbus, Ohio.....	222
Western Aegis, Georgetown, Ohio .....	41
Western Aegis and Public Advertiser, Georgetown, Ohio .....	41
Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	74, 120, 190, 219
Western Citizen, Paris, Kentucky .....	99
Western Courier, Ravenna, Ohio .....	128
Western Courier and the Western Public Advertiser, Ravenna, Ohio....	43
Western Evangelist, Buffalo, New York .....	108
Western Farmer, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39
Western General Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39
Western Hemisphere, Columbus, Ohio .....	41, 71, 220
Western Herald, Cumberland, Pennsylvania.....	130
Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, Steubenville, Ohio .....	44, 72, 81, 219
Western Intelligencer, Worthington and Columbus, Ohio .....	44
Western Journal, Ashtabula, Ohio .....	118
Western Midnight Cry, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	220
Western Monitor, Lexington, Kentucky .....	67, 210
Western Patriot, Batavia, Ohio .....	70
Western Peoples' Magazine, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Western Presbyterian, South Hanover, Indiana .....	98
Western Presbyterian Herald, Louisville, Kentucky .....	99
Western Press, Mercer, Pennsylvania .....	131
Western Recorder, Louisville, Kentucky .....	172
Western Reserve Cabinet and Family Visitor, Ravenna, Ohio .....	128
Western Reserve Chronicle, Warren, Ohio .....	44, 129
Western Reserve Free Press, Chagrin Falls, Ohio .....	119
Western Spectator, Marietta, Ohio .....	219
Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 78, 81, 87, 219
Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	39
Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	67, 81, 87
Western Spy and Literary Cadet, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 81, 87
Western Spy and Miami Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	87
Western Star, Lebanon, Ohio .....	127
Western Star and Lebanon Gazette, Lebanon, Ohio .....	71, 219
Western Statesman, Frankfort, Kentucky .....	76

	PAGE
Newspapers — Concluded.	
Western Telegraph and Hamilton Advertiser, Address to Patrons, Hamilton, Ohio .....	42
Western Temperance Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	87
Western Tiller, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	39, 81
Western Times, Portsmouth, Ohio .....	43
Western Token, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	120
Western Volunteer, Frankfort, Kentucky .....	76
Western Weekly Gleaner, Cleveland, Ohio .....	125
Westfield News Letter, Westfield, Massachusetts .....	104
Westfield Register, Westfield, Massachusetts .....	104
Westporter, Westport, New York.....	95
Whig, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	219
Wichita Vidette, Wichita, Kansas .....	99
Wilmington Independent, Wilmington, Ohio .....	44
Wilson's Knoxville Gazette, Knoxville, Tennessee .....	134
Wire Trades Review, Cleveland, Ohio .....	220
Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wisconsin .....	136
Woman's Signal, London, England .....	204
Woman's Tribune, Washington, D. C.....	96
Woodhull and Clafin's Weekly, New York, New York.....	187
Worcester Republican, Worcester, Massachusetts .....	104
Workingmen, New York, New York .....	116
Workman, Cleveland, Ohio .....	220
World, New York, New York .....	37, 77, 114
World Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, New York, New York.	116
<b>X</b>	
Xenia Cornet, Xenia, Ohio .....	159
<b>Y</b>	
Yale Alumni Weekly, New Haven, Connecticut .....	169
Yale Banner, New Haven, Connecticut .....	95
Yaller Dog, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	133
Yankee Farmer, Boston, Massachusetts .....	81
Yazoo Daily Yankee, Yazoo, Mississippi .....	67
Young Men's Era, Chicago, Illinois .....	171
Young People's Paper, Elkhart, Indiana .....	171
Youngstown Daily Register, Youngstown, Ohio .....	130
Youngstown Evening News, Youngstown, Ohio .....	130
Youngstown Evening Telegram, Youngstown, Ohio .....	130
Youngstown Free Press, Youngstown, Ohio .....	130
Youngstown News Register, Youngstown, Ohio .....	130
Youngstown Telegram, Youngstown, Ohio .....	72
Youngstown Weekly Register, Youngstown, Ohio .....	130
Youth's Advocate, Nashville, Tennessee.....	200
Youth's Cabinet, Boston, Massachusetts .....	175
Youth's Companion, Boston, Massachusetts .....	103, 175
Ypsilanti Sentinel, Ypsilanti, Michigan .....	105
<b>Z</b>	
Zanesville Courier, Zanesville, Ohio .....	44
Zanesville Gazette, Zanesville, Ohio .....	44, 130
Zion's Herald, Boston, Massachusetts .....	103, 175
Zion's Watchman, New York, New York .....	188

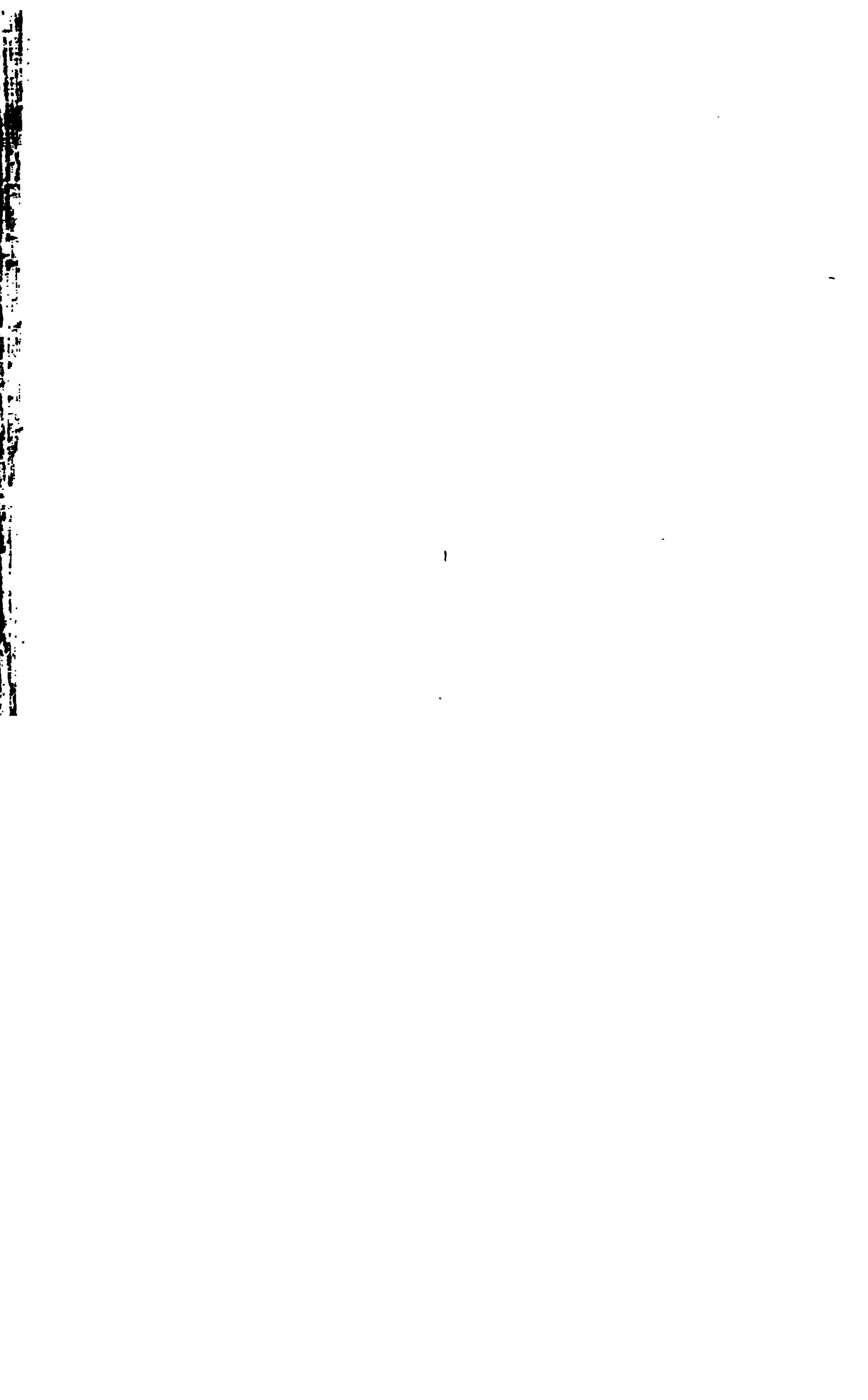




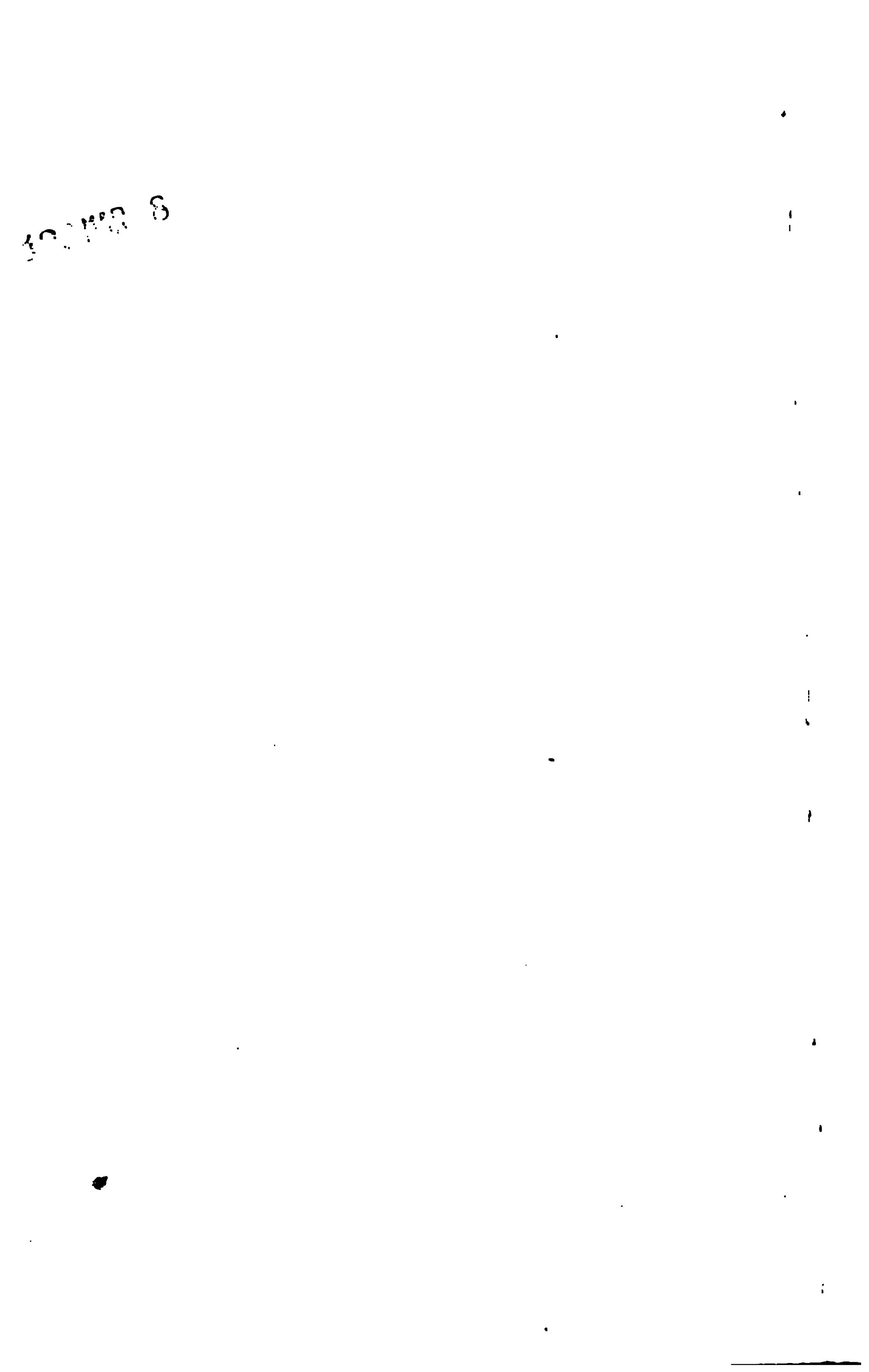












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